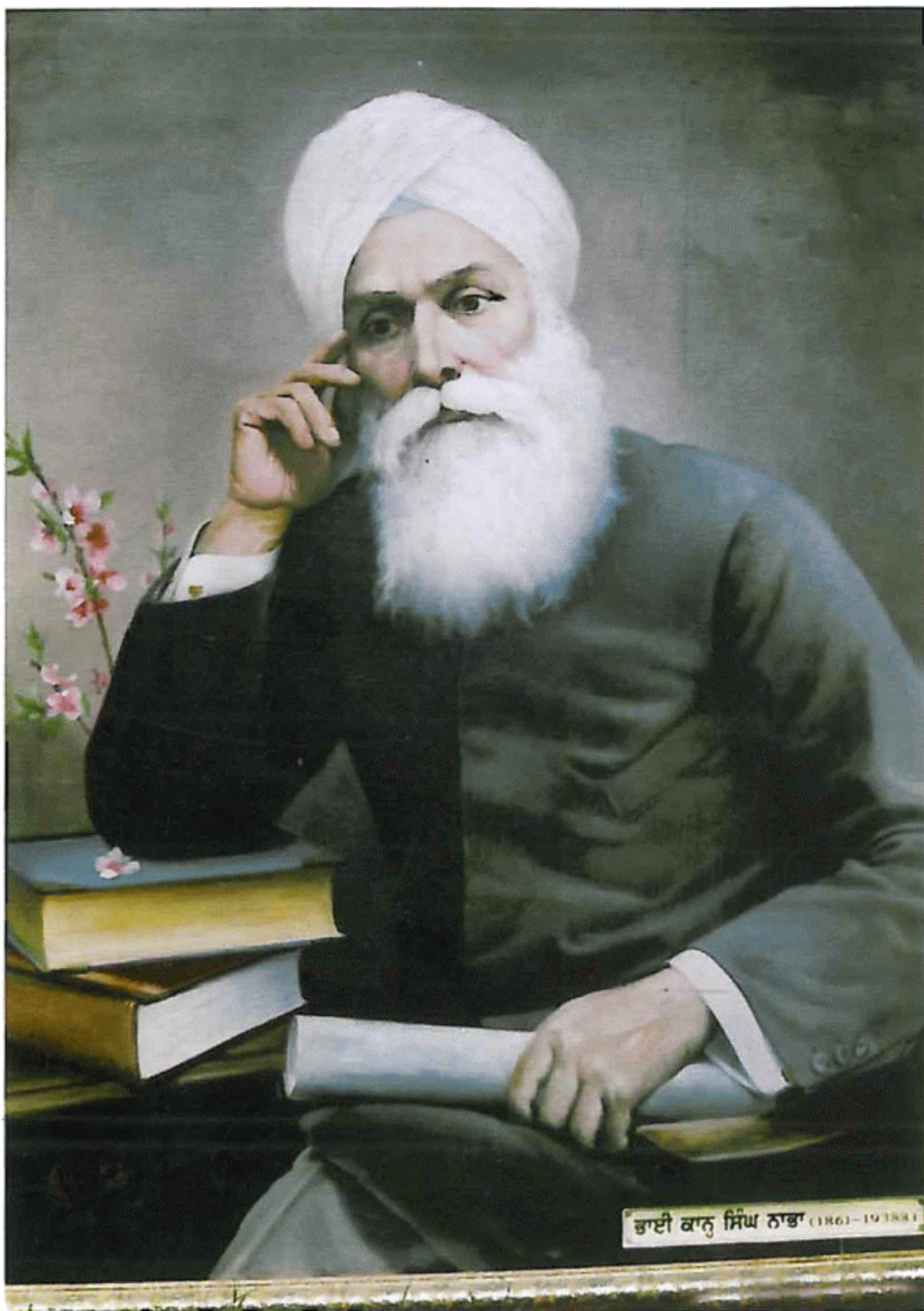

ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
THE SIKH LITERATURE
VOLUME TWO

English Translation of
ਗ੍ਰੰਥਾਂ ਦਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ
ਅਨੁਵਾਦ

by
Bhai Mahan Singh Nabha



PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME TWO

(ਹ-ਜ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰੂਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

©
Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala
(Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME TWO

(ਹ-ਜ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA

ISBN : 81-302-0163-1

Year : 2008

Copies : 1100

Price : Rs. 900.00

Laser Setting :

Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture
Punjabi University, Patiala.

Published by Dr. S. S. Khehra, Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala and printed by M/s Anand Sons, Delhi.

Patron

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala-

Project Co-ordinator

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor and Head
Department of Development of Punjabi Language,
Punjabi University, Patiala

Editorial Board

Tejwant Singh Gill
***formerly* Professor of English,**
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon
***formerly* Professor of English,**
Punjabi University, Patiala

Advisory Board

Bhai Ashok Singh Bagrian

Major A. P. Singh

S. P. S. Viridi

Param Bakhshish Singh

Indu Banga

Jodh Singh

Jaswinder Singh

B. S. Sandhu

Translators

Kuljeet Kapoor

(ਹ ਤੋਂ ਹਰੁਬ)

Mohinder Singh Bajaj

(ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਹ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਮਾਦਿ, ਕਰਕਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਮਧੈਨ, ਕੋਟਭਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਕਮਾ,
ਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਚਹੋੜਾ, ਜੱਗਖੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਮੇ)

Gurdeep Kaur Cheema

(ਹੋਮੂ ਤੋਂ ਕਟਣਾ)

Madan Lal Hasiza

(ਕਟਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਕਡੇਬ, ਕਪਟ ਕਪਾਟ ਤੋਂ ਕਰਕਟ, ਖੜਗਧਵਜ ਤੋਂ ਖੁਈ,
ਗੱਖਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੁਮਤਾ, ਗਠਿਤਗੈਵਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਹ, ਚਾਹਲ ਤੋਂ ਚੀਕਾ,
ਫਿਜੈਤ ਤੋਂ ਜੱਗ, ਜਾਧ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਨੀ)

Onkar Singh

(ਕਡੇਣਾ ਤੋਂ ਕਪਟਹਥਿਆਰ, ਕਮਰ ਤੋਂ ਕਮਾਨੀ, ਕਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੁੰਡੇਸ)

Ravinder Singh

(ਕਾਮਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਰੀਟ)

Karminder Singh

(ਕੁਮਹਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ)

Amarjit Singh Dhawan

(ਕਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਖੜਗਧਾਰੀ, ਚੰਡੀਆ ਤੋਂ ਫਿਜੜਾ, ਹਭ ਤੋਂ ਹਾਜਰਜਵਾਬ)

Suman Preet

(ਖੁਸ ਤੋਂ ਗੱਕਰੀ)

Jasminder Singh Dhillon

(ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਤੋਂ ਗੋਯਾ)

Balkar Singh

(ਗੋਰ ਤੋਂ ਗ੍ਰਹਣ)

Prabhjot Kaur

(ਚਕ ਤੋਂ ਚਾਹਨਾ)

Sureet

(ਚੀਘਟ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਡੀ)

Copy Editor

Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon

Proofreaders

Inderjit Kaur

Satnam Singh

Title Designer

Harjit Singh

Digitization by

Gurpreet Singh Lehal

Keyboarders

Rajinder Singh

Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula

FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala was established for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. This pious and cultural commitment has numerous levels and dimensions for the realisation of which many projects and schemes are being undertaken. The presentation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab is an integral part of our academic policies and research programmes. The English translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* which is cited as the most authoritative reference work of scholarship, is an important task of such nature.

Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh is a magnitudinous work, subtitled by the author as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*. Originally written in the Punjabi language, syntactically and grammatically of the late 19th century, this magnum opus is a comprehensive archive of scholarship. In particular, the contents of this magnum opus relate to Gurbani and in general to Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief. It richly deserves universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world.

The English translation of *Mahan Kosh* is essential to make this vast reservoir of knowledge available to the maximum number of people. I am sure this volume, along with the preceding one as also the succeeding ones, will go a long way in realizing this aim which the author might have set before his mind's eye of fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and general readers.

Its first volume was published about two years back. In continuation the second one is appearing just within two years of the first one. I am fully convinced that its publication will elicit reception from people all over the world and will facilitate foreign scholars interested in Punjab's History, Philosophy, Culture and Language.

Punjabi University,
Patiala

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor

PREFACE

The second volume of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English is before you. The first one took two years for translation and publication and was very well received by scholars as well as general readers. It is hard to think of a more authentic and comprehensive source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. Therefore we embarked on this project with the feeling that this magnum opus of the greatest Sikh savant should be translated into English. We have been encouraged by the reception of the first volume to expedite the publication of the second volume as early as possible.

Mahan Kosh, as this work of vast magnitude and proportion is believed to be, contains explication of seminal words, terms and expressions drawn from the Gurbani in the first instance. Bhai Sahib has rare intellectual capacity in different areas such as philosophical, historical and lexicographical. He has scholarly command on ancient Indian scriptures, literary epics, myths, chronicles and Islamic lore with equal authority. Lest his explication should remain only in the realm of abstract explanation, he supplemented it with opulent illustrations from all the relevant and valuable textual sources. Along with this, he complemented them with his judicious comments, thereby extending the scope of his explication further.

While preparing this second volume in English, the guidelines laid down earlier by the Advisory Board, have been strictly adhered to. They are:

1. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered and unedited. No editorial activity, regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating, will be taken up.
2. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meanings, usage in quotation etc. will be accurately identified.
3. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.
4. The etymological word will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devanagari, Roman).
5. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
6. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
7. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Editorial Board for this volume comprises Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. The former, a renowned translator and scholar of English into Punjabi and vice versa, is a retired professor of English. The latter, formerly a professor of English language and general linguistics, is a British-trained linguist. The way they worked in unison and with mutual

fruitful dialogue for supervising and perfecting the translation and the transliteration, sets a precedent for projects to be taken up jointly in the future.

To complete this task in a span of less than two years would have not been possible without the enthusiasm and endeavour put in by the learned team of translators. The list of contributors to this volume is given on page iv, and as co-ordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartily given all guidance, help and incentives. He is not like most other sectarian and self-seeking scholars or writers, who by lame excuses or unfounded reasons, sidetrack the projects and works already set in motion by his predecessors. I am grateful to him for his generosity.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered in the onerous work of editing and proofreading. Their expertise has gone a long way in imparting the required standard to this volume as well.

Thanks for this volume are due to many others also, particularly to S. Rajinder Singh and S. Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula, for putting the scripts together and for helping in every way to give the volume a final shape.

The Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala, has rendered all types of timely help. I have full appreciation for S. Harjit Singh for his artistic and technical skills. Without this, the volume could not have acquired the finesse in printing.

The administrative staff of my Department deserves my profuse appreciation, especially Mrs. Harsharan Kaur, for clerical help, given tirelessly and cheerfully.

I also express my thanks to all the well-wishers of the Project, academic as also administrative, my senior faculty-members and colleagues who have been generous with advice and guidance. The credit for this volume goes to them too.

This project is half way through, but inspired by earlier as also anticipated public response, we hope to bring the project to completion as soon as possible.

Department of Development
Punjabi Language,
Punjabi University, Patiala.
August 06, 2008

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first volume, the second volume of *Mahan Kosh* seeks to translate each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort is made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਉ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਐ, ੲ o	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੱਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ t	ਠ th	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṇ
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਏ/ਏ [ɛ], and ਉ/- [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/- [a], ਈ/- [i], ਊ/- [u],
ਏ/- [e], ਐ/- [ɛ], ਓ/- [o],
and ਔ/- [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾਂ [laga], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kə] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɛ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɛ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejivni], ਖਾੜ੍ਹੇ [khadyə], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ਼ [həʃ], ਹਸਤ [hast], ਬਹਿਸ਼ਤ [bəhiʃt], ਬਿਸਤ [bist], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ə-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsəɾəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣ: [dri:ṣṭəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪h̪ɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੱਤ /kət̃/ ... ਅੰਬ /əmb̃/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devanagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe priti houve annu khai.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੋਹੇਲਾ

sarəṇi pəia nanək souhela.

ਸਹਸ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

səhəs murəti nana ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhəra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਾਬੁ kəb-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stay as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It is considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like | 5... for metre are retained.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗ਼. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅੁ.	ਅੁਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ਼.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰਹੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sanama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿੜਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathan</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savaye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਜ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੀ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗਣਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	<i>sāmat</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	hakayat
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	hajare 10
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੂਯੋਗ ਦਾ ਕਿੱਤਾ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਾਸ਼.	ਕਾਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨਤਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪੁਸ਼ੁ.	ਗੁਰੂਪੁਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੂਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	gurupad
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੂਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੂਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਂਡ.	ਗੋਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	g5d
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	cau
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੋਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	charitr
ਚੋਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੋਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	copai
ਚੋਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 3
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cādr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	<i>JSBM</i>
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	<i>JSBB</i>
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəg</i>
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəjatɪ</i>
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>janmejay</i>
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	<i>jəfər</i>
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jələdhər</i>
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	<i>jɪdgi</i>
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jeja</i>
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jɛt</i>
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੋਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	<i>jəngnama</i>
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>toḍi</i>
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	<i>Dg</i>
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>tanama</i>
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ɪlāg</i>
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>T</i>
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tukha</i>
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Th</i>
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Dcn</i>
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>datt</i>
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dɪlip</i>
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	<i>digo</i>
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	<i>d</i>
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dev</i>
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dhana</i>
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dhənātar</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	<i>vr</i>
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nəsihət</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nəʈ</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərsɪgh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərnarayan</i>
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərav</i>
ਨਾਪੂ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>NP</i>
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pa</i>
ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>pərəs</i>
ਪਰੀਛਿਤਰਾਵ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਛਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichət</i>

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਰਸੀਨਾਥ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਠੋ.	ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪੁਤਯ.	ਪੁਤਯਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪੁਭਾ.	ਪੁਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pki</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ਼.	ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>basāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavān</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>biha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bila</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੇਰਾ.	ਬੇਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੋ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>braham</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਯਾਖਾਨਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhāgtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਗੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>māgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>māch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>manu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>manuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>māla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sāg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਾਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mājh</i>

ਮਾਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhisṭar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd, ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rəhit</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rəghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vəḍ</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vərah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕੜ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vamən</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ <i>var 1</i> <i>var 2</i> <i>var 3</i> <i>var 7</i>
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੂ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visən</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵੜ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਯਜ.	ਵ੍ਯਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੱਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵ੍ਯੰਦ.	ਵ੍ਯੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	<i>vrīd</i>

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ
ॐ ਓ-ਓਸਿ	ۛ ਤ-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ث س-ਸਬੂਤ
श स-ਸਰੀਰ	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਧੂਲਤ
ष स-ਸਟ ਸਾਫ਼ਤ	ه ه-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
स स-ਸਮਾਯ	ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ	س س-ਸਬਰ
क्ष क-ਕਮਾ	خ ک-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ع-ਅ-ਫਿ
ज्ञ ज. ज्ञान (ਗਿਆਨ)	; ज-ਜਿਕਰ	ع़ ਉਮਰ-ਅਕਲ-ਦਿਲਮ
- हस ¹	ج ज-ਜਹਿਰ	غ گ-ਗਰਕ
: -दुःख नमः ²	ز ज-अजदहा	ف ف-ਫੋਜ
मन्स ³	ض ज-जन्मदत	ق क-क़तल
	ط ज-जहूर	` चसमे मा. ⁴

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called visargā.

³This marks a ə-less consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਹਿਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਜਸਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਡਾਰਤਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾਤ, ਉਤਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akākṣa pun योग्यता सान्निधान पश्चिन्। तत्परेयं चोत्थो मले, हवे शब्दग्यान."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji.

In this connection, See ਫ਼ਿੱਤ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

1. Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
2. Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughət], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəθɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsθɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbāb], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsəmarəθ], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsəman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsəraphi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsəḍa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsɪm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsɪucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsɪua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੇਖ [əsəkʰ], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkʰ], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəkʰgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəkʰbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [əsɪru] etc.
3. Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chavhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
4. If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਰ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
5. If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਰੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖ, ਪਕਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਯਵਲਕ੍ਯ... etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [ɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhiḱ] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सु, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

6. Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਚਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
7. Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
8. Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
9. Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੈਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
10. Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... etc.
11. Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [šekh brāham], ਢਬਾਈ [ḍhābai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi akhtar]... etc.
12. Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੂਸਾ... etc.
13. At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
14. Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
15. Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
16. Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਢ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
17. Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रसुमोद for प्रसुमुदे, हन्यात् for हनयान्; प्रशस्तयौ for प्रशस्तयौ; अभिजायत for अभ्यजायत; उष्य for उपतिक्ता; गच्छती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Caball (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤਤਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤਤਸਮ [ardh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukarṇ], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [pratidhvani], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sāksipt].

- (a) ਤਤਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [haṭh], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [guṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pal], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [pran], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [bal], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māḡal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummāt], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanāt], ਅਮੀਰ [amir], ਔਰਤ [orat], ਸਨਦ [sanad], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [himat], ਹੌਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl], ਕਮੀ [kami], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cāmān], ਜਹਾਨ [jahan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāḡ], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darad], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolat], ਨਹਿਰ [nahir], ਨਰਦ [narad], ਨਰਮ [narām], ਨਵਾਬ [navab], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nubat], ਬੰਦ [bād], ਮਦਰਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marad], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murābbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [moj], ਮੌਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [āpil], ਸਕੂਲ [sākul], ਸੋਡਾ [sodā], ਕਲਾਸ [kalas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korat], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kāpōḍār], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [tremve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [daktar], ਨਿਬ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [palidār], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesār], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [beristar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīḡ], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [anitti], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [samrathh], ਸੁਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gīan], ਛਿਤਿ [chiti], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [daiā], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nīdiā], ਨੈਣ [neṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahmāṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhē], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maiā], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lācchmi], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [varkha], ਵਿੱਦਿਆ [vidiā]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [sahid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkar], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [həjar], ਹਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsai], ਕਬਜਾ [kəbja], ਕਰਜ [kərej], ਕਾਗਜ [kagəj], ਖਸਮ [khasəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jəruət], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstam], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkiḍ], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabīn], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunən], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [ṭikkəs], ਟੈਮ [təm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [dīgri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dāresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəreṭ], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੰਟ [mɪt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮੈਂਟ [rəjməṭ], ਰਪੋਟ [rəpəṭ], ਰਫਲ [rəphəl] etc. are from English.

- (c) **उद्भव (evolved)** are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sɪɪ pəhɪ usnik-hɪ nik bənai."—NP.
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bɪkhu kəḍhe mukh uɟlare."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪ੍ਰਤ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jəṇeda jaɪ."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਚੁ	"navəṇu purəbu əbhicu."—tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukənɪ ɟhər ki kət tɪagi."—asa m 5.
ਸਤ੍ਰਾਨਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhe je koɪ."—sukhməni.
ਕਬੂਰ	ਕਬਰੇ	"jɪu kəcən koṭhari cərio, kəbro hot phiro."—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਤਾ	"əsmanɪ kɪaɾa chɪkɪonu."—var ram 3.
ਉਵੀਰੁ	ਖਰਬਾਤੁ	"kharbaru khira."—BG.
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khɪma vɪhəṇə khəpɪɟə khuhəṇɪ ləkh əsəkh."—oəkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nə ɟəllɪgəkhie."—BG.
ਗੋਸੁਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dɪṭha."—sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੁ	"kəməl əlɪpət he se ɪəṭha vɪcɪ ɟulalu."—m 4 var sri.
ਘਸਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ɟhəsɪ cəḍənu jəsə ɟhəsɪa."—kəɪɪ m 4.
ਜਾਹੂਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi təpə bhəɟirəṭhɪ aṇɪ."—məla m 4.
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo ɟur ɟope apṇa, su bhəla nahɪ."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਬਨੈਸੁਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənɪchər varɪ səuṇ səsət bicaru."—bɪla m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤੁ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuṇəm səke nalɪ jəvai."—asa m 4.
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jɪu kusṭi tənɪ jok."—sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੁ	"ɪhu jɪu məchli, jhivəru trɪsna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dɪṭhɪ."—bəṣəṭ kəbɪr.
ਤਰ੍ਹਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	"moxh tətḃɪd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar he."—NP.
ਕ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpəɟ jhar vɪchɪaɪ."—BG.
ਤਾਂਬੁਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajəl har təmol rəs."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਰੀ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kīṭ-hi kamī nā dhəulhər jitu həri bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put potā pəṛotā natta."— <i>BG</i> .
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanək pəṛəpə kərhu kīṛpā."— <i>bīla chāt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgəl pərachət lathe."— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪਤੋਸਣਿ	"pəṛosəṇī puchīle nama."— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi or mōsa jəg vīvidh vīkhyata hē."— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kīnhi ləug supari."— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kəuse səpət pəyala."— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕੁਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"gəlu kəvāi kholī pəhīnai."— <i>BG</i> .
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prəbina."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kīa ghəvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jin khurgīr səbhu pəvīt həhī."— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜ਼ਜ਼ਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cuṇī vəkhi kəḏhe jəjmalīa."— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਰੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	"mərḥəṭe dəkhṇī kīye təgīr."— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤ੍ਰਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətīguru pura kərə təbībī."— <i>BG</i> .
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	"tīsu maīa sēgi nā talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"me gur mīlī uc dumalṛa."— <i>sri m 5 pepar</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur kē səbədī nəjīkī pəchanḥu."— <i>maru solhe m 3</i> .
ਨਾਮੁਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di nəmosi hoṇ ləgi."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nīt bədli vekhke."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨਮੁਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugədi modək adīk brīd."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	"kīukəṛī pəīa hoī bəjgari."— <i>BG</i> .
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchī nā məsləṭī dhəre."— <i>gōḏ m 5</i> .
ਮਸਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kīa məsītī sīr nae?"— <i>prəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜ਼ੂਰ	"brīd məjūr ləge təb aī."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"ənīk musəddi kəṛte kar."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾੜ	ਲੇਫ	"na jəlu leph tulaia."— <i>vəḏ əlahəṇī m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅਤਦਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਂਟ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarṣan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [hakikatrai], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī ki pōṛī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibāḍar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalṣakalij], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhṣ sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [guruḍom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarājnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgāḍḍī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈ ਟੈ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈ ਠੈ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਡੌ ਡੌ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜਮ [dhāṛḥm]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kəṭṭ vāḍḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khāṇa ḍāṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhāṇi], ਪੁਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾਰ [mar ḍhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anād for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukal dīṇ, bādi from bāhul dīṇ.
18. Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
19. Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਪੂਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
20. Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
21. Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
22. Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
23. Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [cəuṛI] after ਚਉਤ [cəuṛ], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhI] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੱਤੀ ਕੱਚੋਰੀ, ਪੱਤੀ ਪੁਰੀ, ਰੱਤੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨਿ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

24. New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
25. At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can to be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Bikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

MAPS AND PICTURES

	Page No.
1. Map of Hindustan	691
2. Maharaja Hira Singh Ji, ruler of Nabha	699
3. Kapurthala Gurdwara	745
4. Palace of the Kapurthala ruler	746
5. The valiant crusader, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia	747
6. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Ji, ruler of Kapurthala	748
7. Gurdwara Thamm Sahib, Kartarpur	765
8. Map of Kartarpur – Dehra Baba Nanak	766
9. Map of Kartarpur – Jalandhar	767
10. Raja Ravishwar Singh, ruler of Kalsia	783
11. Holy Shrine in Mecca	813
12. Shrine of Baba Gurditta Ji, Kiratpur	843
13. Map of Kiratpur	844
14. Gurdwara Khadur Sahib	925
15. Pictures of Gurmukhi (New and Old)	1057–60
16. Gurdwara Bauli Sahib, Goindwal	1083
17. Map of Goindwal and Khadur Sahib	1084
18. Gurdwara Tilak Asthan, Chamkaur Sahib	1155
19. Gurdwara Katalgarh, Chamkaur Sahib	1156
20. Map of Chamkaur Sahib	1157
21. Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur, ruler of Jind	1325
22. Raja Raghubir Singh Sahib	1326



ਹ [haha] fifth character of Punjabi script. Its place of articulation is larynx. 2 In Punjabi ਹ is used for visərag, as ਨਮਹ is used for ਨਮ:. 3 ੜ of Persian becomes [a] in Punjabi and [o] in Sindhi and Dingal; as for example ਦਰਮਾਦਾ and ਦਰਮਾਦੇ for ਦਰਮਾਦਹ, ਦਰੀਚਾ and ਦਰੀਚੇ for ਦਰੀਚਹ, ਦਰਾ and ਦਰੇ for ਦਰਹ, ਦਸਾ and ਦਸੇ for ਦਸਹ, ਦਮਦਮਾ and ਦਮਦਮੇ for ਦਮਦਮਹ. 4 *Skt* part a vocative. 5 remorse. 6 disrespect. 7 *n* water. 8 Shiv. 9 sky. 10 heaven.

ਹਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. "tisu guru kau hau varia."—*var vād m 4*. 2 *n* ego, egoism; idea of self. "kotī kərəm kərə hau dhare."—*sukhmāni*. "dukh kaṭe hau mara."—*bher ə m 1*. "hau tap bīnse sādā sərse."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 3 This word has been used in place of ਹੋ or ਹੋਂ. "tum jāu kahat hau nād ko nādān."—*gəu kabir*. 'What you say.'

ਹਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. "tisu guru kau hau sādā nāmāskari."—*var vād m 4*. 2 *n* ego, egoism, pride.

ਹਉਸ [həus], ਹਉਸ [həus] *A* ੭੫ *n* ardent desire, yearning. "bhichukan həus nə dhən ki rəhi."—*ramav*.

ਹਉਕੁਲਵਾਨ [həukulvan] *n* sound of uneasiness, cry of pain. "pəusi həukulvan."—*/SBB and māgo*.

ਹਉਦਾ [həuda] See ਹੋਦਾ.

ਹਉਮੈ [həume], ਹਉਮੈ [həume] *n* ਅਹੰ-ਮਮ. ego, egoism, pride, self-esteem. "tini ētari həume kādā he."—*sohila*. 2 See ਹਉਮੈ ਗਵਨਿ.

ਹਉਮੈ ਗਰਬੁ [həume gərəbu] pride and disobedience. See ਗਰਬੁ. "həume gərəbujai mən

bhine."—*ram ə m 1*. 2 pride of the self; introspecting over self-importance.

ਹਉਮੈ ਗਵਨਿ [həume gavəni] *Skt* ਹੋਮਜ ਗਾਯਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍, Ritvij; a priest who recites Vedic mantr during an oblation.¹ "həume gavəni gavəhi git."—*bher ə kabir*.

ਹਉਮੈ ਮਮਤਾ [həume məmta] *n* egoism, selfhood, self-assertion. "həume məmta səbədī jālae."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹਉਰਾ [həura], ਹਉਰੇ [həuro] *adj* light, weightless, useless. "bhəro lobh sāgī həura."—*gəu m 9*. "hau həuro tu ṭhakur gəuro."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਉਲ [həul] *A* ੭੫ *n* fear, fright, dread, terror. "nit həule həuli mərəhi."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. See ਹੋਲ.

ਹਉਲਾ [həula] *adj* light. 2 worthless, cheap. "hor həuli məti həule bol."—*var sar m 1*.

ਹਉਲਿ [həuli] in fear, See ਹਉਲ

ਹਉਆ [həua] *n* an object of terror; imaginary dread. Women often use this word to frighten their children. 2 dreadful, terrible.

ਹਇ [həi] *Skt* ਹਤਿ, *n* destruction, devastation, See ਹਇਓ. 2 *Skt* ਹਜ horse. 3 *part* alas!; an expression of pain.

ਹਇਓ [həio] *adj* whisked, struck. "phiri phiri kal həio."—*gəu kabir*. 'Death has struck.'

ਹਇਆ [həia] *adj* struck. 2 *A* ੭੫ *n* shyness, shame. "trisən nə bujhe bəhutu həia."—*ram m 5*. 'It is a matter of great shame.'

ਹਈ [həi] (he) kills, (he) slaughters. "sādā sādā kal həi."—*kan m 5*. 2 is. "mirətu nīkəṭi

¹Those scholars who interpret həume as həme i.e. pride, don't understand the context.

nīkəɪɪ sādā hāi.”—*kan m 5*. 3 *adj* one who owns a horse. 4 *n* horse rider, cavalry. “rāthi gāji hāi pāṭi’ apar sen bhāj hē.”—*parəs*.

ਹਈ ਭਈ [hāi t̪ai] derogatory word used for showing disrespect. “tāb sēdo hāi t̪ai kārən laggā.”—*JSBM*.

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [hāimadr̪i] *Skt* ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ *n* mountain of ice; Himalaya. “kɪ hāimadr̪i ja hē.”—*dətt*. ‘Is Parvati the daughter of Himalaya?’

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [hāimadr̪i ja] See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [hāimadr̪i] people living in the Himalayan range. See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹਏ [hæ] *adj* were struck, got killed. “rən mo jəb man māhip hē.”—*dīlip*. 2 See ਅਏ.

ਹਏਂਦ੍ਰ [hæd̪r̪] ਹਏਂ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, king of horses, ucceh̪sr̪ava, an exalted person.

ਹਸ [həs] *Skt* हस् *vr* laugh, ridicule. 2 *Skt* हस *n* joy, delight “lā laha mānɪ həs jiu.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਹਸਣ [həsən] *n* fenced space in which Parsees keep dead bodies for birds like kites and hawks to eat them; dākḥma. Tower of silence. See ਹਸਣਿ. 2 *Skt* laughter, amusement. 3 *Skt* ह्रासਨ attenuating activity, attenuation.

ਹਸਣਾ [həsən̪a] See ਹਸਣ 2. bursting of the pouch of a gun or a cannon. 2 See ਖਿਆਲਾ 2.

ਹਸਣਿ [həsən̪ɪ] in laughter. See ਹਸਣ 1. “ɪk bhi phɪrɪ həsən̪ɪ pahɪ.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਹਸਣੁ [həsən̪u] See ਹਸਣ 2. “tənu mānu dije sājna esa həsən̪u saru.”—*səva m 1*.

ਹਸਤ [həsət] *adj* laughing. “həsət khelət tere dehure aia.”—*bher namdev*. 2 See ਹਸਿਤ. 3 *Skt* हस्त *n* hand. “həsət cārən sūt t̪əhɪl kəmaie.”—*gəu thɪtɪ m 5*. 4 half a yard; a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; cubit. 5 *Skt* हस्ती (हस्तिन्), one who has a trunk; elephant. “pūr kəlatr nəs̪əgɪ sobha həsət ghorr̪ vɪkari.”—*bɪha chāt m 5*. 6 See ਹਸੁ.

ਹਸਤਊਚ [həsət-uc] *n* a bag of the shape of a cow’s mouth. While telling beads, they are kept

‘ਘੜੀ- ਪੜੀ, infantry, foot soldiers.

within it. Hindu scriptures do not allow beads to touch the ground; one should keep them close to his chest and so həsət-uc figures as a noun. “həsət prem dharɪn̪i.”—*səhas m 5*.

ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ [həsət əl̪əbən] *Skt* हस्तअलंबन. *n* hand’s support. “həsət-əl̪əbən dehu prābhū.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹਸਤਗਤ [həsətɡət] in hand, something in hand.

ਹਸਤਗ੍ਰਹਣ [həsətɡrahən] holding one’s hand. See ਹਸੁਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਹਸਤਤਲ [həsət-təl] palm of the hand; palm.

ਹਸਤਨਾਪੁਰ [həsənapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤਨਿ [həsəni], ਹਸਤਨੀ [həsəni] *n* female elephant; one who has a trunk. 2 troop of elephants.—*sənama*. 3 See ਹਸਿਨੀ.

ਹਸਤਪ੍ਰਦ [həsətpṛəd] one who gives hand i.e. one who saves by giving a helping hand; a helper.

ਹਸਤਾਖਰ [həstakhər] ਹਸਤਾਖਰ, signature.

ਹਸਤਾਮਲ [həstaməl], ਹਸਤਾਮਲਕ [həstamələk] hās-amlak, the fruit of the emblic myrobalan in the hand. This phrase is used for knowledge free of scepticism, just as there is no doubt about emblic myrobalan in the hand, so is the person who really knows or realises the Divine. “lakhɪ həsətaməl atma.”—*GPS*.

ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ [həsətəlbən] support of the hand. See ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਹਸਤਿ [həsəti] elephant, See ਹਸੁੀ. “həsəti ghore jore mānbhani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਸਤਿਚਿਤਾਈ [həsətiçɪɾai] See ਚਿਤਾਈ.

ਹਸਤਿਨਾਪੁਰ [həsənapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤੀ [həsəti] *adj* smiling. 2 *n* elephant. “həsəti ghore pakhre.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਹਾਥੀ. 3 *adj* (an elephant) with lifted trunk. “gəj həsəti ke pran udhariale.”—*mali namdev*. ‘saved the life of an elephant calling for help.’ 4 See ਹਸੁੀ.

ਹਸਤੀਏਸ [həsəti-es] *n* Indar, who is the master of Airavat, the elephant.—*sənama*. 2 Airavat, chief of all elephants.

ਹਸਤੀਏਸਪਿਤਾ [hæsti-espita] *n* Indar, the master of Airavat; Kashyap, his father. —*sānāma*.

ਹਸਤੇ [hæsto] *adj* laughing. “hæsto jāi su rovaḷ ave.” —*sar kabir*.

ਹਸਦ [hæsad] *A* حسد *n* jealousy, *n* envy, jealousy, spite.

ਹਸਨ [hasan] *Skt n* laughing, indulging in laughter. 2 *A* حسن *adj* beautiful, charming. 3 *n* elder son of Caliph Ali and Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born on (1st March 625 AD) 3 Hijri and died in 49 Hijri. In 41 Hijri, Hasan became the fifth Caliph after the death of his father. After six months, he resigned from Caliphate. On 17th March, 669 AD, his wife Jaadah killed him by administering poison as instigated by emperor Yazid. Hasan had twenty children of whom fifteen were sons and five daughters. The children of Hasan and Husain were known as Sayyad and Mir, revered among Muslims for being from the prophet's lineage. See ਹੁਨੀ (ਖ).

ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ [hæsan æbdal] *A* town of district Campbellpore. There is a police station and also a railway station. Now this place is famous as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdal, who lived here, refused to give water from his pond to Bhai Mardana, who was feeling very thirsty. With his power, Guru Nanak Dev drew the water of that pond towards himself. That enraged Vali Kandhari and he hurled a rock on Guru Nanak. The Guru stopped that rock, leaving on it an imprint of his hand. As the imprint of Guru's hand is marked on that rock so the place has come to be known as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdal Sayyad belonged to Sabazvar (Khurasan region) and came to India with Mirza Shahrukh. He died in Kandhar. See ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਹਸਨ ਖਾਂ [hæsan xā] *a* detective deputed by Lalabeg, the commander. He had come to

collect secret information about the army of Guru Hargobind, who was then in Guruser Mehraj in district Ferozepur. After meeting him he became a disciple of the Guru. Due to a blessing from the Guru, emperor Shahjahan gave him a high post.

ਹਸਨਪੁਰ [hæsanpur] It is situated in Rajpura subdivision of Patiala state. This place has a joint gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru stayed here for three days. Guru Gobind Singh came from Lakhnaur and stayed here for some time. The chief of this place was a great admirer of Guru Gobind Singh. He served the Guru with devotion. His descendants claim to possess the Guru's Edict.

There is a gurdwara and its residential quarters were built by the people of village Kabulpur in Sammat 1975. The priest is a Sikh. From Shambhu railway station to the south-west, there is unmetalled road about three miles long. As village Kabulpur is situated nearby so this place is jointly known as Hasanpur-Kabulpur.

ਹਸਬ [hæsab] *A* حسب *adj* according to; in accordance with. 2 *n* counting, inclusion. 3 حسب *n* fuel, firewood, wood suitable as fuel.

ਹਸਮਤ [hæsmat] *A* همت *n* majesty, wealth, property, prosperity. 2 glory, grandeur. 3 huge force.

ਹਸਮੁਖ [hæsmukh] *adj* jovial, cheerful.

ਹਸਰ [hæsar] *A* حسر *n* trust, dependence. 2 help. 3 *A* حشر *to* collect. 4 rising on the day of reckoning. 5 misconduct.

ਹਸਰਤ [hæsrat] *A* حسرت *n* desire, longing, unfulfilled craving, unrealised thought. 2 pain of unfulfilled longing.

ਹਸਲੀ [hæslī] *n* small river (canal). See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ. 2 small necklace; ornament worn around the neck. 3 See ਹੋਸਲੀ.

ਹਸੁ [həsu] See ਹਸ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਸ.

ਹਸੁਲ [həsul] A حوّل receive, attain.

ਹਸੇਬ [həseb] A حيب n count, estimate, number; this is transform of hisab. "haseb thake kar hath na ae."—*akal*.

ਹੱਸ [həss] n laughter, laughing. 2 collarbone. 3 A necklace worn by women around the neck that touches the collarbone. 4 *Skt* हस short for हर्ष, joy.

ਹਸੁ [həst] *Skt* n hand. "hast kamal mathe par dhariā."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 cubit. 3 elephant's trunk. 4 thirteenth planet. 5 *P* هس existing. 6 *P* هشت eight.

ਹਸੁਧਿਰ [həstuc] See ਹਸਤ ਧਿਰ.

ਹਸੁਅਰਿ [həst-ari] sword, enemy of the elephant's trunk.—*sanama*. See ਕਸਤ.

ਹਸੁਗ੍ਰਹਣ [həstgrahṇ] n act of grasping a hand; holding of hand. 2 marriage, in which a husband holds the hand of his wife at the time of the wedding.

ਹਸੁਨ [həstən] *P* حسن existence.

ਹਸੁਮਲਕ [həstmələk] fruit of emblic myrobalan placed in the hand, i.e. lucid knowledge. 2 A sage, author of Hastamalak, a famous treatise on Vedant.

ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ [həstīnapur] a city established in his father's name by Ajmidh who was son of Hastin and grandson of Sahotar. It was the capital of Kauravs. Situated on the bank of Ganga in district Meerut, it is around fifty-seven miles from Delhi. The ancient town was washed away by river Ganga. The present city is a new establishment.¹

ਹਸਿਨੀ [həstīni] n female elephant with a trunk. 2 erotic type of a woman "thul ēguli cērān

¹Geographical Dictionary mentions this city as situated 22 miles to the north-east of Meerut; it further adds that Nichakshu, grandson of Janmeja, set up his capital in Kaushambi when Hastinapur was inundated by river water.

mukh, adhār bhrīkuṭī kaṭu bol. māḍānsāḍān rād kādhrā, māḍ cal cīt lol. sved māḍānjāl dvīrād māḍ gādhrī bhure keṣ. ātī tichān bāhu lom tēn bhānī hāstīnī ih ves."—*rāsik priya*. ਹਸੀ [həstī] See ਹਸਤੀ. 2 *P* هس n being, existence. ਹਹ [həh] part a word, indicating grief, insult or wonder.

ਹਹਕਾਰ [həhkar] n loud lamentation, cry of mourning; sound of distressing commotion.

ਹਹੱਕ [həhakk] short for ਹਹਕਾਰ. "həhakk bhervā srotā."—*ram*. 'heard a terrible lamentation.'

ਹਹਨਾਤ [həhnat] neighs, neigh. "həhnat hayā."—*nārsīgh*.

ਹਹਰ [həhər] *Pkt* n shiver, tremble. "hōle hāhər kəhā cāl gəyo."—*GPS*. "birkhe brārī lage jese hāhṛat pat."—*BGK*. 2 horse's neighing. "hāhṛāt hayā."—*nārsīgh*.

ਹਹਰਾਟ [həhṛat] n neighing sound, sound of neighing. "tejālē hāhṛat kie."—*kṛisān*.

ਹਹਰਾਤ [həhṛat] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹਰਾਨਾ [həhrana] v tremble. 2 be scared. 3 be surprised. 4 neigh.

ਹਹਰਾਰਾ [həhrara] adj frightening; terrible; seeing whom one utters words of terror. "srān prāvah bāhī hāhrara."—*cārītr 405*.

ਹਹਾ [həha] part ha! alas! "hāha hāmre grīh syam nā ayo."—*kṛisān*. 2 incessant killing. "kār le hāthīyar hāha kəhī dhuke."—*cārītr 2*.

ਹਹਾ ਹੁਹ [həha huh] n loud laughter, laughter with a loud noise. "hāha huh hāsā."—*VN*. 2 See ਹਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ.

ਹਹਿ [həhī] v is. "hāhī bhi hōvānhar."—*bavān*. 2 are. "nānak ae se pārvān hāhī."—*sri m 3*.

ਹਹਿਰ [həhīr] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹੁ [həhu] (you) are, (you) exist. "ab tum hāhu, hām nāhī."—*gāu kabir*. 'Now you exist, not we.'

ਹਕ [hək] A هك adj truth. "hək hukām sēcū khudāia."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 truthful. 3 n right to possess; an object which one desires

to own. "haku pāra ra nanka! us suar us gaī." –*var majh m l. 4* justice, fairness. "vadhī leke haku gavae." –*var ram l m l. 5* the Creator, the exalted One. "hək saku khalaku khalak mīane." –*trlāg kabir. 6* This word has also been used for roaring; lion's roar, thunder. "dāl dētān mād h pāra həkke." –*jālādhār. 7* See ਹੱਕ. ਹਕਣਾ [həkna] *v* goad, inspire, push.

ਹਕਨਿਆਇ [həknīai] true justice. 2 divine justice.

ਹਕਪਰਸਤ [həkpərəst] *P* ہک پرست *adj* the Creator's devotee, Allah's believer. 2 practitioner of truth.

ਹਕਲਾ [həkla] *Sk* ਹੋਤਲ. *adj* stammerer; one whose speech is not clear; one whose vocal cords are damaged.

ਹਕਵਾਰਾ [həkvara] *adj* driver, prompter. 2 owner of one's own right.

ਹਕਾ [həka] *P* ہک vocative for god, hailing the Creator, who is truth incarnate. "həka kərim kabir tū." –*trlāg m l. 2* part in the name of the Creator. 3 investigation, thorough confirmation.

ਹਕਾ ਹਕੀ [həka həki] *n* shoving and jostling, pull and push. 2 *adv* through harassment. "həkahəki maca ghəmsana." –*cərrītr 405*.

ਹਕਾਨੀ [həkani] *A* ہک *adj* related to one's right, divine power. "īke həkani īṣək hē." –*māgo*.

ਹਕਾਯਤ [həkayət] *A* ہکایت *n* story, tale.

ਹਕਾਯਤਾਂ [həkaytā], ਹਕਾਯਤ [həkayət] *A* ہکایت plural of həkayət; tales. 2 Eleven tales in Persian attached to Zafarnama at the end of Dasam Granth by some scribe having no relation with the Book.

ਹਕਾਰ [həkar] *n* appeal call, cry, See ਹੋ *vr. 2* ਹ character. 3 pronunciation of ਹ character.

ਹਕਾਰਤ [həkarət] *adv* call, summoning. 2 *A* ہکارت *n* regarding the other as inferior; hatred, dislike.

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ [həkarna] *v* call, summon, call aloud, See ਹੋ *vr*.

ਹਕਾਰਾ [həkarā], ਹਕਾਰਾ [həkara] caller. See

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ. "aīa həkara cəlāṇ vara." –*sədu. P* ہک messenger, postman.

ਹਕਿ [həki] in truth. "lāgē həkī jāī." –*var ram l m l*.

ਹਕਿ ਨਿਆਇ [həki nīai] through true justice, in all fairness. "gurumukh sīu mənukh āre dūbē həkī nīai." –*m 2 var majh*.

ਹਕੀਕਤ [həkikət] *A* حقیقت *n* reality, truth. 2 story, tale "kəri hē həkikət malum khud devī setī." –*cāḍī l. 3* state of knowledge. See ਸੂਫੀ.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਇ [həkikət rai] Haqiqat Rai was born in 1781 in the house of Bagh Mall Puri, a Khatri of Sialkot. His mother was Gauran who was from a Sikh family. He was married to Durga Devi, daughter of Khatri Kishan Chand Uppal, a sahajdhari Sikh. He was a resident of Batala. In the company of Bhai Budh Singh, he became a devotee of the Sikh doctrine. His father sent him to school in the town to learn the then state language. One day during a religious exchange between Haqiqat Rai and his Muslim classmates, the latter made some derogatory remarks against the Hindu goddess. Haqiqat Rai countered by asking how they would feel if such remarks were uttered about Bibi Fatima, daughter of Mohammad? The maulvi and his classmates could not bear this just remark and got a report lodged against him by the ruler Amir Beg of Sialkot to the state of Lahore.

The Muslim rulers told him to convert to Islam but Haqiqat Rai declined to do so. At this young Haqiqat Rai was killed by the order of Subedar Khan Bahadur (Zakriakhan) on 5th day of the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar in 1841 (Sammāt 1798). The memorial of Haqiqat Rai is situated to the east of Lahore at a distance of two miles, where a big fair of Basant Panchmi is held every year.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਹ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਸਿਵ ਨਾਭ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੀ [həkikət rah

mukam sir nabh raje ki] a written document by a Sikh of a journey to Sinhladeep (Sangladeep) made a part of the scripture of Bhai Banno. Many ignorant persons have made it a part of daily prayer like "srahi di bidhi."

Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Bhai Pairha sent by Guru Arjan Dev, went to Sangladeep to bring the text of Pransangli. After coming back, he narrated the story of his journey to the Guru. Bhai Banno included it in his bir (manuscript):

"peṛa khəro əgr kər jor..
rah həkikət səgəl sunai..
so bəno sɪkh lɪkhi gərəth,
janət tāko səglo pəth."—GPS.

ਹਕੀਨ [həkin] *A* حڪين *adj* caught, stopped; its root is ਹਕਨ "rəg təməse mənɪ həkina."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Enjoy life's pleasures by controlling your senses.'

ਹਕੀਨਾ [həkina] See ਹਕੀਨ.

ਹਕੀਮ [həkim] *A* حڪيم *adj* learned, scholarly, intelligent, clever, philosopher. 2 *n* physician.

ਹਕੀਮਪੁਰ [həkimpur] See ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 6.

ਹਕੀਯਤ [həkiyət] *A* حكيه *n* ownership, possession.

ਹਕੀਰ [hakir] *A* حڪير *adj* insulted. 2 mean, inferior, indigent.

ਹਕੁ [həku] See ਹਕ. "mərənu muṇsa suria həku he."—*vəḍ m 1 əlahəni*.

ਹਕੁਕ [həku] *A* حڪوك plural of ਹੱਕ

ਹਕੱਹਕ [həkāhak] incessant calling, cacophony of calls.

ਹੱਕ [həkk] See ਹਕ. 2 *n* stammer, indistinct articulation. See ਹਕਲ. "us nū bolde hoe həkk pēdi he."—*prov*. 3 *Skt* word commonly used by a keeper to call the elephant. 4 See ਹੱਕਣ. 5 call, cry. "həkk devə kərə."—*ramav*.

ਹੱਕਣ [həkkəṇa] *v* goad, drive. 2 push, move lightly.

ਹੱਕਤਾਲਾ [həkkatala] *A* الحکاتال the Divine, the true One. "bāda ki khuṣaməd se aməd nə jyada hot pana to vāhi he jo dīlana həkkatala ne."—*bava ramdas*.

ਹੱਕਾ [həka] See ਹਕ. 2 See ਹਿਚਕੀ.

ਹੱਕਾ ਬੱਕਾ [həka bəka] *adj* wonderstruck; surprised. "gīre həkk bəkkā."—*IV*. 2 stunned due to surprise.

ਹਗ [həg] *Skt* हृद् *vr* excrete faeces, ease oneself.

ਹਗਮਾ [həgama] *P* هجمه *n* time, period. 2 assembly of diverse men. See ਹੱਗਮਾ. 3 in Punjabi this word is also used for a gathering at the feast of a dead person.

ਹਚਕੋਲਾ [həckola] *n* swing. 2 push. 3 jerk.

ਹਚਨਈ [həchnəi] *n* tidiness, purity, cleanliness. 2 *adj* pure, clean. "məlin budhi həchnəi."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਚਾ [həcha], ਹੱਚਾ [həchha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean, pure. "bhāda əti māliṇu dhota həcha na hoisi."—*suh m 1*. "nanək nau khudai ka dīlɪ həche mukhi lehu."—*var majh m 1*. "tənɪ dhote mānu həcha nə hoɪ."—*vəḍ m 3*. 2 healthy, sound, hale and hearty. 3 In Chambese dialect this word is used for clean and white.

ਹਜ [həj] See ਹਜਿ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਜ. 2 *A* ڄ delight, happiness. 3 portion, part. 4 taste, relish.

ਹਜਦਹ [həjdəh] *P* هجده eighteen.

ਹਜਮ [həjam] *A* هضم break, crush. 2 digest, be digested.

ਹਜਰਤ [həjrat] *A* حضرت *n* closeness, intimacy, presence. 2 This word is used as a mark of reverence for elderly people. "həjərat jo phərmaia phatava mājhi kitab."—*JSBB*.

ਹਜਰਾਤ [həjrat], ਹਜਰਾਯਤ [həjrayat] See ਹਜਰਾਤ.

ਹਜਰੋ [həjro] main town of a subdivision of district Attak. See ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ 8.

ਹਜਵ [həjəv] See ਹਜੇ.

ਹਜਮਤ [həjamət] *A* هجمه draw blood with a hollow horn or cone after a slight cutting in the skin. 2 i.e. tonsure. The skin is cleared

after shaving the hair while fixing cone to purify the blood, so this word is used for shaving.

ਹਜਾਰ [hajar] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* ten hundred, one thousand, 1000.

ਹਜਾਰ ਦਾਸਤਾਂ [hazar dasatā] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* one thousand stories. 2 a bird that makes thousands of sounds. This is the special name of a certain kind of sparrow-hawk. It is of brown colour and produces many sounds. In size it is bigger than an ağan and smaller than a guṭar. Poets have used this name for ağan, cādol, Indian lark, and bulbul. "titar cākor caru dastāhajar lal, pījre majhar par dhare pāṭi pāṭi ke."—*GPS*. See ਅਗਨ, ਚੰਡੋਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਲਬੁਲ.

ਹਜਾਰਾ [hajara] *adj* of one thousand numbers. 2 elder. 3 precious. 4 *n* marigold flower of thousand petals. 5 a fountain of many currents. 6 a district of north-western frontier (NWFP) region; in Mahabharat and Markandaye Puran the name of this region is Abhisar. 7 a village in Afghanistan. 8 a village of district and subdivision Jalandhar, visited by Guru Hargobind.

ਹਜਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [hajara s'gh] a merchant of Sirhind who became a Sikh after Guru Gobind Singh performed the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa. Then he turned a great warrior and showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur Sahib.

ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸਬਦ [hajare sabad] seven hymns of Guru Granth Sahib and ten hymns of Dasam Granth; Devout Sikhs name them 'hajare'. This name was not given by the Guru nor was it popular then for hajar means the main or the chosen one. 2 Some devout people think that word hajare derives from hījar (separation), a hymn in Majh Rag of Guru Arjan Dev. It was written to express sense of separation from his father; the state of a separated person is there in Dasam Granth's hymn, "mitr piare nū hal

muridā da kahīṇa."

ਹਜਿ [hajī] for Haj, to Haj. "koi nave tirathī koi hajī jāī."—*ram m 5*. See ਹੱਜ.

ਹਜੀਰ [hajir], ਹਜੀਰਾਂ [hajirā] See ਹੱਜੀਰਾਂ.

ਹਜੂਮ [hajum] See ਹੁਜੂਮ.

ਹਜੂਰ [hajur] *A* ۱۰۰۰ *adj* visible, present. "ōtarjami sādā hajur."—*todi m 5*. 2 *part* an honorific term; Sir.

ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [hajur sahib] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਹਜੂਰ ਹਜਰ [hajur hajar] See ਹਜਰ ਹਜੂਰ.

ਹਜੂਰੀ [hajuri] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* presence, attendance. 2 *adj* who is in attendance, i.e., "hajuri sewak, hajuri sāḡatī."

ਹਜੂਰੀਆ [hajuria] *adj* a person who has visited Hazoor Sahib.¹ 2 one who resides in Hazoor Sahib. 3 present, akin.

ਹਜੂਰੀਐ [hajurie] in attendance, visible, present, closeby. "parbrāhām gurdev sādā hajurie."—*var jet*.

ਹਜੋ [hajo] *A* ۱۰ *n* defamation, calumny. "hajo apki jagat ālave."—*GPS*.

ਹੱਜ [hajj] *A* ۱, a pilgrimage to Kaaba, which as a dictum in Islam is essential for Muslims to undertake.

It comes in zūhrijah, the twelfth month of Hijri calendar. The manner of performing Hajj is as under:

When Mecca is the final halt, the pilgrim should tie ehram after taking bath, i.e. he should shed old clothes, keep only two sheets, one for the lower part of the body and the other for the upper part, and should remove his shoes but there is no ban on wearing wooden sandals. He must reach Mecca while singing tēbiya. The meaning of this song is 'I stand here at your service; you have no rival; certainly your praise is prayer in the real sense; on the earth only your rule prevails.'

¹Hajis command the same respect among Muslims as do hajuris among the Sikhs.

He should take bath after reaching the sacred place Kaaba, and kiss sāg asvād. He should perform seven rounds of Kaaba, three fast and four at slow speed. He must kiss the black stone during each circumambulation, then he should go to the place of Ibrahim and offer prayer. From this place, he should move to the Hill sāfa mārūh (معه مروه) and pray, with face turned towards Kaaba. Then he should pray at the hill of Marva. Thereafter, he should listen to the xutba (خطبة) in Kaaba. Thereafter, he should stay for a night in mīna (مينا) and move to the hill ʿarāfat (عرات) to pray there and listen to xutba. From here, he should go to muzdalīfa (مزدلفة) and perform evening nāmāz there.

The entire process should be completed by the ninth day of the month and on the tenth day, which is the day of nāhār sacrifice, he should again perform nāmāz at muzdalīfa. On reaching the pillar of the Devil, he must throw seven stones, thereafter on reaching mīna he should offer sacrifice of a male goat, fat-tailed ram, cow or camel. Laying them down with faces towards Kaaba, he should stand by the right side of the animal and while uttering ʿallāhu ʾakbar move the knife on the neck. After this, the Haji should remove ehāram and put on clothes of his own liking. He should get tonsured, have his nails cut and stay there for three days. Before leaving Mecca, he must make a round of Kaaba and throw seven stones at the Devil's pillar and then he should drink water from the zamzam (زمر) well.

Many Muslims go to Madina as pilgrims to Mohammad's grave after their journey to Mecca. They do not consider Hajj to be complete without this but people belonging to vāhabī sect hold that honouring the grave is

against religion, so they do not go to Madina

The person who performs Hajj according to the method mentioned above is called Hā "kīa haj kabe jāe."—*prābha kabir*. See ਮੱਕਾ.

ਹੱਜ਼ਾਮ [hājām] 1 a barber, a person who draws blood with a cone, See ਹਜ਼ਾਮਤ. 2 a barber with tonsures.

ਹਟ [həṭ] imperative form of hāṭna; turn, come back. 2 *Skt* हट, shine, glitter. 3 *Skt* हट्ट n sho store. 4 market "dāscarī hāṭu tudhu sajra—*var sri m* 4. Here it means 'the fourteen worlds.' 5 short for hāṭaṭ, See ਹਟਮਾਲ.

ਹਟਕ [həṭak] n obstruction, prohibition.

ਹਟਕਣ [həṭkaṇu] ਹਟਕਨਾ [həṭakna] v check, prevent. "jīh dār avat jatīṭhu hāṭke nal koī."—*s kabir*.

ਹਟਕਾਰ [həṭkar] n prohibition, obstruction. 2 pushing back or aside, warning.

ਹਟਣ [həṭna], ਹਟਣ [həṭṇu] v stop. 2 come back, return. 3 deny, withdraw one's word. 4 go away. "kīu edu bolāhu hāṭie."—*var ram* 3.

ਹਟਾਰ [həṭtar], ਹਟਾਰਿ [həṭtarī], ਹਟਾਲ [həṭta] *Skt* हटालक strike, n locking the shop, closing the shop. "jāmāhī kīo hāṭtarī."—*sor m* 5. 'Yā closed his office.' 2 sitting idle after leaving the work in protest; strike.

ਹਟਾਲਾ [həṭnala], ਹਟਾਲੀ [həṭnali] *Skt* हट्टप्रणालिका a row of shops; a line of shops; market. "du dive caudāh hāṭnale."—*var suhi m* 1. 'The sun and the moon are two lamps and the fourteen worlds are the market. "ghār mādār hāṭnal sohe jīs vicī nam nīvasī."—*suhi chāt m* 1. i.e. innerself and the senses.

ਹਟਮਾਲ [həṭmāl] *Skt* अर्थात् माला n in the well the gear string with which metallic pots are kept tied to draw water. "kār hārī hāṭmāl ṭī pārovāhu."—*bāsāt m* 1.

ਹਟਵਾਣੀ [həṭvaṇī], ਹਟਵਾਣੀਓ [həṭvaṇīo], ਹਟਵਾਣੀਓ [həṭvaṇīo] *Skt* हट्टवणिक adj shopkeeper. "hāṭvar dhān mal hāṭkit."—*bāsāt m* 5. "bīkhu sāc

həṭvaṇia."—*gəu m 4*.

ਹਟੜੀ [həṭri] *n* shop, store. "tənu həṭri i hu mān vānjara."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. 2 toy made of clay resembling a shop, on which the Hindus light lamps on the Diwali day. 3 i.e. body, physique "həṭri choḍi cəliā vānjara."—*prov.* 'The soul departed after leaving the body.'

ਹਟਿ ਹਟ [həṭi həṭ] at every shop. "gur bəcəni bīkano həṭi həṭ."—*mali m 4*. 'in each community of devout Sikhs.'

ਹਟੀ [həṭi] See ਹਟਣਾ. 2 See ਹੱਟੀ.

ਹਟ [həṭu] See ਹਟ 3.

ਹਟੂਆ [həṭua], ਹਟੋਵਾ [həṭova], ਹਟੋਆ [həṭpa] *adj* (a person) who runs a shop; shopkeeper. See ਸੂਤ ਕੇ ਹਟੂਆ.

ਹੱਟ [həṭi], ਹੱਟੀ [həṭti] See ਹਟ 3.

ਹੱਟੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [həṭti sahīb] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ.

ਹਠ [həṭh] *Skt* हठ *vr* jump, kill, prove fake, oppress, repress, hold tight. 2 *n* insistence, stubbornness. "həṭh kəri mərə nā lekhe pavē."—*gəu ə m 1*. 3 *S* persistence, body, physique. "həṭh mājhaṭu māpīri."—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਹਠ ਕਰਮ [həṭh kərəm], ਹਠ ਧਰਮ [həṭh dhərəm] See ਹਠੇ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਹਠ ਧਰਮੀ.

ਹਠ ਧਰਮੀ [həṭh dhərmī] *n* stubbornness, insistence. 2 *adj* stubborn, obstinate, tenacious, dogged.

ਹਠ ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ [həṭh nigrəh], ਹਠ ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ [həṭh nigrəhi] *n* act of controlling senses with strong will. "həṭh nigrəhi aṭi rəhət."—*kan m 5*.

ਹਠ ਯੋਗ [həṭh yog] *n* a type of yog involving austerities. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ. 2 It is written in həṭh yog prādīpika that ਹ is the sun, ਠ is the moon, and the combination of these two is həṭh yog. i.e. combining iṛa and pīgla with sukhmāna.

ਹਠਲੀ [həṭhli] *adj* stubborn, headstrong. "muhkəm phoj həṭhli re."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਠਵਾਰ [həṭhvar], ਹਠਵਾਰਾ [həṭhvara] *adj* obstinate, stubborn.

ਹਠਾ [həṭha] *adj* obstinate. "cəle bir dhirə

həṭhe."—*gyan*.

ਹਠਿ [həṭhi] by insisting, from insistence. "həṭhi nā pətiṇe nā bəhu bhəkhe."—*dhāna ə m 1*.

ਹਠਿਓ [həṭhiə] See ਹਠੜੇ.

ਹਠੀ [həṭhi], ਹਠੀਆ [həṭhia] *adj* stubborn, obstinate. There are two types of obstinate persons. One type is of the superstitious, who, due to ignorance do not give up wrong beliefs even after knowing the reality. They are stubborn, deserving to be condemned.

"jar ko vīcar kəhā gəṇika ko laj kəhā gəḍ-ha ko mān kəhā ādhre ko arsi, nigun ko gun kəhā dan kəhā daridi ko seva kəhā sum ki iṛəḍ chah ḍarsi, madyəp ki šuci kəhā sac kəhā ləpṭi ko nīc ko bəcən kəhā syar ki pukar si, "toḍar" su kəvī ese həṭhi ko nā bhavē sikh bhavē kəho sudhi bat bhavē kəho parsi."

The other type are a superior type. Such persons, who due to greed or fear, do not forsake true thought and do not show spiritual weakness. The Sikhs recollect such a person's name in their daily prayer. This is the example of pious insistence. "sis dia pər sīrər nā dina, rāc səman deḥ kər cina."—*VN*.

ਹਠੀ ਸਿੰਘ [həṭhi sīgh] son of Ajit Singh who was brought up by Mata Sundri. His headquarters were in the Sindhi area of Burhanpur, district Nimar where he used to recite hymns by removing the appellation of Nanak and adding his own name. Mata Sundri disengaged herself from him due to this lapse. He went to central India (C.P.) after leaving Punjab and died there. His ḍera is situated in Burhanpur.

ਹਠੀ ਏਤ [həṭhi et] Ravan, the obstinate demon, who refused to return Sita even after the advice of all relatives and friends. "tumi ram hveke həṭhi det ghayo."—*cəritr 1*.

ਹਠੀਲਾ [həṭhila] *adj* obstinate.

ਹਰੁ [həṭhu] See ਹਰ. "həṭhu nigrəhu kəṛi." –*ram ə m 1. 2* See ਹਰ 3.

ਹਠੇ [həṭhe] *adj* stubborn. "həṭhe kəṣṭ vari." –*kalki*. 'the obstinate residents of Kashtwar.' See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਹਠੇ ਕਰਮ [həṭhe kəṛəm] deeds performed obstinately for their own sake, without strong will and concentration. "həṭhe kəṛəm kəṛi udəṛ bhəre." –*ram kabir. 2* deeds such as theft and murder causing pain and harm to others etc. See ਹਠ *vr*.

ਹਠਯੋ [həṭhyo] performed with persistence. 2 jumped, skipped. See ਹਠ ਧਾ. "həṭhyo mahri cōdyā gūg ramā." –*VN*.

ਹਡ [həḍ], ਹੱਡ [həḍḍ] *Skt* हड्डी *n* bone. "jū pīḍ cōmu tera həḍe." –*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* See ਹਾਡਾ.

ਹੱਡ ਭੰਨਣੀ [həḍḍ bhāṇṇī] See ਹਾਡ ਫੋਰਨੀ.

ਹਢ [həḍh] See ਹਡ.

ਹਢਾਉਣਾ [həḍhauna] *v* wear out. "səjī kara pəṭu həḍhae." –*maru m 1*. "paṭ pəṭābər pəṭīṛi həḍhavəu." –*gəu ə m 1. 2* *Ml* adopt, keep. "gusa mānī nā həḍhai." –*s kabir. 3* turn, rotate. "bānī bakri sihu həḍhai." –*sor m 4*.

ਹਢਿਆਇਆ [həḍhiaya], ਹਢਿਆਯਾ [həḍhiaya] a town in Patiala state about three kōhs to the west of Barnala where the ninth Guru stayed, and cured a patient suffering from fever by bathing him in the pond, now known as Guru Sar. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala got built a beautiful gurdwara there. The state has donated 250 ghumaons of land. This place is one mile to the south-west of Hadhiaya railway station.

ਹਢਯੋ [həḍhayo] got carried away by a current, was washed away. 2 overflowed, jumped "māno nīdhi nīr həḍhyo." –*kṛisən*.

ਹਣ [həṇ] See ਹਨ.

ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ [həṇvāntaru], ਹਣਵੰਤੁ [həṇvātu] *Skt* हनुमत् and हनुमान् *adj* person with an extended jaw. 2 *n* a brave warrior who was minister of

Sugreev and a great devotee of Ram. It is written in section 4 and chapter 66 of Valmīk's Ramayan that the nymph Punjiksthala, wife of Kesari also known as Anjana, was extremely beautiful. On seeing her, the god of wind was overcome by erotic desire. He cohabited with her, who then gave birth to a brave son. On the day of birth, taking it as fruit, he jumped to swallow the sun. In order to protect the sun, Indar threw him on the ground by hitting with the thunderbolt. The jaw of the young boy became crooked as a result this. This is how Hanuman got his name.

In many books, Hanuman has been described as a monkey. So, many people believe that he was a forest dweller who became a scholar by acquiring knowledge from the sages residing in the jungles. In Valmīk part 4, chapter 3, it is written that after hearing Hanuman's speech, Ram said that none could speak this kind of pure Sanskrit without having read sublime texts. "həṇvāntaru aradhīa." –*sava m 1*. "həṇvātu jagē dhəri lākur." –*bāsūt kabir*. See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਤ [hət] *Skt* adj killed. 2 destroyed. 3 tied. See ਹਨ *vr*.

ਹਤਕ [hətək] *Skt* adj like the dead, like a corpse. 2 *A* هزج *n* tearing a curtain. 3 i.e. insult, disgrace.

ਹਤਤਿਆਗੀ [hət-tragi] killed, destroyed. "hət-tragi hāume." –*maru solhe m 5*.

ਹਤਨ [həṭən] *Skt* ਹਨਨ *n* killing, act of killing, murder.

ਹਤਿ [həṭi] *Skt* *n* murder, killing, act of killing.

ਹਤਿਆ [həṭia] *Skt* ਹਤਾਨਾ *n* murder, assassination, killing. "əsākh gəl vādhi həṭia kəmahī." –*jəpu*. See ਹਤਾ.

ਹਤਿਆਰਾ [həṭiara] *Skt* ਹਤਾਕਾਰ *adj* killer, murderer, assassin. "sāt ka nīdāk māha həṭiara." –*sukhmāni*.

ਹੱਥ [həθ] See ਹੱਥ. 2 *Skt* हस्त *n* hunter 3 sharp-edged weapon.

ਹੱਥੇ [həte] killed. See ਹੱਥ. "sāt ke hāte kəu rākhe nā koī."—*sukhmani*.

ਹੱਥਾ [həta] *A* ੨ *adv* to such an extent.

ਹੱਥਾ [hətya], ਹੱਥੀ [hətyā] See ਹੱਥਿਆ. "ghor dukhyā anik hātyā."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਹੱਥ [həθ] *Skt* हस्त, *n* hand. "həθ deī apī rākhu."—*ram var 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* attack, assault, blow.

ਹੱਥ ਕੱਢਣਾ [həθ kəḍḍhəṇa] *v* donate, extend hand to give. "həri date dataru hāθ kəḍḍhā mihu vūḥa sesare."—*var kan m 4*.

ਹੱਥਕੜੀ [həθkəṛī] *n* handcuff, manacle.

ਹੱਥ ਖਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [həθ khəla kəṛnā], ਹੱਥ ਖੜਾ ਕਰਨਾ [həθ khəṛa kəṛnā], ਹੱਥ ਚੱਕਣਾ [həθ cəkḥṇa] *v* strike, assault. 2 raise one's hand to show consent. This is a figure of speech named *sukṣam*, which is to give consent through indication without uttering a word.

ਹੱਥ ਚਰਨਾ [həθ cəṛnā], ਹੱਥ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [həθ cəṛḥnā] *v* get hold of something. "hāθ cərio həri thoka."—*gəu m 5*. 2 dance to someone's tunes.

ਹੱਥਚੁਟ [həθchuṭ], ਹੱਥਚੋਰ [həθchor] *n* free assault with the hand; unobstructed attack. "tin pər hve səbh ki hāθchor."—*GPS*.

ਹੱਥ ਟੱਡਣਾ [həθ təḍḍṇa] *v* extend hand, put forth hand for begging. See ਟੱਡਣਾ.

ਹੱਥ ਦੇਣਾ [həθ deṇa] *v* offer hand for help; help; cooperate.

ਹੱਥਨਾਲ [həθnal] *n* a gun that is fired by raising a hand without any other support. "jəbərjəg hāθnal."—*sənāma*.

ਹੱਥਨੀ [həθni] See ਹੱਥਿਨੀ.

ਹੱਥ ਪੈਣਾ [həθ peṇa] *v* get something in hand. 2 get support as does a drowning man. "āt kalī tithē dhūhe jithē hāθ nā pāī."—*səva m 3*.

ਹੱਥ ਫਲਘਾ [həθ phəlgha] See ਫਲਘਾ.

ਹੱਥ ਫੜਨਾ [həθ phəṛnā] *v* hold hand.

ਹੱਥ ਫੂਲ [həθ phul] *n* a type of firework that resembles a pomegranate. Sparkles emerges from it and the fire worker holds it in his hand. ਹੱਥ ਬੱਖ [həθ bəkkh] *adj* catching the side with both arms; tight embrace. "mīle hāθ bəkkhā māha tej tatte."—*VN*.

ਹੱਥ ਲਗਣਾ [həθ ləgṇa] *v* achieve, receive a thing. 2 be someone's pawn. 3 gun powder to be ignited with hand.

ਹੱਥਲੇਵਾ [həθleṇa] See ਹੱਥ ਗੁਣ.

ਹੱਥਵਾਈ [həθvai] *n* a pouch with thick hair, put on as glove for massaging the horse. "malāṣ kəṛhī pəhīr hāθvai."—*GPS*.

ਹੱਥਵਾਸਾ [həθvasa], ਹੱਥਵਾਸੇ [həθvaso] *n* handle. 2 hilt, grip. 3 strap to hold a shield.

ਹੱਥਵਾਰਿ [həθvarī] scarecrow put up by farmers in the fields to ward off animals. "jūne khetī hāθvarī kəṛe."—*asa kabir*.

ਹੱਥਾਸਾ [həθasa] *n* support of the hand. "həri rākha de apī hāθasa."—*gəu m 4*. 2 handle, grip.

ਹੱਥਾਹਾ [həθaha] in the hand. "vəṣī aṇe jugatī hāθaha."—*sor m 4*.

ਹੱਥਾ ਵੱਖ [həθa vəkḥh], ਹੱਥਾ ਵੱਥ [həθa vətth] See ਹੱਥ ਬੱਖ. "dhāka dhakk birā hāθa vətth hoe."—*GPS*. 'grappled with each other.'

ਹੱਥਿ [həθī] in the hand. "raja nīau kəṛe hāθī hoī."—*asa m 1*. "jīsu aīa hāθī nīdhanu."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਹੱਥਿਆਉਣਾ [həθiaūṇa] *v* swing (used for an) elephant.

ਹੱਥਿਆਰ [həθiar] *Skt* हतिहार, *adj* killer. 2 *n* deadly weapon. 3 instrument, tool.

ਹੱਥਿਆਰ ਧੋਣਾ [həθiar dhəṇa], ਹੱਥਿਆਰ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [həθiar pəkharna] *v* put an end to warfare; be content after removing enemy's blood from the weapons. i.e. killing the enemy. "jīṭ səbhē jəg sātəhu sīdh hāθiar pəkhare."—*VN*.

ਹੱਥਿਨੀ [həθīni] See ਹੱਥਿਨੀ. 2 troop of elephants.

—sənama.

ਹਥੀ [həthi] *n* arm, that bears the hand. “həthi diti prəbhu devənhare.”—*majh m 5*. 2 leather bag for keeping water. “həthi kəddh nəditto paṇi.”—*BG*. 3 pouch made of hair or cloth which is put on the hand like glove for massaging. 4 handcuff, manacles. “həthi pəudi kahe rove?”—*maru m 1*. ‘When the gods of death manacle you then why do you cry?’ 5 *S* and *Po* help, support. 6 handle; e.g. “cəkki di həthi”.

ਹਥੀਆਰੁ [həthiaru] See ਹਥਿਆਰ. 2 hammer, sledgehammer. “əhīrəṇi mətī vedu həthiaru.”—*jəpu*.

ਹਥੁ [həthu] See ਹਥ.

ਹਥੇਲੀ [hətheli] *Skt* ਹस्त-ਤਲ *n* palm of a hand.

ਹਥੋਹਥੀ [həthohəthi], ਹਥੋਹਥੀ [həthohəthi] *adv* from one hand to another. “hətho həthi nəcaie vənjarīa mītra.”—*sri m 1 pəhīre*. 2 *n* act of getting reward with the hand with which work is done. 3 fight with hands; hand-to-hand fight, scuffle, fisticuffs.

ਹਥੋਰਾ [həthora], ਹਥੋਰਾ [həthora] *n* hammer made of iron with a handle for shaping the metal.

ਹੱਥ [həth] See ਹੱਥ. “kəre bhav həthā.”—*VN*. 2 short for ਹਥੀ. “həṭṭāṭ həth.”—*kālki*. 3 trunk of an elephant “həthi həth prəmāth.”—*GPS*.

ਹੱਥ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਚਨ ਦੇਣਾ [həth utte bəcən deṇa] *v* vow by putting a hand on some one's hand or by drawing a line on his hand. “bəcən dehu more jə hāth.”—*cəṛitr 301*.

ਹੱਥ ਬੱਖ [həth bəkkh], ਹੱਥ ਬੱਥ [həth bəth] See ਹਥ ਬੱਖ. hand-to-hand fight, duel, fisticuffs, scuffle.

ਹੱਥੜਾ [həthṛa] *n* edge of an arm without a hand; amputated arm. “jyō kər tūḍe həthṛa.”—*BG*.

ਹਦ [həd] See ਹੱਦ.

ਹਦਫ [hədəph] *A* هدف *n* target, goal.

ਹਦਰਤ [hədrət], ਹਦਰਥ [hədrəth] See ਹਜਰਤ. Per

rules of Arabic phonology its pronunciation as hədrət is also correct.

ਹਦਰਥੀ [hədrəthi] from Hazrat. “tə tā hədrəthi paṛo man.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘Thou (Guru Nanak) hast bestowed honour.’

ਹਦਾਯਤ [hədayət] *A* هدایت *adv* advising; directing. 2 advice, guidance.

ਹਦੀ [hədi] *A* هادي *adj* guide, mentor. 2 i.e. teacher, mentor. “uc hədi vənū virkionu.”—*var ram 3*. ‘The exalted mentor (Guru Nanak) gave a sermon.’

ਹਦੀਆ ਬਾਦ [hədia bad] a town of tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind almost one furlong to the eastern side. The Guru visited this place while going to Kiratpur. Some people believe that Guru Har Rai also paid a visit to this place.

The gurdwara is very simple in construction. Residential quarters are also near by. Seven ghumaons of land has been donated by the state; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. It is situated one mile away from the Phagwara railway station in to the western side. On Baisakhi day, a festival is held here.

ਹਦੀਸ [hədis] *A* حديث *n* saying; anecdote. 2 a saying relating to prophet Mohammad. A book in which Mohammad's teaching or conduct is described. “napak pak kərī hədurī hədisa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘purifying the impure mind.’

ਹਦੀਸ ਕੱਢਣੀ [hədis kəddhṇi] *v* rub one's nose, i.e., pledge not to repeat an error. “tāke age khəṛe kəddhəṛi hədis.”—*rəṭənmala bāno*.

ਹਦੂਰ [hədur] *A* حضور it is also pronounced as hədur in Arabic. “səcə səbədi hədur.”—*var bīla m 3*.

ਹਦੂਰਿ [həduri] *adv* in the presence of; face to face. “cəḡraīā burīāīā vacə dhəṛəmu hədur.”—*jəpu*. 2 in front of the people, in the open

ground. "māhila ādāri hodia, haṇi bāhāni nā milāni hāduri."—*asa a m 1*.

ਹੱਦ [hadd] *A* ੨ *n* bank, boundary, duration. 2 quickness, fierceness.

ਹਨ [han] plural of he. In Gurbani its form ਹੰਨਿ is used. See ਹੰਨਿ. 2 *Skt* हन् *vr* kill, go, deny, check, collect.

ਹਨਛਾ [hancha] See ਐਛਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਛਾ. "mili sāgati kar prabhū hānche."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਹਨਨ [hanan] *Skt n* killing, murder. See ਹਨ *vr*.

ਹਨਨਾਤ [hanan-nat] *Skt* हननात्, for killing, for murdering. "hānan-nat le tahi sidhare."—*cārītr 368*. 2 See ਹਿਨਨਾਤ.

ਹਨਫੀ [hanaphi] See ਹੁੰਨੀ.

ਹਨਮੰਤ [hanmāt], ਹਨਮੰਤਰ [hanmātar], ਹਨਵੰਤ [hanvāt] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੀਫ਼ [hanif] *A* حنیف *adj* firm in faith.

ਹਨੁ [hanu] *Skt n* chin. 2 lower jaw. 3 short for ਹਨੁਮਨ. 4 one whose chin is long. 5 *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਨਾਟਕ [hanunaṭak] See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ [hanuman] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ. 2 *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ [hanuman naṭak] *Skt* हनुमानाटक *a* poetic writing in Sanskrit which enacts the history of Ram Chandar. It is worthy of being played in an open theatre. This poetic drama is Hanuman's work. Many poets have written that Hanuman threw his work into the ocean on the insistence of Valmiki, so that the importance of Valmiki's Ramayan did not diminish. During the reign of raja Bhoj, while searching for pearls, a navigator found a stone-inscription. The king got this stone inscription pulled out and where the context was wanting, references were provided by Damodar Misr and the book was completed. Hindi translation was done by a renowned poet Hridayam of Bhalla dynasty during the time of emperor Jahangir i.e. :

"sāmāt bīkrām nīpātī sāhas khāṣṣat asih' var, cetr cādni duj chātr jāhāgir subhāt pār, śubh lācchān dācchān sudeś kavī ram vīcācchān, kīṣṇdas tēnu kul prākās yāṣ dipāk rācchān, rāghupātī crītr tīn yathamātī

pragat karyo śubh lāgan gān,
de bhaktī dan nīrbhāy karo,
jāy rāghupātī rāghovāś mānī."

In this book are included some kābbits composed by the poet Kashi Ram.²

ਹਨੁਮੰਤ [hanumāt] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੁ [hanu] See ਹਨੁ. These words hanu and hānu are of Sanskrit. 2 *a* Rajput warrior, "hath lāge arī hasi hānu ke."—*cārītr 2*.

ਹਨੁਦ [hanud] See ਹਨੁਦ.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ [hanuman] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ. "hānuman sārī gaur sāmāna."—*dhāna kābir*. See ਸਰਿ.

ਹਨੋਜ਼ [hanoz] *P* الآن *adv* just now, now. 2 till today, till now.

ਹਫਸ [haphas] This word is used for ਹਬਸ. "haphas velayat ke tēn kare."—*GPS*.

ਹਫਣਾ [haphṇa] *v* breathe heavily; be out of breath due to strenuous exertion.

ਹਫਤ [haphat] هفت *seven*.

ਹਫਤ ਅਕਲੀਮ [hafat āklīm], ਹਫਤ ਇਕਲੀਮ [hafat īklīm], ਹਫਤ ਕਿਸ਼ਵਰ [hafat kiṣṇvar] *P* هفت اقليم - هفت کور seven iklim or kiṣṇvar parts; hafat iklim means the whole world. Greek scholars have divided the earth into seven segments by drawing seven lines to the north of the equator, these parts being equal in size. It is to be noted that these scholars did not take account of America and Australia at that time, as these continents came to be known later.

ਹਫਤ ਖਨ [haphat khān], ਹਫਤ ਖ਼ਾਨ [hafat xvan] *P* 1680 Bikramī.

²Many poets hold that Bahadur Shah presented the manuscript written by Hridayam to Guru Gobind Singh and as transcribed by poet Kashiram the Guru got Parshuram's dialogues incorporated.

سفت خراسان Asfandiyar and Rustam crossed seven stages after each victory. Upon crossing each stage, they thanked God and fed the people by spreading *dastarxvan* (table cloth); to which this word owes its origin.

ਹਫਤ ਜੁਬਾਂ [həphət jubā] *P* سفت زبان In Islamic books a person knowing seven languages of Arabia is called by this name. Just as the Punjabi dialects of Doaba, Majha and Malwa, are somewhat different, in the same way due to regional differences there are seven types in Arabic. These seven types are: *كُرَيْش* [kureš], *عَلِي* [te], *هَازِن* [hvazin], *يَمَن* [yəmən], *ثَقِيف* [səkiʃ], *هَازِل* [hazel], *تَمِيم* [təʔim].

ਹਫਤਾ [həfta] *P* سفت *Skt* week.

ਹਫਤਾਦ [həftad] *P* سفتار seventy.

ਹਬ [həb] *A* حَب *n* seed, grain. 2 tablet, pill.

ਹਬਸ [həbəs] *A* حَبس *n* control. 2 imprisonment, confinement. 3 *A* حبش Abyssinia in Africa. "həbəs vəlayət gəe dəyala."—*NP*.

ਹਬਸਦਮ [həbəsdəm] See ਦਮ 9.

ਹਬਸੀ [həbsi] *adj* a resident of Habash. "həbsi həlbi dhəyavē."—*akal*.

ਹਬਾ [həba] *A* حَبَا *n* dust, dirt, pollen. 2 See ਹਵਾ.

ਹਬਾਬ [həbab] *A* حَبَاب *n* bubble of water. 2 dew. 3 stand for placing a water pitcher; wooden-stand for a water pitcher.

ਹਬੀਬ [həbib] *A* حَبِيب *adj* dear, beloved. 2 friend, companion. See ਹੁੱਬ.

ਹਬੂਬ [həbub] *A* حَبُوب plural of həb; seeds. 2 tax levied on the farmer at the time of harvest by a king or owner of the land for various rights. "həbub ləgavē, kar bīgar ənek bhāt ki."—*PP*.

ਹਭ [həbh] *S adj* all, everyone. "sohədro həbh thar."—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਹਭਕਿਹੁ [həbhkihu], ਹਭਕਿਛੁ [həbhkiχhu], ਹਭਕਿਝੁ [həbhkiʒhu] everything, all objects.

ਹਭਕੋ [həbhko], ਹਭਕੋਇ [həbhkoɪ] everyone, everybody.

ਹਭਾਹੁ [həbhahū] of all, from all. "bed kateb sāsar həbha hū bahra."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਭਿ [həbhi] *adv* all, all of, every. See ਹਭ. "həbhi rēg maṇəhi jisu sēgɪ."—*var jet*.

ਹਭੀਆ [həbhia] of all, of everyone. "vəsəhi həbhia nali."—*vəḍ m 1*.

ਹਭੁ [həbhu] all. See ਹਭ. "dukh dərəd rog mar meḍa həbhu nəse."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਭੇ [həbhe] *adv* all, entire. "həbhe ʔol suhavne səlu beṭha əṇəṇ məlu."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹਭੋ [həbho] all. "həbho kiχhu suhəda."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਹਮ [həm] *pron* we. "həm mele tum uʔal karte."—*sor m 5*. 2 *n* egoism, vanity. "həm kaləkh dhove."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 *pron* I. "əvəri pəc həm ek jəna."—*gəu m 1*. 4 *P* هم *adj* all, entire. "həm jer jimi dunia pira məsarika rara."—*var majh m 1*. 'All the pirs, mullahs and kings of the world got buried under the earth.' 5 *P* هم *suf* also, with, like, etc. e.g. "həmsər, həm dərəd, həm məktəb, həmsira, həmnam, həmrah, etc.

ਹਮਸਹਰੀ [həmsəhri], ਹਮਸਹਿਰੀ [həmsəhiri] *P* همشهری *adj* living in the same city, a fellow citizen. "jo həmsəhri so mitu həmara."—*gəu ravidas*. 'He who lives in our town (Begampur) is our mate.'

ਹਮਸਰ [həmsər] *P* همسر *adj* comparable, co-equal. "həmrəg həmsər ləṛət bhe."—*səloh*.

ਹਮਸਰਿ [həmsəri] like us or resembling us. "həm səri dinu, dialu nə tum səri."—*dhəna ravidas*.

ਹਮਸਰੀ [həmsəri] *P* همسری *n* equality, parity.

ਹਮਸਾਇਆ [həmsaia], ਹਮਸਾਯਾ [həmsaya] *P* همسایه *adj* living under the same shade (i.e. under the same roof). 2 i.e. neighbour.

ਹਮਸੋਸ [həmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਹਮਹ [həməh], ਹਮਹਿ [həməhi] *P* هم *adj* all, everyone. "prətipalə nanək həməhi."—*bavən*. 'nourishes all of us.' 2 *us*.

ਹਮਕੀਨ [həmkīn] *P* همکین fellow-traveller.

ਹਮਕੀਨੀ [həmkini] faithful friend, constant companion. See ਹਮਕੀਨ. "jis guru te həri parā su guru həkini."—*gəu m 3*.

ਹਮਕ [həmək] *A* هَمَك *adj* bewildered. "dhəməkke həkke."—*kalki*.

ਹਮਗਿਨਾ [həmgina] *P* هَمِّين *adv* all, whole. 2 every one.

ਹਮਗੀ [həngi] *P* هَمِّ *adv* all, total, entire.

ਹਮਚਿਨੀ [həmcini] *P* هَمِّين *adv* like this, such as. "həmcini patsah savle bərna."—*tlīg namdev*.

ਹਮਚੁ [həmacu] *P* هَمِّ *adj* like, just as.

ਹਮਚੁਨਾ [həmacuna] *P* هَمِّ *adj* like that, resembling that.

ਹਮਚੇ [həmce] *our*. 2 like us, just as we are. See ਹਮਚੇ.

ਹਮਜਬਾ [həmjābā] *P* هَمِّ *adj* talkingalike; engaged in mutual talk. 2 speaking the same language.

ਹਮਜਾ [həmjā] *A* هَمِّ *Mohammad's* uncle who embraced Islam, displayed great valour and was awarded the title of lion by Mohammad. 2 lion. 3 A Sikh of the Jajja subcaste who, acting upon the teachings of Guru Arjan Dev, attained spiritual self-realization. "həmjā jājja jānic."—*BG*. 4 in grammar, the letter alaf which carries zer, zəbər or peš vowel markers.

ਹਮਤੁਮ [həmtum] *we and you, i.e., all the people*. "on ke sāgɪ hən tum sāgɪ mel."—*asa m 5*. 2 I-ness and thou-ness. "kəhu nanək hən tum gurɪ khoi he."—*ram m 5*.

ਹਮਦ [həməd] *A* هَمْد *n* praise, appreciation, acclaim.

ਹਮਦਮ [həmdəm] *P* هَمِّ *n* alter ego, bosom friend, true friend.

ਹਮਨ [həmən] See ਹਮਨ. 2 *Pu I, mine*. "həmən ki pukare suno rajdharī."—*səloh 3 we*.

ਹਮਨਾਸ਼ਿਨ [həmnəšin] *P* هَمِّ *adj* sitting by one's side. "sahɪ be həmnəšino hənzubā."—*jfdgi*. 2 *n* courtier, favourite.

ਹਮਯਾ [həmyā] *P* هَمِّ *n* pouch (for keeping

money), purse.

ਹਮਰਾ [həmrā] *pron our*. "həmrā mənū bərag birkətu bhəio."—*asa m 4*. 2 *to all or of all*.

"həmrā binəu sunəu prabhū thakur."—*gəu m 4*. 'O Lord! You hear the supplication of all.'

ਹਮਰਿਨ ਤੇ [həmrin te] *sen from amongst us or ours*. "doi sətru həmrin te ek sāgharic."—*cəitr 153*.

ਹਮਲ [həməl] *A* هَمْل *n* carrying of burden or load. 2 gestation, pregnancy. 3 The word has also been used for həmləh (ie. invasion) in *GV 10*.

ਹਮਲਹ [həmləh], ਹਮਲਾ [həmlā] *A* هَمْل *n* attack, invasion, swoop.

ਹਮਾ [həmə] See ਹਮਾ. "acɪt həmə kəu sāgəl sɪdhāt."—*bher ə m 5*. 'The carefree Creator is a perfect principle for all.' 2 to us, for us.

ਹਮਾਂ [həmə] *P* هَمَّ *the same, that*. 2 See ਹਮਾ.

ਹਮਾਇਤ [həmaɪt] See ਹਮਾਯਤ.

ਹਮਾਇਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [həmaɪti nala] See ਹਮਾਯਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ.

ਹਮਾਕਤ [həmakət] *A* هَمَك *n* folly, stupidity.

ਹਮਾਚਾ [həmacā] *n* bag, pouch or cloth bag. "təb həmacā bhāg ka kholiā."—*JSBB*. This word derives from the Persian həmyā.

ਹਮਾਤੁਮਾ [həmatuma] *we and you; everybody*. "dibanu eko kələm eka həmə tuma melu."—*var asa*.

ਹਮਾਨਾ [həmana] *P* هَمَّ *without doubt, certainly*.

ਹਮਾਮ [həmam] *A* هَمَم *n* closet for hot water bath; bagnio. "həjɾət kin sənən həmam."—*GPS*.

ਹਮਾਯਤ [həmayət] *A* هَمَّ *n* partiality, support. 2 patronage.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ [həmayti] *P* هَمِّ *adj* partisan, supporter, helper.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [həmayti nala] *near Anandpur a small branch of river Satluj, which proved helpful to the Khalsa Dal during the time of war*.

ਹਮਾਰਾ [həmarā] *adj our*. 2 *of our, for every one*. "həmarā ek as vāse."—*var majh m 1*. 'All

have just one hope.'

ਹਮੀਰ [hāmī] just we, we alone. 2 we all. 3 *P* ہمیں this very, the same.

ਹਮੀਦ [hāmīd] *A* حمید *adj* praised, commended, lauded.

ਹਮੀਦਾ [hāmīda] *adj* (of a woman) praised, lauded. 2 See ਅਕਬਰ

ਹਮੀਰ [hāmīr] *A* ہمیر *adj* victorious, victor. "hath hāmīr."—*kālki*. 'tenacious and victorious.' 2 *n* a Rajput king of Ranthambore who ascended the throne in 1357 AD. Mir Mohammad, an officer of Alauddin Khilji, revolted and fled to Hamir. Alauddin demanded from Hamir the custody of Mir Mohammad. Hamir replied that even if the sun changed its course, Hamir would not betray one who sought refuge. Consequently, Alauddin launched an attack and Hamir died fighting valiantly, "tīrīya tel hāmīr hāth cāḥat nē duji var."—*prov.* 3 a raja of Mewar. He was also a contemporary of Alauddin Khilji. He kept on invading the province of Maldev Jhalor. Seeing that Hamir could not be overpowered by any other means, Maldev offered his daughter's hand to Hamir who accepted the offer. After the marriage, the bride disclosed the fact of her having been already married but had become a widow by then. Hamir went to Maldev's territory, during the latter's absence, won over the army and occupied the entire province.

ਹਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ [hāmīr sīgh] The first raja of Nabha who was younger son of Surtie and great grandson of Baba Tiloka Singh. After the death of his grandfather, Gurditta, Hamir Singh became master of the area comprising Dhanaula, Pakkho and Kapurgarh, etc. He was very brave and shrewd. He founded the city of Nabha in 1755 AD and made it his capital. By dint of his valour, he annexed many territories into his state. At the time of the

murder of Zain Khan, the governor of Sirhind, in 1763 AD, he was with his Khalsa brethren and, in this victory, Amloh area fell to his lot. Hamir Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is located there at a short distance towards east of the fort.

ਹਮੂ [hāmu] *P* ہم all, entire. "khel khana bīradār hāmu jāla."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 *P* ہم the same, the very same.

ਹਮੇ [hāme] *P* ہمے a suppletive Persian suffix which is used as a filler like *ਮੇ*. See *ਮੇ*.

ਹਮੇਸ਼ [hāmeṣ], ਹਮੇਸ਼ਹ [hāmeṣah] *P* ہمیشہ *part* always, ever (perpetually).

ਹਮੇਰ [hāmer], ਹਮੇਲ [hāmel] *A* ہمیر shoulderbelt. 2 a gold or silver necklace. It is an ornament for men, women and horses, etc. 3 The Muslims also wear Koran as rosary.

ਹਮੇ [hāme] to us, for us. 2 See ਹਮਰ.

ਹਮੇਨੇਕ [hāmenek] *sen* we, many. "hāmenek mari."—*GV* 10. 'We fired many shots.'

ਹਯ [hāy] *Skt* हय *vr* go, move, produce sound. 2 *n* horse.

ਹਯਸਾਰ [hāysar], ਹਯਸਾਲ [hāysal] *Skt* ਹਯਸਾਲਾ *n* stable. "chor layo hāysarāḥi te hāy."—*ramav*. 'untethered the horse from the stable.'

ਹਯਕ੍ਰਤੁ [hāykrātu], ਹਯਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ [hāykrītu] horse. sacrifice.

ਹਯਗ੍ਰੀਵ [hāygrīv] Per Visnu Puran, army chief of Bhomasur was a companion of demon Mur. He was killed by Krishan. 2 In Devi Bhagvat, he was an incarnation of Vishnu. The story goes that once Vishnu's neck got severed with the string of his own bow. At the bidding of the goddess, the gods fixed a horse's head on Vishnu's trunk and thus was born the incarnation of Haygriv. Haygriv saved Veds by killing Madhu and Kaitabh.

ਹਯਣੀ [hāyṇī] cavalry.—*sānama*.

ਹਯਣੀ ਇਸਤੀ ਇਸਤੀ ਇਸਤੀ ਇਸਤੀ ਅਰਤੀ [hāyṇī īsṇī īsṇī īsṇī īsṇī ārtī]—*sānama*. Master

of ucceṣṛava horse, Indar; his master, Kashyap; the earth which came under Kashyap's sway; its master, a king; and his army's enemy, the gun.

ਹਰਭਾਣ [həytrə] *n* armour meant to protect a horse's body.

ਹਰਨਰਿ [həynəri], ਹਰਨਾਤਕ [həynātak] enemy of horses, killer of horses; lion.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਨੀ [həyni] cavalry.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਲ [həyəl] *A* جَل power. "həyəl kayəm ruh."—*məgo*.

ਹਰਾ [həya], ਹਰਾਉ [həyau] *A* ۛ *n* rain. 2 modesty, bashfulness. 3 woman's sexual organ, vagina 4 *Skt* हरा mare.

ਹਰਾਤ [həyat] *A* ۛ *n* lifetime.

ਹਰਾਤ ਖਾ [həyat xā] commander of a hundred and twenty-five cavalymen whom Buddhu Shah got employed with Guru Gobind Singh at Paonta. He became disloyal and joined hill chieftains. In the battle of Bhangani, Baba Kirpal Das killed him with a club. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲ ਦਾਸ.

ਹਰਾਤੀ [həyati] *adj* living, alive. "sekh həyati jəgɪ nə koi thirū rəhɪa."—*asa fərid*.

ਹਰਾਤੁਲਾ ਖਾਨ [həyatulla xan] See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ ਖਾਨ.

ਹਰਏ [həyo] murdered, killed. "səmərsən raja pun həyo."—*caritr* 52.

ਹਰ [hər] *adj* green. "jese bən hər pat."—*sar kəbir*.

"bən hər pat re."—*dhəna m* 5. 2 *Skt n* Shiv.

"kəmlasən dhyavat jəhɪ bhəje hər."—*GPS*.

3 fire. 4 Yam, the god of death. 5 remove, cure. "meri hərəhu bɪpəti."—*gəu rəvidas*.

6 *P* ۛ part every, each, per. "hərdinu hərɪ sɪmrənu mere bhai."—*gəu m* 5. "bāde khoju dɪl hərroj."—*tlīg kəbir*.

7 This word has also been used in place of həl. "hər bahət ɪk purəkh nɪhara."—*dətt*.

8 At various places in Gurbani hər has been used for hərɪ which means God.

9 a Rajput clan largely inhabiting largely the Boondi region. The word həravli derives from

this hər. See ਹਰਾਵਲੀ.

ਹਰਉਲ [harəul] See ਹਰੌਲ.

ਹਰਅਰਿ [hər-ərɪ] *n* Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv. "gɪri murchəna hve dhərənɪ hər-ərɪ sər gəyo mar."—*caritr* 9.

ਹਰ ਇਕ [hər ɪk] *adj* everyone, each, every.

ਹਰਏ [hərəe] dative; to God, the Creator. "hərəe nəməste."—*gɪd namdev*.

ਹਰਸ [harəs] *Skt* हर्ष *n* joy. 2 comfort. See ਹ੍ਰਿਸ਼ vr 3 a raja of Thanesar who was son of Prabhakar Vardhan. His full name was Harsh Vardhan. At the age of sixteen, he ascended the throne in 606 AD and became emperor of India. Vann, the best poet of his court, authored a fascinating epic entitled Harishcharitr. Harsh made Kannauj his capital. He died in 647 AD.

ਹਰਸਕਤਣਿ [hərsəktəɪ] See ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਨਿ.

ਹਰਸਨ [hərsən] *Skt* हर्षਣ *n* act of getting thrilled.

2 *adj* giving joy; who enjoys. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."—*asa m* 5. 3 *Skt* ह्रासन *n* diminution, abolition. "dokh səgəl məl hərsən."—*kan m* 5.

ਹਰਸਤ [hərsat] is thrilled or delighted. See ਹਰਸ. 2 ۛ, every moment, always. "boləhɪ hərɪ hərɪ ram namu hərsate."—*var sor m* 4.

ਹਰਸਿੰਗਾਰ [hərsɪgar] See ਹਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. 2 snake, which is Shiv's garland.

ਹਰਹਟ [hərhat] *Skt* अर्धचक्र *n* Persian wheel. "hərhat bhi tū tū kərəhɪ boləhɪ bhəli baɪɪ."—*səva m* 3.

ਹਰਹਟ ਮਾਲ [hərhat mal] *n* links over a Persian wheel, to which pots are attached.

ਹਰਹਾਰ [hərhar] Shiv's garland, white snake. Shiv wears a white snake around his neck. "hərhar si həlbaner."—*akal*. "sukh gəyo trəske hərhar."—*cədi* 1.

ਹਰਕ [hərək] See ਹਰਕ.

ਹਰਕਤ [hərəkət] *A* حرکت *n* motion, movement, effort.

ਹਰਕਾ [hərka] *adj* petty, shallow, hollow. "təm kanh bhəe həkə ho."—*krɪsən*.

ਹਰਕਾਇਆ [harkara] *adj* rabid. See ਅਲਰਕ. “jīu kukar harkara.”—*sri m* 5.

ਹਰਕਾਤ [harkat] plural of ਹਰਕਤ.

ਹਰਕਿ [harkī] *P* *ੜ* *pron* whoever, whosoever.

ਹਰ ਕੀ ਧਰਨੀ [hər kī dhərnī] Shiv's consort, Parvati. “hərī rup kīye hār kī dhərnī hē.”—*cāḍī* 1.

ਹਰਕੌਰ [harkor] daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria who was consort of raja Jaswant Singh and mother of raja Devendra Singh.

ਹਰਖ [harakh] See ਹਰਸ. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr* 2 happiness, joy. “harakh anāt sog nahi bia.”—*gāu m* 5. 3 anger, rage. Sanskrit word *ਅਰਸ* has become ਹਰਖ in Punjabi.

ਹਰਖਸੋਗ [harakhsog] joy and sorrow. “harakh sog jakē nahi beri mit sāmān.”—*s m* 9.

ਹਰਖਣ [harkhan] *v* be angry, be enraged. 2 be glad. See ਹਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਖਵਾਨ [harakhvan], ਹਰਖਵੰਤ [harakhvāt] *adj* happy. “harakhvāt anāt dārāla.”—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਹਰਖੀ [harkhi] *adj* hot-tempered. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr* 2 joyful, glad. 3 sheer happiness. “sogu nahi sādā harkhi hē re!”—*kan m* 5.

ਹਰਗਣਾ [hargana] a village in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place.

ਹਰਗਾਹ [hargah] *P* *੬੬* *adv* when, any time. 2 See ਹਰ ਅਤੇ ਗਾਹ.

ਹਰਗਿਜ [hargij] *P* *ੜ* *adv* quite, absolutely. 2 never.

ਹਰਹਿ [haraci] *P* *ੜ* whatever, whatsoever.

ਹਰ ਚੰਦਉਰੀ [hər cādauri] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਹਰਜ [haraj] *P* *੬੬* *n* loss, harm. 2 *A* *੬੬* scarcity, want. 3 snare, noose.

ਹਰਜੱਛ [harjacch] *Skt* ਹਜ਼ਨੀਛ. yellow-eyed; lion. “adī sōbād harjacch ucaro. tā pache ari pād de dāro.”—*sānāma*. ‘lion’s enemy, the gun.’

ਹਰਜੱਛ ਅਰਿ [harjacch ari] See ਹਰਜੱਛ.

ਹਰਜੱਛਨੀ ਨਾਦਿਨੀ [harjacchanī nadīnī] which

produces sound like a lion’s roar, the gun—*sānāma*.

ਹਰਜਨ [harjan] god’s creatures, holymen. See ਹਰਿਜਨ.

ਹਰਜਾ [harja] *P* *੬੬* *n* loss, harm. 2 *੬੬* everywhere, “hār ja aṣī eṣe sunyo karāt ek tē dōī. bīrāhī bādharīn kē bādhe ek dōī tē hoī.”—*cārītr* 98. ‘Everywhere it is heard that the sword severs a thing into two parts but persons severed by a sharp sword of separation become one.’

ਹਰਟ [harat] See ਹਰਹਟ.

ਹਰਣ [haran] See ਹੀ *vr*. *n* carrying from one place to another; transportation. 2 pilfer, steal. 3 *Skt* ਹਰਿਣ. deer. “harnā bajā tē sīkdārā.”—*var mālā m* 1.

ਹਰਣ ਹੋਣਾ [haran hona] *xa v* take to one’s heels, run away like a deer.

ਹਰਣਖ [harṇakh] *Skt* ਹਿਰਣਯਾਖ *n* a demon having brown (golden) eyes. “tūm dūṣaṭ tare harṇakhe.”—*nāṭ m* 4. See ਹਰਣਖਸ.

ਹਰਣਖੇ [harṇakhe] like ਹਿਰਣਯਾਖ. See ਹਰਣਖ.

ਹਰਣਾ [harṇa] *v* steal, pilfer. See ਹਰਣ. “pārtrīy harṇa.”—*BG*. 2 See ਹਿਰਣਾ.

ਹਰਣਾਖਸ [harṇakhās], ਹਰਣਾਖਸੁ [harṇakhāsu] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ. “harṇakhāsu le nakhāhu bīdhasa.”—*gāu m* 1. See ਬਿਪਾਸਾ. “harṇakhāsu dūṣaṭu hārī marīa prāhīlād tārāīa.”—*asa chāt m* 4.

ਹਰਣਾਖੀ [harṇakhi] *Skt* ਹਰਿਣਾਖੀ *adj* doe-eyed. “harṇakhi ku sēcū ven sūṇai.”—*var rām* 2 *m* 5. “sūṇī mūdhe harṇakhīe.”—*sāva m* 1.

ਹਰਣੀ [harṇī] *Skt* hind, doe. 2 *xa* louse. 3 See ਹਰਿਨੀ.

ਹਰਣੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [harṇīā da śīkar] *xa* killing of lice.

ਹਰਣੋਟਾ [harṇōṭa] young deer, fawn.

ਹਰਤ [harat] See ਹਰਿਤ. 2 short for ਹਰਤਾ. “dukha harat kartā sukhah suāmī.”—*dhāna chāt m* 5.

ਹਰਤਾ [harta] *Skt* ਹਰੁ *adj* pilferer, thief. “atamghati

harte.”—*māla m 5*. ‘They commit suicide and are thieves.’ 2 one who takes away or siezes. 3 destroyer. “dukḥ hārta hārīnam pāchano.”—*bxla m 9*.

ਹਰਤਾਲ [hərtal] *Skt* हरिताल *n* a yellow-coloured semi-metal used in various medicines, which is also of use to painters and writers. It has a warm and dehydrating effect. Yellow orpiment.¹ Physicians use it in various medicines.

ਹਰਦਮ [hərdam] *adv* with each breath, each moment. 2 always.

ਹਰਦਾਸ [hərdas] See ਹਰਿਦਾਸ. 2 Name of Guru Ramdas’s father.

ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨਯ [hərdastanay], ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੇ [hərdastane], ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੈ [hərdastane] son of Hardas, Guru Ram Das. “hərdastane guru ramdas sər əbhər bhəre.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. See ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਯ.

ਹਰਦਿਨ [hərdin] *adv* eachday, daily, always. “hərdin hārīsimrāno mere bhai.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 *Skt n* Shiv’s day; 14th of the dark fortnight of Phagun.

ਹਰਦੀ [hərdi] *Skt* हरिद्रा *n* turmeric. *L* Curcuma Longa; a tuber resembling ginger having yellow colour. It is used for dyeing and for imparting yellow colour to various dishes. “kəbir hərdi piəri.”—*s kəbir*.

ਹਰਦੁ [həradu] *adv* both. “həradu gajē.”—*gyan*.

ਹਰਦੇਗੀ ਚਮਚਾ [hərdēgi cəmca] a ladle for use in all cooking pots, i.e. one who moves in every religious group and society to achieve his own purpose.

devi ko bhagat kəbū mirā ko upasək he
das sultan ko ɔ kəbū lalbegi he,
mən me he ɔ ərū mukh mahi duji bat
pərəm pəkhādi nəkh sikh lo phārebi he,
svarath ko manət he mukkh pərmārəth tē

¹In Mahabharat and Harivansh it is mentioned that yellow orpiment originated from Vishnu’s semen.

nību ko nīcor age kərət rəkēbi hē,
sīgh rup dhari ənəy mət ko prəcari bhari
pəth te nīkaro jo cəməc hārdegi hē.

ਹਰਦੇ [hərdə] See ਹਰਦੁ.

ਹਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਾ [hər do sərə] *P* هر دو سرا both the houses, i.e. this world and the next world. See ਦੁਹੀ.

ਹਰਦੇਖੀ [hərdokhi] *Dg n* Kam. 2 *adj* inimical to all; malevolent.

ਹਰਦੇ ਨਮੋਹ [hərdə nəmoh] See ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਹਰ ਧਰ [hər dhər] See ਹਨ ਧਰ. 2 See ਹਰਿਧਰ.

ਹਰਨ [hərən] See ਹਰਣ. “hərən bhərən jā ka netr phor.”—*sukhmāni*. ‘Giving and taking occurs with the twinkling of His eye.’ 2 destroy, obliterate. “patək hārən.”—*GPS*. 3 deer. “locən hārənvari dosən hārənvari.”—*GPS*. ‘doe-eyed, obliterator of all blemishes.’ 4 gold.

ਹਰਨਕਸਪ [hərənəkəsp] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪ.

ਹਰਨ ਭਰਨ [hərən bhərən] See ਹਰਨ 1.

ਹਰਨਾ [hərna] See ਹਰਣ.

ਹਰਨਾਖਸ [hərənakhəs], ਹਰਨਾਖਸੁ [hərənakhəsū] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ. “həri hārənakhəs hərə pəran.”—*gūd namdev*. “hārənakhəsū jini nəkhəh bīdarīo.”—*bher namdev*.

ਹਰਨਾਖਿ [hərənakhī] Harnakhas did. “prəhīlad jən hārənakhī pəkriā.”—*mali m 4*.

ਹਰਨਾਛ [hərənach], ਹਰਨਾਛਸ [hərənachəs] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਨੀ [hərni] *n* doe. “hərni səm ākh su śriməti ki.”—*GPS*. 2 *adj* pilferer, bungler. “rəti ki prəbhuta səgri hārni.”—*GPS*. ‘pilferer of all the grace of Kam’s wife.’

ਹਰਪਾਤ [hərpāt] See ਹਰ 1 ਅਤੇ ਪਾਤ.

ਹਰਪਾਲਪੁਰ [hərpālpur] a village in Rajpura tehsil of Patiala state. At a short distance to its north, there is a place dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. Only sanctum in the form of a platform exists. No custodian has been appointed. Towards the south of Kauli railway station, there is a four-mile long unmetalled road leading to this place.

ਹਰਪੁਰ [hərpur], ਹਰਪੁਰਿ [hərpuri] city of Shiv, Benares.

ਹਰਫ [həraph] *A* ح ر *n* alphabet's letter. "həraph miṭavāt māl kər tāhī."—*GPS*. 2 edge of the sword. 3 extremity, verge. 4 a word requiring another word to complete the sense. 5 confabulation. 6 blame, censure. e.g. iṛ kərən nāl mere utte hərəph aūda hē.

ਹਰਫਤ [həraphat] *P* حرفت plural of hərəf. 2 speech, utterance.

ਹਰਬ [hərab] *A* حرب battle, warfare.

ਹਰਬਰ [hərbār], ਹਰਬਰੀ [hərbāri] See ਹਰ ਬਰ. 2 See ਹਰਿਵਰ.

ਹਰਬਲ [hərbəl] *Dg* *n* army's vanguard, forefront.

ਹਰਬਾਣ [hərbāṇ] See ਸ਼ਿਵਬਾਣ.

ਹਰਮ [həram] *Skt* हर्म *n* fascinating mansion, some palatial building, a temple. "kəhū sadhna ke hərəm."—*akal*. "hər-rāgi hərəm səvarīa."—*var asa*. epithet for the house of a rich person. 2 *A* حرم area around Kaaba. 3 harem, women's quarters. 4 a married woman. 5 *adj* pious. 6 famous, known. 7 forbidden, unlawful. 8 something against religion and tradition.

ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ [hərmən piara] *adj* beloved of all; popular.

ਹਰਮਾ [hərma] *adj* women living in a harem, married women. See ਹਰਮ. 2 plural of ਹਰਮ. "kəha su pan tēboli hərma."—*asa* *a* *m* 1.

ਹਰਰੋਜ [hər-roj] *adv* daily, always. "bāde khoju dīl hār-roj."—*tiṭāg kabir*.

ਹਰਰੰਗੀ [hər-rāgi] *adj* of each hue.

ਹਰਵਰਖ [hərvərah] See ਹਰਿਵਰਖ.

ਹਰਵਰਿਆਈ [hərvəriai] *n* commotion, perturbation. 2 haste, urgency.

ਹਰਵਾ [hərva], ਹਰਵੇ [hərvo] *adj* light. See ਹਰਵਾ. "sūdār hārvo bhar mēhī gaī bəjavō tāhī."—*NP*.

ਹਰਝ [hərah] See ਹਰੀਤਕੀ. 2 corolia, resembling myrobalan (terminalia chebula), made of silk

and gold thread; a kind of knot at the end of a cord. 3 elephant's trumpet. See ਹਰਤੰਤਰ.

ਹਰਤੰਤਰ [hər-rāt] *onom*. "hər-rāt hātth."—*kalki*. 'elephant's trumpet.'

ਹਰਾ [həra] *adj* green. "səglā bānu hāra."—*bīla chāt m* 4. 2 possessed of. "sidh sāmādhīhāra."—*səveye m* 3, *ke*. 3 destroyed, obliterated. See ਹਰੀ. *vr* "səgāl səhsa dukhu hāra."—*bīla chāt m* 5. 4 *n* deerskin. "dunia rāg nā ave nērē jīu kusām paṭu ghīu paku hāra."—*maru solhe m* 5. 5 *A* 17 *n* ability, capability. 6 *Dg* grandson.

ਹਰਾਸ [həras] *P* هراس *n* fear, dread. 2 *Skt* decrease, diminution.

ਹਰਾਕਸ [hərakas] *P* هرکس whoever.

ਹਰਾਨ [həran] *A* هرا *adj* astonished, amazed. "mān hōī hāran su vak kəhē."—*NP*. 2 See ਹਿਰਾਨੇ.

ਹਰਾਨੀ [hərani] *P* هرا *n* astonishment, amazement. 2 See ਹਿਰਾਨੀ.

ਹਰਾਫ [həraph] *A* حرا *adj* altered, perverted.

ਹਰਾਮ [həram] *A* حرام *adj* prohibited, excluded. 2 what religion bids to forsake. "marən pahī hāram māhī hōī hēlal nā jāī."—*var majh m* 1. 3 impure. 4 famous, known. See ਹਰਮ 6. 5 sanctified. See ਹਰਮ 5.

ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰ [həramkhor] *P* حرامخور *adj* eater of what religion proscribes; he who draws unlawful gains. "asākh cor hāramkhor."—*jəpu*.

ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰੀ [həramkhori] *P* حرامخوری *adj* unlawful gain, corruption. 2 ungratefulness, ingratitude. "lun khaī kərəhī hāramkhori."—*maru m* 5.

ਹਰਾਮਜਾਦਾ [həramjada] *P* حرامزاده *adj* bastard; born of illicit union.

ਹਰਾਮਿ [hərami], ਹਰਾਮੀ [hərami] *adj* bastard. 2 corrupt. 3 wicked.

ਹਰਾਰਤ [hərarat] *A* حرارت *n* heat, warmth. 2 mild fever.

ਹਰਾਵਲ [həravāl] See ਹਰੋਲ.

ਹਰਾਵਲੀ [həravli] a mountain range of Rajputana

named after the Har lineage. 2 greenery, verdure.

ਹਰਿ [həri] *adj* short for ਹਰਿਤ. "dava əgəni rəhe həri buṭ."—*ram* m 5. green plants. 2 all, everyone. "həri bhavē həri nistare."—*gəu* m 4. 3 *adv* having stolen. "həri dhən pap kərət."—*səloh*. 4 *Skī* (हृ-इन्) *n* Vishnu. "dāsik əsur həri ghae."—*həjare* 10. 5 Krishan. 6 Paundrak Vasudev. "ai bhīryo həri həri sō."—*krisən*. 'Krishan and Paundrak Vasudev combated with each other in a fight.' 7 the Creator. "bin həri nam nā bacən pēhe."—*həjare* 10. "həri sīghasənu diəu siri guru təh bəṭhayəu."—*səveye* m 5 *ke*. 8 moon. "həri so mukh hē."—*cādi* 1. 9 lion. 10 sun. "həri vāṣ vikhe əvtar bhāe."—*GPS*. 11 parrot. 12 snake. 13 monkey. "hət ravən ko līy sēg cəmu həri."—*GPS*. 14 frog. 15 air. 16 horse. 17 Yam, the god of death. 18 Brahma. 19 Indar. 20 ray, beam (of light). 21 peacock. 22 cuckoo. 23 swan. 24 fire. 25 water. See ਘਨਿ. 26 yellow colour. 27 way, path. 28 mountain. 29 elephant. 30 lotus. 31 king. 32 bumblebee. 33 gold. "sriḡ dhəre həri dhenu həjara."—*krisən*. 34 Kamdev, Cupid. 35 dear. 36 jungle. See ਢੋ. 37 cloud "ghən syam birajət hē həri, radhika biddulta."—*krisən*. 38 sky. 39 bow. 40 arrow. 41 sword. "kərəddhər kē həri."—*cādi* 1. 42 conchshell. "nad prēcād sunyo həri ka."—*krisən*. 43 sandalwood. "hirəd pələssəg həri buhia."—*brīla* m 4. 44 həri cādən, a heavenly tree. "parjat həri həri rukhu."—*toḍi* m 5. God is identified with parjat and həri cādən trees.

Many instances of the usage of həri are found in the *səveye* given below:

- (a) "həri so mukh hē harti dukh hē,
alkē harhar prabhā həri hē.
(b) locən hē həri se sərse,

həri se bhəruṭe həri si bəri hē.

- (c) kehəri so kəri hā, cəlbo həri,
pē həri ki həri tərni hē.
(d) hē kər me həri pē həri so,
həri rup kiye hār ki dhəri hē."—*cādi* 1.
(a) Her face is moon-like, she effaces distress,
her locks steal the grandeur of Shiv's snake.
(b) Her eyes excel the lotus flower, her eye-
brows are like a bow and eyelashes are like
arrows.
(c) Her midriff is like that of a lion, her pace
resembles that of an elephant and she excels
Cupid's paramour in beauty.
(d) She, having in her hand a sword that shines
like the sun, and with her charming form, looks
like Shiv's better half.

ਹਰਿਓ [həriō] *adj* green. 2 stole. 3 effaced.

ਹਰਿਅਉਖਧੁ [həriəukhədhə] *n* divine medicine.
"həriəukhədhə ja kəu gurī dia."—*gəu* m 5.

ਹਰਿਅਰਿ [həri-əri] enemy of Indar, Meghnad
(son of Ravan). "həriəri phīryo səkruddh."
—*ramav*. 2 elephant's enemy, lion. 3 enemy of
the sun, night.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਆ [həriə] *adj* green. "jame həriə khet."
—*asa* m 4. 2 cheerful. "tən mən thive həriə."
—*mūdavni*. 3 stolen. 4 effaced, destroyed.
5 of the Divine, of the Creator. "həri utəm
həriə nam hē."—*var kan* m 4.

ਹਰਿਆਂ [həriā] See ਵੱਲਾ.

ਹਰਿਆਉ [həriəu], ਹਰਿਆਇ [həriəi], ਹਰਿਆਇਓ
[həriəiō] *adj* (animal) attracted to a green
field; eater of green grass. 2 parasite, sponge.
"jiu kirkhe həriəiō pəsua."—*gəu* m 5. "jesa
pəsū həriəu tesa sāsar sabh."—*asa* m 5.

ਹਰਿਆਈ [həriəi] *n* greenery. 2 durba grass;
soft grass "uṭh dūbe cəriye həriəi."—*NP*.

ਹਰਿਆਰਾ [həriəra], ਹਰਿਆਲਾ [həriəla] *adj*
greenish, green, verdant.

ਹਰਿਆਵਲ [həriəvəl] line of greenery.
2 greenery, verdure.

¹See ਪਉਛੀਕ.

ਹਰਿਆਵਲਾ [həriavla] *adj* green, verdant. 2 blossoming tree. "gurmukhī brāhmu həriavla."—*sri a m 3*.

ਹਰਿਅੰਬਰ [həri-ābār] deerskin. 2 elephant's skin. 3 lion's skin. "jāhā beṭhe hār həri-ābār ko ḍarke."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਹਰਿਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [həriāmrīt] *n* ambrosial name (of the Divine). 2 tears of bliss. "həri āmrīt bhīne loṇa."—*asa chēt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਏ [həriē] See ਹਰੇ.

ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਨਿ [həri saktāni]—*sānama*. army having the strength of a lion. 2 army equipped with bows and spears.—*sānama*.

ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ [həriścādrā] *Skt* हरिश्चन्द्र. 28th raja of the solar dynasty who was son of Trishanku. He was famous for compassion and justice. It is written in Mahabharat that because of having performed the Rajsuy sacrifice and his extreme charity, he went to Indarlok (Indar's paradise). In Markandey Puran it is mentioned that one day when Harishchandar had gone out for hunting, he heard the lamentations of Vidyakala who, in the guise of women, were wailing in fear of Vishvamitar. When Harishchandar proceeded to save the distressed women, Vishvamitar got enraged. At this the women disappeared and the raja was taken aback. Being a Brahman, Vishvamitar asked for some donation and the raja replied that he was ready to donate whatever was asked for. Vishvamitar took all the wealth of the king and left him with only one dress of tree bark and his son and wife. Thus deprived, Harishchandar left his capital and set out for Benares. But the pitiless sage was waiting there to torture him even more and demanded from the raja a present to fulfil his vow of donation. Suppressing his feelings, Harishchandar sold his son, wife and even himself to a cāḍal (who, in fact, was

Dharamraj). The cāḍal sent him to the crematory to fetch shrouds of the dead bodies. He spent twelve months there doing this menial job. One day his wife Veshya brought, for cremation, the dead body of his own son Rohit' who had died of snakebite. Both of them recognized each other and wanted to immolate themselves on the funeral pyre of their son. But Harishchandar did not want to do so without the permission of his master, cāḍal, and was firm in performing his duty. Pleased at this, all the gods, accompanied by Dharamraj and Vishvamitar, appeared on the scene. Indar told Harishchandar that the latter's wife and son had conquered heaven with their virtuous deeds. Harishchandar replied that without the permission of his master, the cāḍal, he could not proceed to heaven. At this Dharamraj appeared before him in the form of the cāḍal. Then Harishchandar said that he would not go to heaven without the company of his subjects. Indar agreed to this wish of his as well, and when Vishvamitar performed the coronation of his son Rohit, Harishchandar went to heaven, along with his friends and subjects. In order to destroy the results of Harishchandar's meritorious deeds, Narad Muni, through deception, made him indulge in self praise. For this Harishchandar was ousted from heaven. During the course of his fall from heaven, he begged pardon for his lapse and was pardoned. So he halted on his way to the earth.

Now, Harishchandar and his subjects live in an airy city called Harishchandarpur of which various names, such as sōbhānagar, harīcādrī, gādhārān nāgar, citrīm, sikot, etc, have been fancied.

¹In Purans his name is also mentioned as Rohtashv also.

In fact, Harchandauri is nothing; like a mirage it is an imaginary formation in the fog. Sometimes, before the winter sun rays become brighter, in the desert or near the sea coast, images of various real or imaginary objects become visible in the thick fog. In district Hissar and the sandy expanses by the sea coast, the spectacle of Harchandauri looks very exquisite. A person, not having seen it before, craves to stroll through beautiful houses, palaces, forts and gardens. But as the sunrays get brighter, the fog starts thinning out and the whole structure (of Harchandauri) disappears from the sight. Colonel Todd writes that once, during a sea journey, he felt that a ship of Harchandauri would soon collide with their ship and reduce it to smithereens. In fright he raised an alarm as he was worried about his life. But the officers of the ship, who were aware of reality, started laughing and Todd felt humiliated.

The metaphor of Harchandauri or Gandharab Nagar has been used in Gurbani for the ephemeral and mundane objects. "pekhu hāriḥādāurī āsthiru kichu nahi."—*asa chāt m 5*. "drisāṭi dekhu jese hāricāduri."—*asa m 5*. "mrig trisna pekhi bhulne vūṭhe nāgar gādhārb."—*savēye m 5*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੋਭਣ [həri sājən] *adj* Creator's friend. 2 friend-like Creator.

ਹਰਿਸਰ [hərisər] *n* Amritsar, which is the Creator's tank. 2 holy congregation. "hərisər nirmālī nae."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਸਰਿ [hərisəri] in the Mansarovar lake. "nirmāl hāsa prem piārī. hārisəri vāse hāume marī."—*majh ə m 3*. i.e. in the holy company. 2 in the Creator's tank, in the holy company. 3 *n* river like the Creator's discourse. "həri səri firāthi jāni mānu nara."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 river Ganga.

ਹਰਿਸਰੂ [hərisəru] Creator like lake. 2 Amritsar.

ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [hərisiḡhasəṇu], ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [hərisiḡhasən] the Creator's throne. 2 the heart of the devout. 3 Indar's throne. 4 golden throne.

ਹਰਿ ਸੀ ਕਰਭਾ [həri si kərbha] radiance like that of the sunrays.

ਹਰਿ ਸੇਵਕ [həri sevək] the Creator's servant. "həri sevək nahi jāṁ piṛ."—*brīlā m 5*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ [həri sāḡəṭi] Sikh community, congregation of devout Sikhs. "vəḡ bhagi həri sāḡəṭi pavāhi."—*majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗੀ [həri sāḡi] *adj* the Creator's companion; saint, devotee.

ਹਰਿਸੰਤ [hərsət] *adj* a devotee of Vishnu. "sun bhupəṭi ya jāḡəṭ me dukhi rəḥit həri sāt."—*krisən*. 2 the Creator's servant, devotee of the Lord. "həri sātā no horu thau nahi."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਸੰਪੈ [hərisəpə] *n* divine treasure; spiritual wealth. "həri səpə nanək ḡhəri take."—*bavən*.

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਛੇਤ੍ਰ [həri həri chetr] the place where God effected the release of the elephant gripped by an octopus. It is situated on the bank of river Ganga, about five miles away from Patna. A large fair is held here on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak, in which many elephants are brought for sale.

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਰੁਖੁ [həri həri rukhu] See ਹਰਿ 44.

ਹਰਿ ਹਾਂ [həri hā] vocative. O God ! the words "həri hā" have been used at the end of *phunāhe chāts* in the same way as "ho !" has been used in the last line of *ārill*. See ਪੁਨਹ.

ਹਰਿਕ [hərik] *adv* every. 2 *Skt* हिष्क part without, except, sans. 3 forsaking, renouncing. 4 near. "hīrəktva hīdanā.—*gyan*. 'you are near the heart.'

ਹਰਿਕਥਾ [hərikəṭhā] narration of the Creator's glory. "hāhe hārikəṭhā bujhu tū muṛē !."—*asa pəṭi m 3*.

¹Compare it with ਗਲ 3.

ਹਰਿਕਰਮ [hərikərəm] adj devout actions. "kər həkərəm srəvən həkəṭha."—*sukhmāni*.

ਹਰਿ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰਿਹ [həri ka grɪh] abode of the Divine, the world. 2 human body. 3 congregation. 4 pure conscience. 5 Harimandir. 6 Gurdwara.

ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [həri ki pōṛi] meritorious act, a step towards union with the Divine. 2 a step of the tank at Amritsar, behind Harimandir on the side of Dukhbanjani. 3 Per Hindu belief, the step of the stairs of river Ganga, near Brahmakund, at Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨ [hərikirtən], ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨੁ [hərikirtənu] chanting of the Creator's glory. 2 chanting of Gurbani. "hərikirtənu gurmukhi jo sunte."—*bavān*.

ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਕ [həri ke lok], ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਗ [həri ke log] saintly people. "həri ke lok si sac suhele."—*bherə m I*. "həri sərənagət həri ke log."—*gujə m I*.

ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [hərikrisən sətiguru] the eighth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Hari Rai to Mata Krishan Kaur, on Monday the 8th of Sawan (10th of dark fortnight) Sammat 1713 (7th July, 1656), at Kiratpur and was invested with Guruship on 8th of Kattak, Sammat 1718 (7th October 1661). On a complaint of Baba Ram Rai, Aurangzeb summoned him to Delhi where due to smallpox he breathed his last on the 14th of the bright fortnight (3rd of Baisakh) Sammat 1721 (30th March 1664). Bala Sahib and Bangla Sahib, are two holy places in Delhi, consecrated to his memory. His Guruship lasted for 2 years, 5 months and 26 days. "sri həkrisən dhiaie jitu dīthe səbh dukh jai."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਹਰਿਗਲ [hərigal] narration of the Creator's glory. "hərigal gəloie."—*var vəd m 4*.

ਹਰਿਗੀਤਾ [hərigita], ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ [hərigitika] a poetic metre. Its stanza has four lines, each line having 28 matras. The first pause is at the

16th matra and the second at the final 12th. Each line ends with laghu guru or a rəgəṇ, that is, *SS*.

Example:

"səbhi drəṅ girivər sikhər tər nər,
pap kərəm bhəe mənə,
uṭh bhaj dhərm səbhərm hve chəmkət
damāni so mənə." .. —*kalki*

(b) There is a second form of this metre wherein the first pause comes at the 13th matra, the second at the final 15th and a rəgəṇ at the end of the line. This form is also known as sətṭəṭa and pēḍi (pəri).

Example :

"phir kər səgre nəgər me,
mardana ur əkulaṭke,
beṭhe sri nanək jəhā,
təhi thəkīt su besyo aṭke,
sri mukh so bujhət bhaye,
tīh bədənəhi bīkəl nīharke,
bin rəbab avən bhayo,
nīj bīrtha bhənəhu sudharkē."—*NP*.

ਹਰਿਗੁਣ [həriguṇ] the Creator's qualities. "həriguṇ gavəhi əndīnu jage."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹਰਿਗੁਬਿੰਦ [hərigubīd] See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ. 2 Krishan "hərigubīd pər ləran sīdhava. hərigubād pər tim ih avā."—*GPS*. As the god of death had assaulted Krishan similarly Abdul Khan mounted assault on Guru Hargobind.

ਹਰਿਗੁਰੂ [həri guru] adj Satguru like the Divine. 2 the Guru who frees his disciple from aberrations and blemishes. "həriguru nanək jini pərsio te it ut sādā mukte."—*səveye m 5 kē*.

ਹਰਿਗੋਪਾਲ [hərigopal] See ਬਿਸੰਤਰ ਦਾਸ.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ [hərigobīd] See ਖਾਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 3 See ਖੁਸਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [hərigobīd sətiguru] the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born of Guru

Arjan Dev and Mata Ganga, at village Vadali on 21st Harh (6th of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1652 (14th June, 1595). He received religious teaching from Baba Buddha. He contracted three marriages with—

(a) Damodri, the daughter of Naraindas of Dalla village on 12th of Bhadon, Sammat 1661.

(b) Nanki, the daughter of Harichand of Bakala, on 8th Baisakh Sammat 1670.

(c) Mahadevi, the daughter of Daya Ram (Dvara) of Mandiali, on 11th Sawan, Sammat 1672.

Guru Hargobind, the spiritual hero and true mentor, had five sons (Baba Gurditta, Suraj Mal, Ani Rai, Atal Rai, and Guru Teg Bahadur) and one daughter named Biro. He was invested with Guruship on 29th Jeth (14th day of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1663 (25th May 1606). At the time of accession, he gave up the previous convention of wearing black woollen cap and instead wore an aigrette on his turban and carried two swords of chieftainship and religious headship. Having viewed the decline of India, he felt the need to preach valour along with spiritual awareness. He raised the Akal Bunga, facing the Harimandir, in Sammat 1665. He got Guru Arjan Dev's shrine built at Lahore in Sammat 1669. During Sammat 1670-71, he lived at places like Daroli, etc. In Sammat 1684, he helped Mohan and Kala to inhabit Mehraj in Malwa and, in the same year, he got constructed Kaulsar tank. In Sammat 1685, he got Bibeksar constructed for the devout Sikhs.

As against the conciliatory policy of Akbar, Jahangir, on the instigation of some people, started doubting the Sikhs and the fifth Guru was martyred, Guru Hargobind exhorted his followers to become militant and to keep weapons for self-defence. At this, Jahangir confined the Guru in the Gwalior fort. This

incident did not lower the esteem of the Guru but raised his status in the eyes of the people. Some leading Muslims persuaded the emperor to release the Guru. Consequently, the emperor not only released the Guru but also maintained friendly ties with him. But when, in Sammat 1685, Shahjahan ascended the throne, he adopted a strict policy towards the Sikhs. As a result, the sixth Guru had to fight four battles in self defence, against the army of the Mughal emperor Shahjahan.

(a) The first battle took place in Sammat 1685, against the Mughal commander Mukhlis Khan, at Amritsar.

(b) The second encounter took place against Abdulla Khan, the governor of Jalandhar, in Sammat 1687, at Sri Hargobindpur.

(c) The third battle was fought in Sammat 1688 at Gurusar, near Mehraj, against the Mughal commander Qamarbeg. After this battle, the Guru blessed Phool with the reign of a kingdom.¹ See ਫੂਲ.

(d) The fourth battle was fought in Sammat 1691, at Kartarpur, against the soldiers of Kale Khan and Paine Khan, etc. After this battle, the Guru moved to Kiratpur but continued the task of imparting religious teaching. He spread the doctrine of Sikhism far and wide and showed the path of salvation to lacs of people in Kashmir, Pilibhit, Bar and Malwa. He was able to bring around many Muslims to the Sikh fold. He sent Udasis far and wide to unfurl the flag of Guru Nanak.

He passed on the Guruship to his capable grandson Har Rai and breathed his last on 7th Chet (the 5th day of the bright fortnight),

¹Many historians have erroneously written that the Phool dynasty was blessed by the seventh Guru but the fact is that he only confirmed the blessings bestowed by his grandfather.

Sammat 1701 (the 3rd March 1644).¹ The name of his memorial at Kiratpur is "Patal Puri". See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

His Guruship lasted for 37 years, 10 months and 7 days and his life span comprised 48 years 8 months and 15 days. "arjun hargobīdu nū simrō sri hārīrai."—cāḍi 3.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [hərigobīdpuṛ] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.
ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [hərigobīdu], ਹਰਿਗੋਵਿੰਦ [hərigovīd]
See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "hərigobīdurakhīo pārmesari."
—guj m 5. "hərigovīdu gurī rakhia."
—sor m 5.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦ [həricāḍ] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ. 2 See ਹਰੀਚੰਦ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰਤੀ [həricāḍaur-ti], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰੀ [həricāḍauri] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ [həricāḍan], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨੁ [həricāḍanu] *Skt*
n a kind of white sandal tree (*santalum album*),
the fragrance of which turns the neighbouring
trees also fragrant. "ram parās cāḍan ham
kasāḷ losāḷu, hārī sēgī hārī sātī sēgū bhāe hārī
kācānu cāḍānu kine."—dhāna m 4. 'God is the
philosophers' stone and as also the sandal tree,
we are the wood and the iron.' 2 one of the
trees in heaven. See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ. 3 moonlight. 4 lotus
pollen.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦੋਰੀ [hərichāḍori] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ.

ਹਰਿਜ [hərij] See ਹਰਜ. 2 n lotus springing from
water. 3 tree. 4 day that emerges from hārī
(the sun).—sānama.

ਹਰਿਜ ਅਰਿ [hərij ari] the day emerging from
hārī (the sun) and its enemy, the night.
—sānama. 2 a tree coming out of hārī (water),
and its enemy, the elephant.—sānama.

ਹਰਿਜਸ [hərijas], ਹਰਿਜਸੁ [hərijasu] praise of the
Creator. "hərijasu karat sāt dinu rati."
—sukhmāni. 2 See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਜੱਛ [hərijacch] See ਹਰਜੱਛ.

¹Some historians have erroneously confused the date of
the demise of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1695, with that
of the sixth Guru.

ਹਰਿਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [hərijacchani nadani] See
ਹਰਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ.

ਹਰਿਜਨ [hərijan] n creatures of the Creator.
the saintly people. "hərijan hārī ātar nahī."
—s m 9.

ਹਰਿਜਨੀ [hərijani] pious and saintly people. "ih
bicari hərijani."—bāsāt m 5.

ਹਰਿਜਾਨ [hərijan] See ਹਰਿਜਨ. "jo sāca hərijan."
—var bīha m 4. 2 vehicle of Vishnu, garuḷ.
3 Indar's vehicle, Airavat. 4 the sun's vehicle,
horse.

ਹਰਿਜਾਨੈ [hərijane] of the pious people. "cāni
atpāve hərijane."—kāli m 4.

ਹਰਿਜੰਨ [hərijān], ਹਰਿਜੰਨੀ [hərijāni] See ਹਰਿਜਨ
ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਜਨੀ. "vicari dīḥa hərijāni."—var vād
m 4.

ਹਰਿਣ [həriṇ] *Skt* n deer.

ਹਰਿਣਾਖੀ [həriṇakhi] See ਹਰਣਾਖੀ.

ਹਰਿਣੀ [həriṇi] *Skt* n female deer, doe.

ਹਰਿਤ [hərit] *Skt* adj green. "hərit vasi tən
dhare."—parās. 2 See ਚਿਤ.

ਹਰਿਤਾ [hərita] short for ਹਰਿਤਾਲ. "lai tāne
hərita."—krīsan. 2 greenery, vegetable. 3 See
ਹਰਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਤਾਲ [həritāl] *Skt* n yellow orpiment. See
ਹਰਤਾਲ. 2 a kind of yellowish-green pigeon.

ਹਰਿਦਸ [həridās] servant of the Creator. "cāraṇ
mālāhu həridāsna."—gūḍ m 4. 'Massage the
feet of the Creator's creature.'

ਹਰਿਦਸਨਾ [həridāsna] of the Creator's
creature. See ਹਰਿਦਸ.

ਹਰਿਦਯਾਲ [həridāyal] an astrologer, resident
of Talwandi, who was family priest of Baba
Kalu. He prepared the horoscope of Guru
Nanak Dev. 2 See ਬੋਣੀ 5.

ਹਰਿਦਰ [həridar] See ਹਰਿਦਰੁ.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ [həridārsan] intuitive vision of the
supreme One through self-realization.
2 philosophy of Sikhism, doctrine of the faith
articulated by Guru Nanak Dev. "həridārsānu

pave vād̥bhagī.”—*asa m 3*. 3 Sikh religion. “həridərsən ke jan mukəti nə māgəhi.”—*kālī ə m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੇ ਜਨ [həridərsən ke jan] people having faith in the religion of Guru Nanak Dev, the Sikhs. “həridərsən ke jan mukəti nə māgəhi.”—*kālī ə m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨਿ [həridərsənɪ] through the glimpse of the Creator's vision. “həridərsənɪ triptai.”—*gōd m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨੁ [həridərsənu] See ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਿਦਰੁ [həridəru] gateway for realising the Creator; congregation of true believers, the Sikh community. “həridəru seve əlakh əbheve.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸ [həridas] a physician, resident of Talwandi, who came to cure Guru Nanak Dev from some illness and to whom the latter then recited this śloka, “ved bulāra vėdgi.” 2 See ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਤਤਿਗੁਰੂ. The name of the father of Guru Ram Das is written as hērdas and həridas. 3 a person of the Vij lineage who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev; and the Guru instructed that he (Vij) should first serve food. 4 a jailor of the Gwalior fort who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind. 5 a yogi of Kankhal who, in February 1837, performed before Maharaja Ranjit Singh a feat of going into deep meditation for 40 days. The Maharaja got him locked up in a box, buried in the ground and an guard was posted at the spot. When on the fortieth day, the yogi was taken out of the box, he was just like a corpse. His disciples revived him with the help of massage, etc. The Maharaja gave a large sum of money to the yogi. Dr. MacGregor and some other European historians have given an eyewitness account of this episode. 6 *adj* God's servant. “həridasən ki agia manət te nahi phunī gərabh pəren.”—*sar m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸਸੁਤ [həridas-sut], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਯ [həridastənəy], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨੈ [həridastənə] son of Hardas, i.e. Guru Ramdas.

ਹਰਿ ਦਿਨ [həri dīn] See ਹਰਿ ਵਾਸਰ.

ਹਰਿਦੀਬਾਣ [həridibāṇ], ਹਰਿਦੀਵਾਨ [həridivan] the court of the Creator, religious congregation, or community of the Sikhs. “jo milia həri diban sū, so səbhni diban milia.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘He who is a member of the Sikh congregation is a member of every religious community of the world.’

ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰ [həriduar] See ਹਰਿਦਾਰ. “sukhu pavahī həriduar parani.”—*gau m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦੂ [həridr] *Skt* turmeric-coloured. See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ [həridra] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦ੍ਵਾਰ [həridvar], ਹਰਿਦ੍ਵਾਰਾ [həridvara] door or means of spiritual-realization, holy congregation. 2 knowledge of the self (soul). 3 per Hindu faith, a famous bathing place at river Ganga, near Kankhal, in district Saharanpur (U.P.). It is also called Brahamkund. “nəhi milie həridvara.”—*sor ə m 5*. Mayapur is another name for Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਧਉਲ [həridhəul] See ਹਰਿਧੋਲ.

ਹਰਿਧਨ [həridhən], ਹਰਿਧਨੁ [həridhənu] the wealth of the Creator's name. “həridhən ke bhəri lehu bhāḍar.”—*sukhmāni*. “həridhənu səci rasi hē.”—*var gau 2 m 5*.

ਹਰਿਧਰ [həridhər] cloud. 2 tank (of water). 3 river.—*sənāma*.

ਹਰਿਧਰ ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [həridhər israstrə] a noose i.e. the weapon of Varun who is the master of water contained in a tank or flowing in a river.—*sənāma*.

ਹਰਿਧੋਲ [həridhəl] the white mansion of Indar, paradise “itno sukh na həridhələn ko.”—*krisən*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਖ [hərinakh], ਹਰਿਨਾਖਸ [hərinakhəs] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਿਨਾਮ [hərinam] *Skt* हरिनाम् the Creator's

name, sätinam vahguru. "hərinam rəsna kəhən."—*brla ə m 5*. 2 a kind of bean, digestible pulse. See ਮੂੰਗੀ.

ਹਰਿਨਾਰਿ [hərinari] illusion, the phenomenal world. 2 an ardent devotee, who regards himself as the Creator's consort. "harinari suhagne ! sabbhi rəg mane."—*brha chāt m 5*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਵ [hərinav] See ਹਰਿਨਾਮ. "hərinave nali galā hərinave nali məsləti."—*var vəd m 4*. 2 ferry-like Creator whose name ferries one across the ocean-like world.

ਹਰਿਨੀ [həriṇi] See ਹਰਿਣੀ. 2 army comprising elephants.—*sənama*. 3 the earth.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਪਦ [həripəd], ਹਰਿਪਦੁ [həripədu] fourth state of the soul. "həripəd cini bhəe se mukte."—*bher ə m 1*.

ਹਰਿਪੁਰ [həripur] paradise, heaven. 2 world of Vishnu. "tā dīn so sukh jəgət mē həripur mē hū nahī."—*cəritr 103*. 3 celestial firmament, abode of həri (the sun) "həripur pur sər."—*ram*. 'The firmament was filled with arrows.'

ਹਰਿਪੋਰਿ [həripōri] See ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ. "le həripōr acmən ae."—*GPS*.

ਹਰਿਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [həripriya] Vishnu's consort, Lakshmi (Lachmi). 2 a poetic metre which has four lines, each line has 46 matras with three pauses, each after the twelfth matra; the fourth pause is at the final tenth matra, the last matra being a guru.

Example:

"dhare pəṭ vīvidh rəg, hir cir vimal āg,
rətanən məṇimal sūbhə bhukhən əmol hi,
daməni chəbī chəṭakar, dəmkətur mukt-har,
məṇi gən phəṇi nūl kātī, manik ətol hi."
—*səloh*.

Guru Tegh Bahadur's hymns in the jəjavāti rag are also in this metre.

Example:

"re mən, kəun gətī hoī hē terī' ?...

'This first verse of that of the pause.

manəs ko jənəm lin, simrən nəhī nīməkh kin,
dara sukh bhəio² dīn, pəgəhu pəri beri..."

3 See ਚਚਰੀਆ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣ [həribāṇ] Cupid's arrow. 2 arrow of God's name. "həribāṇe prəharəṇəh."—*gatha*. 3 See ਸਿਵ ਬਾਣ 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣੀ [həribāṇi] the eternal Word, Guru's utterance. "mīlī sətisəgī boli həribāṇi."—*majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿਬੋਲ ਮਨਾ [həribol mənə] name of a poetic metre which is also known as tilka. It has four lines and each line comprises two səgəns: 11S, 11S.

Example:

"kərunaləy hē. əriḡhaləy hē.

khəlkəḡdān hē. məhimāḡdān hē."—*japu*.

ਹਰਿਬੋਸ [həribās] See ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼. 2 a bard who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. His poetic compositions have been included in bhəṭṭā de səveye. "həribās jəgətī jəsū sēcaryəu."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 3 an ascetic who underwent religious austerities to attain self-realization after having become a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was an ardent admirer of Bhai Gurdas and preached the message expressed in his poetic compositions.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤ [həribhəgət] devotee of the Creator. 2 a nīrəjəniā of village Jandiala. He got Sardar Mehtab Singh of Mirankot arrested at Lahore. Haribhagat also got many rewards for getting killed many other Sikhs.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤਿ [həribhəgəti] contemplation of the Creator. "həribhəgəti həri ka piar hē."—*sri m 3*.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤ [həribhəgat] devotees of the Creator. "te həri ke jən sadhu həribhəgat."—*sar m 4 pərtal*.

ਹਰਿਭਾ [həribha] the Creator's luminosity. 2 spiritual light. "həri ur dhəio gurī

'For the sake of the metre, it is pronounced as bhəyo.

həriḥḥa."—*prabha m 4.*

ਹਰਿ ਭੰਡ [həri bhəṇḍ] remembrance of the Creator. See ਭੰਡ.

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗ [həri marəḡ] pathway to the Creator. 2 the Sikh way. "mo kəu həri marəḡi paṛa."—*majh m 5.*

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗਿ [həri marəḡi] in the pathway to the Creator. "ohu həri marəḡ apī cəlda, horna no həri marəḡi pae."—*var majh m 4.*

ਹਰਿਮਾਲਾ [həri mala] introspecting over the Creator. 2 mental rosary comprising involuntary repetition of the Word. "həri mala ur ətəri dhare."—*asa m 5.*

ਹਰਿਮਿਲਾ [həri mila] *adj* who has realised the Divine, who has attained self-realisation. "həm jivəhi dekhi həri mile."—*nəf m 4.*

ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ [həri mēḍər], ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰੁ [həri mēḍəru], ਹਰਿਮੰਦਿਰ [həri mēḍir] palace of the Divine, the world. "həri mēḍər ehū jəgət hē."—*prabha ə m 3.* 2 human body. "həri mēḍəru ehū sərīr hē."—*prabha ə m 3.* 3 holy congregation. "həri mēḍər soi akhi jī thəhu həri jata."—*var ram / m 3.* 4 the magnificent mansion got built by Guru Arjan Dev as Temple of the Divine in the midst of a pool of water at Amritsar. "həri jəpə həri mēḍər sajī sāt bhəḡət guṇ gavəhi ram."—*sulū chāt m 5.* See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 5 abode of the sixth Guru in Kiratpur. 6 birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. 7 a Hindu Temple. "kahū kahyo həri mēḍər me həri, kahū məsit ke bic prəmanyō."—*səveye 33.*

ਹਰਿਯਾਨ [həri yan] See ਹਰਿਜਾਨ 2-3 and 4.

ਹਰਿਰਸ [həri rəs], ਹਰਿਰਸੁ [həri rəsū] relish of the Creator's name. "piə həri rəsū bəhuṛī nə trisna lage aī."—*ənədu.* 2 ecstasy of spiritual knowledge. "həri rəs upəri əvəru kīa kəhi?"—*sor m 1.*

ਹਰਿਰਾਇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [həri rai sət guru] the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. He was born to Baba Gurditta and Mata Nihal Kaur, on 20th Magh

(13th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1686 (26th February, 1630), at Kiratpur. On the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of the month of Harh, Sammat 1697, he was married to the daughters of Daya Ram, resident of Anup Shahar (district Buland Shahar, UP). Ram Rai was born to Mata Kotkalyani and Guru Harkrishan was born to Mata Krisan Kaur. He attained Guruship on 12th Chet (the 10th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1701 (8th March, 1644). He preached Guru Nanak's religion in full nobility. He toured the Malwa, known as jungle, in Sammat 1703 to enlighten the people of the region. At Mehraj he blessed the Phool family by re-confirming the blessings bestowed by his grandfather, Guru Hargobind¹. See ਫੂਲ.

Aurangzeb charged the Guru with helping Dara Shikoh and summoned him to Delhi. The Guru sent his elder son, Ram Rai. Very shrewdly Ram Rai developed closeness with Aurangzeb who felt pacified.

He passed on the Guruship to Guru Harkrishan and breathed his last on 7th Kattak (9th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1718 (6th October, 1661), at Kiratpur. The Guruship remained with Guru Har Rai for 17 years 5 months and 8 days and his lifetime comprised 31 years 8 months and 17 days. "simrō sri həri rai."—*cəḍi 3.*

ਹਰਿਰਾਸਿ [həri rasi] wealth of the Divine's name. "həri rasi meri mānu vənjarah."—*ənədu.* ਹਰਿਰਾਤਾ [həri rata] *adj* devoted to the Divine, imbued with love of the Divine.

ਹਰਿਰੁਖ [həri rukh], ਹਰਿਰੁਖ [həri rukkh] ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ. 2 the wish-granting tree of (Indar's) paradise. "kamdhenu parjat həri həri rukh."—*toḍi m 5.* 'The Divine are the Kamdhenu (wish-granting, heavenly cow), Parjat (one of the five trees of

¹See footnote to ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

paradise) and the Kalp Birchh (another wish-granting tree of paradise).'

ਹਰਿਚੰਡ [həɾɪtʃəŋ] *n* love of the Divine. "həɾɪ kau loce səbhkoi."—*suhi m 4*. "həɾɪtʃəŋ kade nā utre."—*gəu m 4 kərhəle*.

ਹਰਿਲਾਲ [həɾɪlɑl] a Brahman of Kashi who was brother of Krishan Lal. Both of them gave up their casteist pride and became disciples of Guru Arjan Dev. They preached the life view of Sikhism in Kashi and its surrounding areas. It was for them that the Guru recited Sahaskriti Saloks.

ਹਰਿਲਿਵ ਮੰਡਲ [həɾɪlɪv mɑ̃dɐl] the state in which the mind, oblivious of all else, gets immersed in the love of the Creator. All other attachments vanish from the mind. "mən həɾɪlɪv mɑ̃dɐl mɑ̃dɑ he."—*sohɪɾɑ*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਕ [həɾɪlɔk] *n* Vaikunth, Vishnu's heaven. 2 Indar's paradise, heaven. 3 holy congregation. 4 the Creator's creatures. "həɾɪ ke sɔg bəse həɾɪlɔk."—*sar surdas*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਗ [həɾɪlɔg] creatures or servants of the Divine. "te utəm həɾɪlɔg jɪu."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਵਰ [həɾɪvər] the Creator as husband; husband-like Creator. "nanək həɾɪvər para mɑ̃gəɪ."—*vəɖ m 4 ghoriā*. 2 the Divine as the best sword. "həɾɪvər dhər kər."—*ramav*.

ਹਰਿਵਰਸ [həɾɪvərəs], ਹਰਿਵਰਖ [həɾɪvərəkʰ] *Skt* ਹਰਿਵਰਸ. a region of the Jambudveep. "tho həɾɪvərəkʰ khəɖ jɪh thai."—*NP*. See ਨਵ ਖੰਡ.

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਨਾ [həɾɪvasna] eternal desire for realising the Supreme Soul, self-realisation. "jɪni ap təjɪa həɾɪvasna səmɑni."—*ənədu*. 'Those who have given up their ego, have their minds occupied with the desire to attain spiritual realisation.'

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ [həɾɪvasər] the day of Vishnu, the 11th day of a lunar fortnight when the devotees of Vishnu observe fast and regard eating of

cereals a sin'. 2 Sunday.

ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼ [həɾɪvə̃ʂ] the lunar race. 2 the solar race. 3 the Vaishnava people. 4 a book, supplement to Mahabharat, which contains 16374 saloks about Vishnu's race. It includes the genealogy of many kings.

ਹਰੀ [həri] warded off, removed, abolished. "nanək təpət həɾi."—*asa m 5*. 2 green, verdurous. "həri nahi nəh dəɖuri."—*sri m 5*. 3 *n* a Jatt subcaste. See ਹਰੀ ਕੇ. 4 See ਹਰਿ. 5 *Skt* ਹਰੀ modesty, bashfulness. 6 Lakshmi. "həri bɪsənu ləkhe."—*ramav*. Vishnu's consort. 'Lakshmi took Ram for Vishnu.'

ਹਰੀਅਲ [həriəl] *Skt* ਹਰਿਲ *n* a green pigeon, a pigeon-like green-coloured bird.

ਹਰੀਆ [həriɑ] *adj* stealing, capturing. "həriɑ kɪ jɑ vɑ tən ke."—*ramav*. captivating life and body. 2 *suf* having, possessed of. "dukh bɪɖarən həɾiɑ."—*majh m 5*. 3 *n* white water-lily said to open at the moonrise. "cəɖrəma cəɾhe te jyō bɪɾajē set həɾiɑ."—*kɪsən*. 4 *adj* verdant, flourishing. "mənɪ mɑule tənυ həɾiɑ."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 5 third declension, God, the Creator. "nɪrguṇ həɾiɑ sərguṇ dhəriɑ."—*suhi m 5 pəɾtal*. 'The abstract God has become concrete.'

ਹਰੀਆਰਾ [həriɑrɑ], ਹਰੀਆਵਲਾ [həriɑ vələ] *adj* green, verdant. "səphlɪo bɪrəkʰu həɾiɑvələ."—*sri ə m 1*. "ɪhu həɾiɑrɑ tal."—*s kəbir*. 'The pool of the world is surrounded by the verdure of sensual pleasures.'

ਹਰੀਆਂ ਵੇਲਾ [həriā vɐlɑ] a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai, situated at a distance of six miles towards south of the railway station in district Hoshiarpur. It is situated inbetween the villages of Chaggran, Bohan, Chabbewal and Bajror.

'It occurs in the fourth chapter of the vṛtddh harit simriti that a Brahman who eats cereals during həɾɪvasər should be made to sit on a donkey and sent into exile.

There goes a story that here dried-up climbers turned green with the blessings of the Guru and hence this name was given to the gurdwara. Seventy-one ghumaons of land has been attached to this gurdwara since the time of the Sikh reign. A fair is held here on every Baisakhi and Maghi.

Baba Ajit Singh had also visited this place. The story of his visit goes as follows:

Two girls, named Harian and Bharian, residents of Bajwara, and proceeding to Jejon after marriage, were snatched by the Pathans of Bassi Kalan. At this, their relatives went to Anandpur Sahib and lodged a complaint with Guru Gobind Singh who ordered his son to get those girls released and punish the culprits. Baba Ajit Singh fought a battle, got the girls released and duly punished the culprits. Both the girls thanked Baba Ajit Singh and then breathed their last. Their memorial is situated to the north of the gurdwara. The gurdwara, in memory of the Sikhs who laid down their lives in the said battle, also stands there.

ਹਰੀਅੰ [həriā] *adj* destroyer. "həriā kariā." -*japu*. the destroyer and the creator. 2 of the Creator. "kirpāt həriā."-*sāhās m* 5. 'by the Creator's grace.'

ਹਰੀਸ [həris] *A* *adj* avaricious, covetous.

ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ [həri sīgh] a Rajput fighter of the hill states who fought a battle with Husaini. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

2 Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa who was son of Sardar Gurudyal Singh (Uppal Khatri) of Gujranwala. He was born to Mai Dharam Kaur in Sammat 1848. This Sikh warrior was an eminent general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Till date, the dread of his name is prevalent among the frontier Pathans. He won many a battle for the Sikh empire. He died on 19th Baisakh, Sammat 1894, fighting valiantly in a

fierce battle against Pathans near the Jamrod fort. The memorial of this jewel of the Panth is situated in the fort of Jamrod. 3 grandson of raja Gajpati Singh of Jind and son of Mehar Singh. He died at the age of 18 years, in 1791 AD, of a fall from the roof in inebriation. 4 See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ. 5 See ਭੰਗੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਹਰੀ ਕਾ ਪੱਤਨ [həri ka pāttan] There is a barrage near village Harike. At a short distance upstream, there is the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas. This barrage is the boundary of the districts of Lahore, Ferozepur, Amritsar and the state of Kapurthala.

ਹਰੀ ਕੇ [həri ke] members of Hari subcaste. 2 a village, populated by Jatts of Hari subcaste, on the north bank of the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas, near Valtoha railway station, under police station Patti in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. Guru Angad Dev visited this place. Earlier a gurdwara was there but it no longer exists, and the old habitation, has been inundated by the river. The present habitation is new and there is no gurdwara.

ਹਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਪੁਰ [hərigobīd pur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ. ਹਰੀ ਚੰਦ [həri cād] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ. "həri cād dan kare jas leve."-*gāu a m* 1. 2 name of father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 hill-chief of hādūr who had come to help raja Bhim Chand of kahīluri to fight against Guru Gobind Singh, in the battle of Bhangani in the month of Baisakh, Sammat 1746.¹ He was a great archer. His bravery was mentioned by the tenth Guru in Vichitar Natak. "tāhā ek birā həri cād kopyo."-*VN*. He died of an arrow shot by the tenth Guru.

ਹਰੀਜੈ [hərije] become green or verdurous. "mīlī sadhu sāg hərije."-*kāli a m* 4. 2 (please)

¹Some writers have given Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani which is not correct. See footnote to ਪਾਛਾਣਾ.

eliminate, remove.

ਹਰੀਤਕੀ [həritki] *Skt n* myrobalan. *L Terminalia Chebula*. "gan jok həritki or mādā." -*samudramthān*. It has a dry and hot effect. In books on Indian system of medicine, it is recommended as an effective remedy for constipation, cough, sprue, piles, intermittent fever and flatulence.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰ [həripur] See ਹੁਲੇਰ. 2 a major city of district Hazara, founded by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1822 AD. See ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ. 3 a village in tehsil and police station Abohar of district Ferozepur. It is situated at a distance of half a mile westward from railway station Panjkosi. On the bank of a pool named Bat Tirath, to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru visited this place on his way to the Deccan. This gurdwara came to be known in Sammat 1933. It has been tastefully raised through the efforts of sardar Gurmukh Singh Nilewale.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰਾ [həripura] See ਹਰੀਪੁਰ 3.

ਹਰੀਫ [həriph] *A* حریف *adj* rival, adversary, co-professional. 2 cunning, deceitful. 3 friend. "həriphul əjime." -*japu*. 4 enemy. "həriphul sikan he." -*japu*. "hətan həriph rəhyo ih kit-hu, nəhi səstrə kər pəkəryo jar." -*GPS*.

ਹਰੀਫੀ [həriphi] *A* حریفੀ *n* friendship. 2 enmity. 3 deceit. "ədhrik həriphi jan bhog pətriy jo kərhi." -*cərrir 21*.

ਹਰੀਰਾ [həriṛa] *A* हरیرा *n* a liquid dish. 2 the dish especially, prepared from the kernels of almonds, pumpkin and gherkin seeds, etc. and wheat milk. It is used as an invigorator for the brain.

ਹਰੀਰਾ [həriṛa], **ਹਰੀਤੀ** [həriṛi] of the Creator. "sadhu sāgəṭi səc təkhət həriṛi." -*BG*. 2 See ਹਰੀਤਕੀ.

ਹਰੁਵਾ [həruva] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 trivial,

humble, flippant.

ਹਰੁਵਾਈ [həruvai] *n* triviality, flippancy. "həruve purkhan ki həruvai." -*GPS*.

ਹਰੁਆ [hərua], **ਹਰੁਏ** [həruə] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 i.e. free from the burden of pride and perversion. "həruə həruə tɪrɪgə dubejɪnsɪrɪ bhar." -*s kəbir*. 3 *adv* by degrees, slowly. "cal cəlɪ həruə həruə." -*kɪsən*.

ਹਰੁਫ [həruʃ] plural of həraʃ.

ਹਰੁਫੇ ਤਹੱਜੀ [həruʃe təhəjji] *A* حرفت plural of həraʃ is həruʃ and təhəjji is the mode to spell; alphabet. ♪

ਹਰੇ [həre] *adj* green. 2 eliminated, warded off. "apɪ kəre ape həre." -*asa əm 1*. 3 merged. "jo həri həre su hohɪ na ana." -*gəu kəbir*. 4 *adv* slowly. "həre bol bəl yō kahyo." -*kɪsən*.

ਹਰੇਕ [hərek] *P* ہرےک *adj* every, each.

ਹਰੇਖਾ [hərekha] *Skt* हरेखा *n* neighing (of a horse). "bhəyo şəbəd həy kin hərekha." -*GPS*.

ਹਰੇਵ [hərev], **ਹਰੇਵੀ** [hərevi] *A* حرّی *adj* resident of Hirat. "kədhari hərevi ɪraki nɪsake." -*kəlki*. 'the dauntless people of Kandhar, Hirat and Iraq.'

ਹਰੇਯਾ [hərcya] *adj* stealer, pilferer. 2 vanquisher. 3 snatcher, seizer.

ਹਰੋਲ [hərol], **ਹਰੋਲ** [hərol] *Dg n* vanguard, forefront "hərol hal calyā." -*VN*. "mar hərol bhəjari dæ." -*kɪsən*. 2 *A* حرّی cantering of the horse. "hərol thəmyo hoe təb khəre." -*PPP*.

ਹਰੋਂਗ [həroŋ] every limb. "hərisətua həroŋge." -*gyan*. 'O Divine! you are present in every limb.'

ਹਰੋਤ [həroʔ] pilfering. 2 neighing. "həroʔ bajz apar." -*gyan*.

ਹਰਯਾਉ [həryəu] removed, eliminated, abolished. "əghən həryəu." -*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਹਲ [həl] *Skt* हल *vr* plough; pull; draw a line. 2 *n* a plough. See ਹਲੁ. It is written in § 218 of the ətrɪ sɪmrɪɪ that the pious plough with eight bullocks, though the use of six bullocks

is not looked down upon. The merciless people plough with four bullocks and those who use two bullocks to plough, commit cows laughter. The confirmation of this rule is available in the first chapter of the *apastābhśimriti*. The same is written in the *śaloks* numbering 8, 9 and 10 of the 2nd in chapter of the *Parashar Simriti*.

3 the area of land which can be tilled and cultivated well with the help of only one plough.¹ “*bhumī pāc hāl ki in dije*.”—*GPS*. See *ਚਰਸਾ*. 4 In grammar, a vowel-free consonant. The name *hāl* is given to such a consonant because of the line drawn under it.² 5 See *ਹੁਲ੍* *vr* 6 *A* *ਯ* *pron* and *adj* what.

ਹਲਹਰ [hālhar] ploughman. “*jese hālhar bina jīmī nahī boie*.”—*g5d kabir*. 2 bullock (that pulls the plough).

ਹਲਹਲ [hālhal] See *ਹਲਹਲ*.

ਹਲਕ [hālak] 1 *ਯ* *n* throat. 2 *Skt* *अलक* *hydrophobia*. This disease is caused by the bite of a rabid dog, jackal, fox, etc. It should be got treated immediately from the Pasteur³ institute, Kasauli. When it affects the brain of the patient, it becomes incurable. In some cases the virus remains latent for some time before becoming active.

Larger the amount of virus injected by the rabid animal and closer to the brain of the patient, the faster is the effect.

The patient of hydrophobia fears water and The unit of measure of *hāl* is not constant in different parts of India. It comprises 30 *ghumaons* at one place, 35 at another and 40 somewhere else. But generally a *hāl* of irrigated land comprises fewer *ghumaons* than a *hāl* of arid lands.

See *ਨਵੇਂ ਔਖਰ*.

Pasteur was a French scientist. He was born in 1822 AD. He invented the best cure for hydrophobia. The said institution has been named after him.

his appetite disappears. He loses consciousness and his tongue hangs loose. Saliva and froth flow from the patient's mouth that gets dry. He finds light disagreeable and in terror pounces upon others to bite them. These are symptoms of this disease.

The wound caused by the bite of the rabid animal should be immediately cauterized with a burning coal or a red hot piece of iron, sufficient potassium permanganate should be rubbed into it. Application of the paste of *nuxvomica* is also beneficial.

The following medicines are beneficial for the treatment of hydrophobia.

Pills, each weighing two *rattis*, should be prepared from the paste of parched grams soaked in the milk of banyan tree under the shade. Depending on the age and strength of the patient, one to eight pills should be given with water. This medicine will expel the poison (the virus) through loose motions. The patient should be made to lick the paste of the powder of *achyranthus aspera* (*phuthkādē*) and honey. The root of *tulsi* (sacred basil plant) levigated in rice water (i.e., the water in which rice has been washed) should be given to the patient. The patient should be given black peppers levigated with the leaves of sacred basil (*tulsi*).

ਹਲਕਣਾ [hālakṇa] *v* become rabid or hydrophobic.

2 become extremely greedy; get omnivorous.

ਹਲਕਾ [hālka] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 low. 3 *A*

ਯ *n* area, region. “*hālke dālke hālke kār dāre*.”

—*krīṣṇ*. 4 Some people use this word for the rabid. See *ਹਲਕਾਇਆ*.

ਹਲਕਾਇਆ [hālkaia] *adj* rabid, extremely greedy. “*ātar lobh phirāhī hālkae*.”—*asa m* 5.

See *ਹਲਕ* 2.

ਹਲਕਾਰਾ [hālkarā] *n* messenger, courier, postman. “*likh hārkare badsah phir turāt pāṭhae*.”—*jōg*.

ਹਲਕਿਓ [həlkio], ਹਲਕਿਆ [həlkia] *adj* See ਹਲਕ
2 ਅਤੇ ਹਲਕਾਇਆ. "həlkio səbhəhi bigare."
—*nəf a m* 4.

ਹਲੱਕ [hələkk] *adj* dreadful. Who makes others
tremble with fright. "hələkk hak marhi"
—*suraj*. 'They raise such cries in the battle as
cause dread.'

ਹਲਚਲ [həlcəl] *stir, commotion. n* one who
makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲੱਚ [hələcc] *adj* bestirred, in commotion; one
who makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲਣਾ [həlna] *v* stir or move. See ਹਿਲ *vr*.

ਹਲਤ [həlat], ਹਲਤ ਪਲਤ [həlat pəlat], ਹਲਤਿ ਪਲਤਿ
[həlati pəlati], ਹਲਤੁ [həlatu], ਹਲਤੁ ਪਲਤੁ [həlatu
pəlatu] *Skt* ਇਹਤਯ ਪਰਤੁ *adj* here and there, in
this world and the next. "həlati pəlati mukh
ujle."—*sri m* 5. 2 this world and the next.
"həlatu pəlatu savaṛionu."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਹਲਦੀ [həldi] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਲਧਰ [həldhər] *adj* plough-bearing or farming.
2 *n* elder brother of Krishan, Balram, who used
the plough as his weapon. See ਹਲਾਧੁਧ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲੀ.

ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ [həldhər ənuj əri]—*sənama*.
the arrow (the enemy of Krishan who was
younger brother of Balbhadar). See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ.

ਹਲਫ [hələph] *A* حلف oath, swearing (by anything
sacred).

ਹਲਬ [hələb] *A* حلب a famous city of Syria. 2 the
area around Halab.

ਹਲਬਾਨੇਰ [həlbāner] City of Halab. See ਹਲਬ 1.
"hərbhar si həlbāner."—*əkal*. 'In Halab resides
glory, luminous like Shiv's necklace (i.e. the
white snake).'

ਹਲਬਿ [hələbi], ਹਲਬੀ [hələbi], ਹਲਬੀ [hələbbi] *adj*
alpine. 2 the alpine sword (regarded as of
outstanding merit). "məhid phuladi tej
hələbbi."—*GPS*. 3 alpine glass.

ਹਲਵਾ [həlvā] *A* حلوة sweetmeat. 2 pudding.

ਹਲਵਾਈ [həlvai] *adj* maker of pudding or
sweetmeat, confectioner. See ਹਲਵਾ.

ਹਲਵਾਨ [həlvān] See ਅਲਵਾਨ. 2 ploughman.

ਹਲਾਹਲ [həlahəl] həlhəl, həlahəl and halahəl
are all correct in Sanskrit. That poison which
(like a plough) cuts furrows in the stomach.
See *P* حلق "char bhayo dal danav ko jimī
ghum həlahəl ki məkhiā."—*cādi I*. '...as flies
die hovering over poison.'

ਹਲਾਹਲ ਧਰ [həlahəl dhər] *adj* venomous. 2 *n*
snake. 3 Shiv. See ਨੀਲਕੰਠ.

ਹਲਾਕ [həlak] *A* حلق kill, murder. 2 perish, get
exterminated. "chudhiṭ həlak hoṭi nəṛ mərə."—*GPS*.

ਹਲਾਕਤ [həlakət] *A* حلاکت *n* murder, man-
slaughter. 2 destruction, extermination.

ਹਲਾਕੀ [həlaki] *adj* killing, destroying. 2 *n* See
ਹਲਾਕਤ.

ਹਲਾਚਲ [hələcəl] See ਹਲ ਚਲ. "kəbahu nə həlia
pəri həlachəl."—*cəriti* 327.

ਹਲਾਧੁਧ [həlayudh] *Skt n* Balram who has
plough as his weapon, Balbhadar'. "əsi kop
həlayodh hath layo."—*kṛisən*.

ਹਲਾਲ [həlal] *A* حلال having religious sanction,
lawful. "marəṇ pahī hərəm məhi, hoṭi həlal
nə jaṭ."—*var majh m I*. 2 the meat of the
animal slaughtered in the Islamic way which,
according to Islam, it is lawful to eat. "jā ju
marəhi jor karī kəhiṭe həhi ju həlal."—*s kabir*.
3 butchered (in the Islamic way). "hoṭi həlalu
ləge hək jaṭ."—*var ram I m I*.

ਹਲਾਲਖੁਰ [həlalkhur], ਹਲਾਲਖੋਰ [həlalkhor] *P*
حلال خور *adj* one who eats what is lawful; whose
earnings are legitimate. 2 people of the lowest
castes, such as sweepers etc., who get
converted to Islam are also called həlalkhor
for honour's sake. "hə həlalkhur nic cəmar."—*GPS*.

'Balram used to carry a plough on his shoulder. Wielding
it like a crooked stick, he used to hook his enemy's
neck. Pulling him towards himself, he used to crush the
latter's head with a threshing club. See ਮੁਸਲੀ.

ਹਲਾਹ [həlaʊ] See ਹਲਾਹ.

ਹਲੀ [həli] See ਹਲਾਹ. "it ut na həli."—*keda m 5*.
2 *Skt* हलिन् *adj* possessing a plough. 3 *N* Balram. "kanh həli bal ke tēb hi caturāṅg dāso dīs bic bāgai."—*kṛisən*. 4 ploughman, agriculturist.

ਹਲੀਮ [həlim] *A* هليم *adj* clement, forbearing. 2 calm, humble. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੀਮੀ [həlimi] *P* هليمي *n* clemency, forbearance, humility. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੂ [həlu] See ਹਲ. "həlu jote udəmu kərə."—*gəu m 4*.

ਹਲੂਕੀ [həluʔi] *adj* light weight, "həluʔi ləge nā bhari."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹਲੂਵਾ [həluva], ਹਲੂਆ [həlua] See ਹਲਵਾ.

ਹਲੂਨਣਾ [həluṇṇa] *v* shake. 2 joggle (a tree, etc).

ਹਲੂਫਾ [həluʔa] See ਅਲੂਫਾ.

ਹਲੂਲ [həluʔ] *A* هلول *alight*, descend, penetrate, enter. See ਮਹਲਾ.

ਹਲੇ [həle] *part* hello ! "həle yara! həle yara ! khus khəbri."—*tiṭāṅg namdev*. 2 *A* ॥ *part* take care ! beware ! 3 be it known, pay heed.

ਹਲੇਮੀ [həlemi] See ਹਲੀਮੀ. "tije həlemi cəuṭhe kheri."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Humility is the third nāmaz (prayer) and God's grace the fourth.' 2 *adj* humble, clement and polite. "Ihu hoə həlemi rajū jiu."—*sri m 5 pepaṭ*. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੇਮੀ ਰਾਜ [həlemi raj] See ਹਲੇਮੀ 2.

ਹਲੇਕ [hələk] See ਹਲਾਕ. 2 he who carries a plough on his shoulders, See ਹਲਧਰ. 3 See ਹਲਕਾ. 4 See ਹਲੋਕ. "hələk hak marhi."—*VN*.

ਹੱਲ [həll] *A* حلل *dissolving*, mingling.

ਹੱਲਾ [həlla] See ਹਮਲਾ.

ਹਵ [həv] *Skt n* See ਹੁ and ਹ੍ਵ. what is given to a god after invoking him. 2 sacrificial rite. 3 permission. 4 See ਹਵਤ.

ਹਵਸ [həvas] *A* هوس *n* avarice, covetousness. 2 a kind of mania.

ਹਵਕ [həvək] *A* هوك *n* herd, flock, group, mass.

"əspan kuday əe həvək hāk line."—*səloh*.

ਹਵਨ [həvən] *Skt n* act or process of invoking a god by uttering Vedic hymns and simultaneously pouring clarified butter, etc. into the fire; an oblation or offering made to the fire.

ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ [həvən kūḍ] a sacrificial pit, prepared according to procedure given in Shastars, for oblation by fire. According to the Amnay Rahasay, the sacrificial pit should be of quadrangular shape in the east; in the southeast it should be vulva-shaped; in the south. crescent-shaped; in the south-west, hexagonal; in the north, lotus-shaped and in the north-east, octagonal.

The Bhavishyat Puran says that the depth of the fire pit should be in keeping with the number of sacrifices to be performed. For fifty sacrifices, the depth of the fire pit should be fist-deep, for a thousand sacrifices cubit-deep and for a crore of sacrifices the depth should equal eight cubits.

Writing about the fire pit, Sadhu Daya Nand, in the 3rd part of his Satyarth Prakash, says, "the time for oblation by fire is between the sunrise and the sunset. A square-shaped metallic or earthen altar should be made. It should be 12 or 16 fingers wide and deep and 3 or 4 fingers wide at the bottom. The width of the bottom of the altar should be ¼ of its width at the top. Some pieces of good quality sandalwood, bastard teak or mango tree, etc., cut according to the dimension of the altar, should be put into it. After kindling fire at mid-depth of the altar, the aforesaid sacrificial fuel should be put therein. After this, oblation by fire should be performed by chanting these mantars."...

ਹਵਾ [həva], ਹਵਾਇ [həvai] *A* هوا *n* air. 2 desire. 3 avarice, covetousness. 4 *A* ۱۷ Eve. See ਆਦਮ. ਹਵਾਈ [həvai] *adj* aerial. 2 *A* ۱۸ friend, lover.

3 *n* coloured matchstick, a kind of firework. "prem pālita surətī havai."—*bher kəbir*. In ancient times, the fuse of a cannon was ignited with the help of havai.

ਹਵਾਏ ਖਮਸਾ [həvae xəmsa] *A* خمس five objects corresponding to the five sense organs.

ਹਵਾਸ [həvas] *A* حواس plural of ਹਿਸ; sense organs. 2 the power that renders a word tactile, sensuous and fragrant.

ਹਵਾਸਿ ਖਮਸਾ [həvasi xəmsa] *A* خمس حواس sense organs.

ਹਵਾਲ [həval] *A* حوال plural of ਹਾਲ. state, condition. "tīn ko kəun həval."—*s kəbir*. "Ihi həval hohīge tere."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹਵਾਲਾ [həvala], ਹਵਾਲੈ [həvalə] *A* حوالہ *n* consignment, custody. "kəhu nanək hām īhe həvala rakhu sātən kə pachē."—*sor m 5*. "hərī bhagta həvalē hota."—*ram m 5*. 2 reference, allusion.

ਹਵਾਰ [həvar] *n* sultriness. 2 humid heat; vaporous heat (of the earth).

ਹਵਿ [həvi], ਹਵਿਖ [həvikhy], ਹਵੀ [həvi] *Skt* ਹਵਿ: *n* the offering to be put in an oblation. 2 clarified butter (which is the main item). "həvi jīm khir mēhī."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* ਹਵਿਸ਼ *adj* (objects) which are regarded fit for oblation. "luṭ khat həvikhy."—*ramav*.

ਹਵੇਲੀ [həveli] *A* حويلي *n* a walled house, a house with a surrounding wall on all sides.

ਹਵੇਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [həveli sahīb] the həveli in which the Sikh Guru or his consort resides. 2 a house, at Delhi, inhabited by Mata Sundari. This house is outside the Turkman Gate. See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਹਵੜ [həvy] *Skt* *adj* fit for oblation. 2 *n* anything that is offered to a god during oblation. Three types of objects fit for oblation have been mentioned in the 24th chapter of Katyayan Simriti.

(a) *kṛit* (cooked rice, parched barley meal, etc.)

(b) *kṛitakṛit* (dried sesame seeds, rice, etc.)

(c) *akṛit* (unhusked rice, barley, etc.). See ਘੜ.

ਹਵੜ ਕਵੜ [həvy kəvy] See ਹਵੜ and ਕਵੜ.

ਹੜ [həṛ] *n* flow. 2 floodwater, "gobīd bhajan binu hēṛ ka jāl."—*toḍī m 5*. i.e., ephemeral objects. 3 hēṛ—the cry of the dead warriors (who laid down his life in a battle)'. "hēṛ bolte jis thor."—*GPS*.

ਹੜ ਹੜ [həṛ hēṛ] *onom* sound of loud laughter. "durga ben suṇādi hēssi hēṛ-hēṛī."—*cāḍī 3*.

ਹੜਨਾ [həṛna] *v* be washed away, drift away.

ਹੜਤਾਲ [həṛtal] See ਹਟਤਾਲ. 2 See ਹਰਤਾਲ.

ਹੜੱਪਣਾ [həṛəppna] *v* gobble up, gulp down.

ਹੜੱਪਾ [həṛəppa] *n* act of gobbling. 2 a city in district Montgomery, which was visited by Guru Nanak on his way to Multan. Nanaksar is the name of the gurdwara there. See ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 3. Antique objects are being discovered from the digging of old ruins there. On seeing them, scholars have estimated that they are 3000 years old.

ਹੜੱਪੂ [həṛəppu] *adj* who devours. 2 omnivorous.

ਹੜਬੜ [həṛbər] See ਹੜਬੜੀ.

ਹੜਬੜਨਾ [həṛbərana] *v* be confused or flurried. 2 be in a hurry. "həṛbərī pəhucī dukhīārī."—*GPS*.

ਹੜਬੜੀ [həṛbərī] *n* flurry, confusion. 2 commotion, bustle. 3 haste, rashness.

ਹੜਵਾਣੀ [həṛvaṇī] flood water. 2 flowing river. "rəttu de hēṛvaṇī cālē bir khet."—*cāḍī 3*. "nīdāk la-īṭbar mīlē hēṛvaṇīc."—*var mālā m 1*. 'Slanderers and backbiters get lost in the flow of death.' 3 *Skt* हड्डक बानीर the cane of a cāḍal. Slanderers and backbiters are caned by the cāḍals (i.e. the lowest and most despised people) in a jail.

ਹਾ [ha] *Skt* *vr* give up, wander, go about.

2 *adj* killer, destroyer. "sājog nam sətru ha."

'People believe that the souls of the soldiers killed in the battlefield keep on crying: "Kill!" "Catch!", etc.

-*paras*. 3 *part* expression of grief or dejection, alas! 4 woe. 5 slander. 6 *P* | a suffix indicating plural in Persian like *ਜ਼ਾਰਹਾ* thousands (of).

ਹਾ [hā] *part* expression of acceptance or assent. 2 aye, all right. 3 also used as a reminder. 4 *P* | take care! beware!

ਹਾਉਭਾਉ [haubhau] See ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ.

ਹਾਉ [hau] *adj* killer, destroyer. 2 *n* bogey created by ignorant people to frighten children. "vak kaurur te jhirkato hau it ora." -*GPS*.

ਹਾਇ [hai] *part* expressing distress or sorrow, ah! "hai hai kare dinu ratu." -*dhana chet m* 4. See ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ.

ਹਾਇਹੁ [haihu] See ਹਾਹ ਹੁ.

ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ [hai bhai] See ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ. "bisekh hai bhai ke." -*ramav*. "hai bhai bahu bhāt dikhāe." -*caritr 16*.

ਹਾਇਲ [hai] See ਹਾਸਲ.

ਹਾਈ [hai] *n* a blue bottlefly that, while sitting on an open wound, multiplies germs and bacteria. 2 *Skt* used for *Skt* ਅਸਿ. "tū mera guru hai." -*sor m* 5. 'You are my guru (teacher).' 3 *—* used at the end of words to indicate plural. "grani dhiani gur gur hai." -*sodaru*. "guruhai guru." See *E* high. 4 *adj* killer, destroyer, assassin. "dālāhot hai." -*GV 10*.

ਹਾਸ [has] See ਹਾਸ *vr* *n* laughter. 2 joke. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs.

ਹਾਸ [hās] *n* an ornament, worn by women around the neck.

ਹਾਸਤਾ [hasta] laughing. See ਖਿਰ ਖਿਰ.

ਹਾਸਦ [hasad] See ਹਾਸਿਦ.

ਹਾਸਲ [hasal] *A* *adj* acquired, attained. 2 *n* consequence, result. 3 purport, object. 4 toll, revenue. "hukam hasal kari beṭha." -*sri m* 1.

ਹਾਸਾ [hasa] See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਸਿਦ [hasid] *A* *adj* jealous, who resents the prestige and glory of another. "sikhya hasid janō ki pyari man nāvab." -*PP*.

ਹਾਸਿਲ [hasil] See ਹਾਸਲ.

ਹਾਸੀ [hasi] See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਸੀ [hāsi] See ਹਾਸ, ਹੱਸੀ. 2 a major city in district Hissar of Punjab. It is situated at a distance of fifteen miles from Hissar. This is a station of the Rajputana-Malwa railway. It has been the capital of Anangpal, Prithvi Raj, Masud and George Thomas, etc. It came under the control of the English in 1803 and remained one of their cantonments for a long time. During the mutiny of 1857, the army stationed here revolted and killed many Englishmen. These days there is no cantonment, but remarkable is its agricultural farm.

ਹਾਸੀਆ [hasia], ਹਾਸੀਯਹ [hasiyah] *A* *—* selvage, border; margin.

ਹਾਸਯ [hasy] *Skt n* laughter. 2 jest, joke. 3 one of the nine sentiments, of mirth or humour in poetry. See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਹ [hah] *part* expression of grief and surprise. ah! alas!

ਹਾਹਲਾ [hahla] *n* uproar, cry of distress or lamentation.

ਹਾਹਾ [haha] *part* expression of grief, distress or lamentation. 2 remorse, repentance. "haha prabhū rakhīlehu." -*dhana m* 5. 3 a mythological minstrel. See ਹਾਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ. 4 sound of laughter. "haha karat bihani avadhahi." -*jet m* 5. 5 pronunciation of the character ਹ. "haha hot hoī nahi jana." -*gau bavan kabir*.

ਹਾਂ ਹਾਂ [hā hā] *part* expressive of assent. 2 all right, correct, true. 3 oh! "hā hā lapṭio re mure!" -*toḍi m* 5. 4 undoubtedly; without hesitation. "hā hā mān caran renu." -*kan m* 5.

ਹਾਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ [haha huhu] *Skt* two heads of Gandharavs who are musicians in the court of Indar. "haha huhu gādhrah āpsra." -*mala m* 5 *pāṭal*. It is written in Gajendarmoksh (a text from the Mahabharat) that Haha and Huhu became proud of their art and, because

of their pride, they were cursed by sage Deval to be born as elephant and octopus respectively.

ਹਾਹਾ ਕਾਰ [haha kar] *n* uproar of distress or lamentation.

ਹਾਹੁਕ [hahuk], ਹਾਹੁਕਾ [hahuka] a sad sigh. "hahuk let gāi sabbh hī."—*krīṣaṇ*.

ਹਾਕ [hak] *n* a call, shout. "jāra hak di sabbh mātī thakī."—*suhi kabir*. "When old age beckoned, then all the wisdom got weary." 2 See, ਹਕ. "soi sēc hak."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 See ਹਾਕੁ.

ਹਾਕ [hāk] *n* goading. 2 a call, shout. 3 See ਹਾਕਿ.

ਹਾਕਨਾ [hākna] *v* urge on, drive. 2 shove on.

ਹਾਕਮ [hakam] *A* حاكم *adj* ruler, governor.

ਹਾਕਮਰਾਇ [hakamrai] a favourite companion of Bahadur Shah whom he sent, alongwith Bhai Nand Lal, to solicit Guru Gobind Singh's help in the battle of Jajovan.

ਹਾਕਲ [hakal], ਹਾਕਲਾ [hakla] a poetic metre also called sudhadr. It has four lines, each of which has 14 matras. The first pause is at the ninth matra, the second at the fifth thereafter, each line ending with two gurus.

Example:

"gāl mala tīlāk, līlāṭṭ,
dūi dhōi bāstrā, kapaṭṭ..."—*var asa*.
"anmāṛia mādāl bajē.
bin savan ghānhār gaje.
badāl bin vārkha hoi.
jau tattu bicarē koi."—*sor namdev*.

2 See ਹਕਲਾ.

ਹਾਕਾਰਤਾ [hakarṭa], ਹਾਕਾਰ [hakara] *adj* who calls, janitor, messenger. "dārī hakarṭa āra hē."—*vād m 1 ālahṇi*. "hakara āra ja tisu bhara."—*vād m 1 ālahṇi*.

ਹਾਕਿ [hākī] *pron* I. 2 part that I. "hākī bālī bālī bālī bālī sād bālīhar."—*savēye m 5 ke*. 3 undoubtedly, definitely.

ਹਾਕਿਨੀ [hakīni] according to Tantar Shastar, a species of female demons.

ਹਾਕੁ [haku] See ਹਕ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਕ. "dīla ka malīk kārē haku."—*ram m 5*. 'does Justice (hāk).'

ਹਾਕੇ [hāke] See ਹਾਕਿ.

ਹਾਜਰ [hajāt] *A* حاجت *n* necessity, requirement.

ਹਾਜਮਾ [hajma] *A* هضم *digestive* power, digestion.

ਹਾਜਰ [hajār] *A* حاضر *adj* present. 2 ostensible, visible. "oi hajāru mīṭha bolde."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ [hajār hajūr] *A* حاضر حضور *present* and visible, transparent. "kī hajār hajūr hē."—*japu*.

ਹਾਜਰਜਵਾਬ [hajārjavāb] *A* حاضر جواب *he* who is ready with an answer; quick-witted.

ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਾ [hajārnāmā], ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਾ [hajārnāmā] a hymn attributed to Guru Nanak Dev, which begins as "hajrā ko mīhār hē." "hajārnāmā kin bākhana."—*NP*. 2 a rāhit-nāmā written by Bhai Harnam Singh.

ਹਾਜਰਾ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ [hajra hajūr] See ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ. "hajra hajūr dār pes to māni."—*tīlāg namdev*.

ਹਾਜਰਾਤ [hajrat] *A* حاضرات *practice* of calling the ghosts etc. "hajrat jāb bēth māḡave. dev bhut jīnat bulave."—*cārītr 135*.

ਹਾਜਰੀ [hajrī] *A* حاضری *presence*, availability; being at hand.

ਹਾਜਰੂ [hajōru] See ਹਾਜਰ.

ਹਾਜਾ [haja] *A* *pron* this.

ਹਾਜੀ [haji] a pilgrim to Mecca. See ਹੱਜ. "jo dīl sodhe soi haji."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 slanderer, vilifier.

ਹਾਜੀਪੁਰ [hajīpur] a well known town of district Muzaffarpur in Bihar. "hās kesi hajīpur."—*akal*.

ਹਾਜ਼ੀ [hājhi] See ਹੱਜੀ.

ਹਾਟ [haṭ] *n* shop. "aju mē besio hārī haṭ."—*māla m 5*. 2 See ਹਟਾ. "māra gāia haṭ."—*sar m 5*.

ਹਾਟਕ [haṭak] *Sk* *n* thorn-apple. 2 gold. "kəṭī ṣamṣer muṣṭī jis haṭak."—*GPS*.

ਹਾਟਕਪੁਰ [haṭakpur] *n* Lanka, which is said to be built of gold. 2 translated form of Kundanpur. See ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰ.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭki] *adj* golden, made of gold.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭli] See ਹਾਠੀ.

ਹਾਠਿ [haṭi] *n* shop. 2 *adv* afterwards. "mrīg pakre ghar ane haṭi."—*bher m 5*. 3 at the shop. "ṛisu jan ke hām haṭi bihaṭhe."—*mala m 4*.

ਹਾਠਿ [haṭio] *adj* turned, refrained. "nīdāk gur kirpa te haṭio."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 *n* shopkeeping. "jhuṭhe bānāi uṭhi hi gāi haṭio."—*mala ravidas*. 3 shop.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭi] *n* shop. 2 home. "haṭi baṭi rēhāri nīrale."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. That means 'within and without or inwardly and outwardly.' 3 *adj* abandoned, moved away.

ਹਾਠੀਬਾਟੀ [haṭibaṭi] *n* shop and garden; home and garden; home and forest; family life and asceticism. "haṭi baṭi rēhāri nīrale."—*sīdhgosaṭi*.

ਹਾਠ [haṭu] See ਹਾਠ.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭuli] *n* shop. See ਸਫ਼ਰੀ.

ਹਾਠੇ [haṭe] stopped, halted. "māra bīkh māmā iḥ brādhi te haṭe."—*guj m 5*.

ਹਾਠੇ [hṭe] turns away. "gur ka sikh bīkar te haṭe."—*sukhmāni*.

ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠ [haṭehaṭ], ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠ [haṭohaṭ] *sen* from one shop to another. "rovāhu sakātu bapure ju haṭe haṭ bīkar."—*s kabir*. i.e. 'born as various types of creatures in hell, heaven or other worlds.'

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭoli] *n* bazaar, a row of shops. 2 shopkeepers.

ਹਾਠ [haṭh] *adj* resolute, persistent. "ṛisvāt haṭh hāmīr."—*kālki* "fojsatāni haṭh pājā jorīe."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 *n* side, faction, aspect. "haṭha dove kīto."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'both sides of attachment and detachment.' 3 army's flank. "ḍahe ju khet jāṭale haṭhā jorke."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਹਾਠਾਂ [haṭhā] plural of ਹਾਠ. See ਹਾਠ.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭhi] *adj* resolute, persistent. 2 *S* body-structure. 3 ashes of pyre.

ਹਾਠੀਸਾ [haṭhisa] *n* longing to obtain with

obstinacy or persistence. "kuṛe murākh ki haṭhisa."—*suhi m 5*.

ਹਾਠੀਲਾ [haṭhila] *adj* resolute. 2 *n* persistence, obstinacy. "ṭragāhu man haṭhila."—*guj m 5*.

ਹਾਠੁ ਸਿੰਘ [haṭhu sīgh] In Sammat 1815 when a few imprisoned Singhs were presented before Ahmad Shah Durrani, he said, "A Singh (lion) can combat an elephant, can you with the epithet of a lion do so? Haṭhu Singh showed his desire to combat an elephant. Ahmad Shah pleased with his courage, patience and strength, released all the Sikhs.—*PP*. According to Prachin Panth Prakash Ahmad Shah got him killed.'

ਹਾਠੇ [haṭho], ਹਾਠੇ [haṭho] *adj* resolute, persistent.

ਹਾਠ [haṭ] *n* bone. "haṭ mas nāri ko pījār."—*sor ravidas*.

ਹਾਡਸਨ [haḍsen] W.S.R. Hodson was son of clergyman George Hodson. He was born in England on 19th March 1821. He was recruited in the army and fought against Sikhs at places like Mudki and Sabraon. Charged with the stigma of dishonesty, he was discharged from the army. During the mutiny of 1857, his services were appreciated and he was appointed an officer in the cavalry. It was named Hodson Horse. Hodson was a very cruel person. He arrested Bahadur Shah, king of Delhi along with his sons, from the mausoleum of Humayun and disgraced himself by killing the princes.

Hodson was killed during an attack on Begum Kothi in Lucknow on 11th March, 1858.

ਹਾਡਫੋਰਨੀ [haḍphorni] body ache. Due to fatigue or a disease such as fever, ache is felt in the bones, as if they were getting broken.

ਹਾਡਾ [haḍa] a Rajput clan. In the 156th generation of Chauhan dynasty, there was a

¹This version of Prachin Panth Prakash is true.

majestic raja name Bhanuraj. He was a great worshipper of Durga. Once during a hunting expedition, demon Gabhir devoured Bhanuraj. After collecting his bones, Durga revived Bhanuraj with her powers and named him Hada. The pedigree beginning from Bhanuraj is known as Hada to which Maharaja Bundi belonged. (See ਮੁਰਾਰੀਦਾਸ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤਿੰਗਲ ਕੋਸ਼) "gaḍa cālē nā haḍa cāl hē."—VN. 'A pitched pillar may move but a rajput does not move away from the battlefield.' "haḍa alām cād hē."—BG. 2 a menial caste in district Kangra.

ਹਾਠਾ [hāḍa] *n* a cooking vessel. 2 a subcaste of Khattris, who do not eat meat and consider Sheikh Farid as their lineal spiritual guide.

ਹਾਠੀ [hāḍī] wife of Hada; a Rajput woman. "tāb hāḍī pāṭī sō nāhī jāri."—cāṛītr 195. 2 *adj* one having weakness for sucking bones and eating meat.

ਹਾਠੀ [hāḍī] *Skt* हण्डा and हण्डिका *n* a wide-mouthed earthen cooking vessel. "kūbhar ke ghār hāḍī ache."—ṭoḍī namdev.

ਹਾਠੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਗਤ [hāḍī valī sāṅgāt] See ਦਾਨਪੁਰ. ਹਾਂਢਣਾ [hāḍhṇa], ਹਾਂਢਨ [hāḍhṇan] *v* move. See ਹੰਢਣਾ. "dāh dīṣī cālī cālī hāḍhe."—gāṭ m 4. "kāre nīd bāhu joni hāḍhe."—gōḍ ravidās. "joni hāḍhie."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਹਾਣ [haṇ] See ਹਾਣਿ and ਹਾਨ.

ਹਾਣਤ [haṇat] *Skt* ਹੀਨਤਾ *n* dearth, paucity, inferiority. 2 loss. "haṇat kāde nā hoī."—var bīha m 3. 3 *A* هات contempt, insult.

ਹਾਣਿ [haṇī], ਹਾਣੀ [hāṇī] *Skt* ਹਾਨਿ *n* loss, harm. "pār ghāru johe hāne hāṇī."—sīdhgosaṭī. 'It is pure and simple a loss.' "mulu jāṇī gālā kāre hāṇī lāī hāṇu."—var majh m 2. 'persons of the same age; equal in age.' 2 *Skt* ਹਾਯਨੀ. of the same age. "nāv hāṇī nāv dhān sēbēdī jāgī, apne pīr bhaia."—bīla chāt m 1.

ਹਾਠ [haṭh] See ਹਾਣਿ.

ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠ [haṭhehaṭh] See ਹਾਣਿ. 2 *Skt* ਹਾਠੇ: ਹਾਨਿ:

nothing but a loss.

ਹਾਠ [hat] See ਹਾਣ. *Skt* हत. abandoned. 2 worth abandoning, worth foregoing. "bin nam nanāk hat."—kan m 5. 3 *A* آت bring, give.

ਹਾਠਕ [hatak] *adj* who destroys; who obliterates. "anik bhāt ke patak hatak."—GPS.

ਹਾਠਮ [hatam] short for ਹਾਠਿਮਤਾਈ.

ਹਾਤਾ [hata] *A* احاطة enclosure; fenced area. 2 division of a country. 3 See ਹਾਣ. Muslims from the hills who carry loads and split firewood are also called hataas.

ਹਾਠਿਫ [hatiph] *A* آف *n* a prophesying angel.

ਹਾਠਿਮ [hatim] *A* آف *adj* who judges.

ਹਾਠਿਮਤਾਈ [hatimtai] an Arab chief of Tai descent who was very prudent, benevolent and pious. He lived before Prophet Mohammad was born. His benign book of sermons has been translated into many languages, including Persian, Urdu, English etc.

ਹਾਠੇ [hate] were destroyed. See ਹਾਣ. "koṭī dokh roga prābhū dīṣāṭī tuhari hate."—dev m 5. 2 plural of ਹਾਤਾ.

ਹਾਠੀ [hathi] *Skt* हत *adj* who steals. 2 who takes away. 3 See ਹੰਤਾ.

ਹਾਥ [hath] *n* hand. "sātīguru kadhīlie de hath."—kan m 4. oar. "na tulha na hath."—var mālā m 1. 3 rudder, helm. 4 depth, extent. "suṇīe hath hove āsgahu."—jāpū. 'Immeasurable gets measurable.' "hām dhuḍhī rāhe pai nāhi hath."—kan m 4.

ਹਾਥ ਚਰਨਾ [hath cārṇa], ਹਾਥ ਚੜਨਾ [hath cārṇa] *v* See ਹਾਥ ਚੜਨਾ. "hath cārīo hārī thoka."—gūj m 5.

ਹਾਥ ਡਾਰਨਾ [hath ḍārṇa], ਹਾਥ ਡਾਲਨਾ [hath ḍālṇa] *v* interfere. 2 lay hand on. 3 lay hand upon a woman for adultery. "tē muhī ḍara hath bāṭhō."—cāṛītr 266.

ਹਾਥਦੇਨਾ [hathdena] *v* help, come to one's rescue. "hath deī rakhe pāmesārī."—gūj m 5.

ਹਾਥ ਪਸਾਰਣਾ [hath pāsārṇa] *v* extend hand.

2 beg. 3 dare to oppress. "hath pəsari səkə ko jən ko?"—*bīla kəbir*.

ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [hath pəchorṇa], ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [hath pəchorṇa] v repent, regret. "hath pəchorəhi sir dhərənī ləgahi."—*bhet m 5*. "hath pəchorə sirī dhune."—*trilāg m 1*.

ਹਾਥ ਲਗਾਨਾ [hath ləgana] v show one's physical might. 2 plunder one's wealth. 3 warn and punish. "mūḍ ko mūḍ utar diyo, əb cəḍ ko hath ləgavət cəḍi."—*cəḍi 3*.

ਹਾਥਾਲਾ [hathala] n bottom, measure, extent. "sagər guṇi əthah, kīn hathala dekhie?"—*var maru 1 m 1*. 2 hand, palm.

ਹਾਥਿ [hathi] in hand. "hathi tise ke nabəra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The decision lies with the Creator.' 2 See ਹੱਥੀ.

ਹਾਥੀ [hathi] *Skt* ਹੱਥੀ, one having a trunk. "kəha bhəro dərī bādhe hathi?"—*dhana namdev*. In Rajputana's Dingal dialect, the following different names are assigned to elephants according to their age

An elephant of

five years age is bal

ten years age is bot

twenty years age is bikk

thirty years age is kələbh

2 arm, which carries a hand. "guru hathi de nīklavego."—*kan ə m 4*. "səsar sagər te kəḍhu, de hathi."—*vəḍ m 5*.

ਹਾਥਰ [hadər] *A* حاضر present, existing, at hand. "hadər hot jəhā simre."—*GPS*.

ਹਾਥਰ ਹਥੁਰ [hadər həḍur], ਹਾਥਰ ਹਥੁਰਿ [hadra həḍurī] See ਹਾਥਰਹਥੁਰ. 2 nearby. "gave ko vekhe hadra həḍuri."—*jəpu*.

ਹਾਥਿਸਾ [hadisa] *A* حادث accident, incident, event.

ਹਾਥੀ [hadi] *A* هادي adj one who gives instruction; instructor. 2 n religious preacher, spiritual guide. 3 arrow.

ਹਾਥੋ [hadho] happens. "gurməti sudh hadho."

—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਹਾਨ [han] *Skt* n abandonment. 2 See ਹਾਨਨ. "han bikhə jəu jvan hute."—*krisən* 'who were of the same age.'

ਹਾਨਤ [hanət] insult, contempt, disrespect. See ਹਾਨਤ 3. "hanət kahyo nabi ki kəri."—*cəritr 99*.

ਹਾਨਿ [hanī], ਹਾਨੀ [hani] See ਹਾਨਿ.

ਹਾਫਿਜ [hafiz] *A* حافظ adj one who has memorised some scripture. 2 This word is especially used for persons who remember the holy Koran by heart. 3 a famous poet of Persia who composed a sublime book of poetry. He died in 1389 AD at Shiraz, where stands his mausoleum. Many people call blind persons by this name, the reason being that they learn Koran by heart.

ਹਾਫਿਜਾ [hafiza] *A* حافظ n memory; power to memorise.

ਹਾਫਿਜਾਬਾਦ [hafizabad] a principal town of a tehsil in district Gujranwala. It was founded by Hafiz, a revenue official of Akbar. Situated to the west of Wazirabad at a distance of twenty kōhs, it is an important railway station. Guru Hargobind stayed here on his return from Kashmir. A beautiful hall has been raised there. Since the Sikh rule, forty ghumaons of land from Hafizabad and twenty-eight ghumaons from village Batera are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held every year at this place on 15th of Harh.

ਹਾਬਸੀ [habsi] See ਹਬਸੀ. "bhəje habsi halbi."—*kalki*. 'Warriors from Habash and Halab fled.'

ਹਾਬਿਲ [habil] See ਹਾਬਿਲ.

ਹਾਮਾ [hama] n responsibility; showing agreement. 'Yes I am his supporter.' "gur piru hama tā bhəre, ja murdaru nā khaī."—*var majh m 1*. "cor ki hama bhəre nā koī."—*dhana m 1*. See ਹਾਮੀ.

ਹਾਮਿਲ [hamil] *A* حامل adj the bearer. See ਹਮਲ.

ਹਾਮਿਲਾ [hamila] *A* حامل pregnant. See ਹਮਲ.

ਹਾਮੀ [hami] *A* ਹਮੀ supporter.

ਹਾਯਹੂ [hayhu] *P* ਘੜ੍ਹਾ *n* loud noise, loud protest.

ਹਾਯਨ [hayən] *Skt n* year. "ek dor hayən me kijiye sucet so."—*NP*. 2 rice; paddy. 3 flame of fire.

ਹਾਯਲ [hayəl] *A* ਹਲ adj interrupter, disrupter. 2 discoloured, "bhrīṭ mit put pəṭhar, raja əṭi hayəl bhəyo."—*cārītr* 114. 3 *A* ਹਲ horrible, terrifying, fearful

ਹਾਰ [har] *n* defeat. See ਹਾਰੀ. "rən har nihar bhæ bəl rite."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 *Skt* garland. "har dōr rəs paṭ pəṭəbər."—*tukhari barəhmah*. 3 adj carrier, bearer. "ram bhəgət ke pariḥar."—*gōḍ* m 5. 4 *suf* having; owning. "dekhega devəṇhar."—*sohila*. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਹਾਰਈ [harəi] gets defeated, meets with defeat. 2 a garland is like a rosary. "namu nīdhanu rīde urī harəi."—*səva* m 5.

ਹਾਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [har sīgar] *Skt* ਹਾਰ शृङ्गार *n* *L* Nyctanthes arboristis; a tree which bears white fragrant flowers; its twigs are of golden hue and are used for colouring clothes. See ਬਨਮਾਲਾ. 2 adornment with a garland.

ਹਾਰਕ [harək] *Skt* adj thief. 2 carrier. 3 destroyer.

ਹਾਰ ਜੁਆਰ ਜੁਆ ਬਿਧੇ [har juar jua biḍhe]—*gəu* m 5. 'like a gambler's defeat in gambling.'

ਹਾਰਣਾ [harṇa] get defeated, be defeated. 2 loss of strength.

ਹਾਰਦ [harəd] *Skt* ਹਾਰਦ adj related to the heart or the mind. 2 *n* love, affection. 3 emotion, feeling.

ਹਾਰਲ [harəl] *Pkt* lame, lameness. "həri həri harəl ki lakri jyō priti hē."—*alākarsagarsudha*.

ਹਾਰਾ [hara] adj defeated, subdued. "kərət pap əb hara."—*jet* m 9. 2 *suf* capable. "sədəṇhara simrie."—*sohila*. 3 *Skt* ਹਾਰਲਯ *n* a drum-shaped earthen vessel in which dung cakes are burnt and milk, green vegetable and khicri etc are cooked.

ਹਾਰਾਇਅਨੁ [haraiaṇu] defeated, subdued. "īkī mənmuḥ kəri haraiaṇu."—*var kan* m 4.

ਹਾਰਿ [harī] having been defeated, having been routed. "tīn jəmu nəṛi nə ave gursəbədū kəmaṇ, kəbəhu nə avəhī harī jū."—

ਹਾਰਿਓ [harīo], ਹਾਰਿਆ [harīa] adj was defeated. 2 was exhausted.

ਹਾਰਿਜ [harīj] *A* ਹਲ interrupter.

ਹਾਰੀ [hari] *Skt n* act of losing in gambling etc; defeat, reversal. 2 a group of pilgrims, horde of visitors. 3 pearl. 4 *Skt* हरिन् adj carrier. 5 thief. 6 garlanded person. 7 charming, enchanting. "jīnī die bhrat put hari."—*ram ə* m 5. Here the word hari is perhaps a transformation of hərə See ਹਰਾ 6. 8 fire, which is the carrier of sacrifice to gods. 9 *suf* capable. "prema bhəgətī upavənhari, hari nīdək brīdən dah."—*GPS*. fire to burn a vilifier. 10 *S* ploughman, cultivator.

ਹਾਰੂ [haru] See ਹਾਰ.

ਹਾਰੂ [haru] adj abductor; thief. "mənharu."—*GPS*. enchanting, fascinating.

ਹਾਰੂ [harū] *A* ਹਾਰੂ Aaron; elder brother of prophet Moses. He used to carry out his orders and was his deputy.

2 maternal uncle of Lord Christ, brother of Mary. He was son of Imran from Hannah. Some scholars are of the view that Harun was not a real brother of Mary, but was her pious soul brother.

3 A Harun of Abbas dynasty (هارون الرشيد) was the fifth Caliph. He was born on the 20th of March 763 AD. He succeeded as caliph in 786 AD at Baghdad upon the death of his father Mehdi. He was a majestic king. He died in Khurasan on the 24th March 809 AD. His mausoleum is in Tus (Mash had).

In the 16th chapter of the latter half of Nanak Prakash, Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned Harun as brother of Karun which

is incorrect. Even otherwise the story of Karun is fictitious. See ਕਾਰੂ.

ਹਾਰੂਤ [harut] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਹਾਰੂਨ [harun] See ਹਾਰੂ.

ਹਾਰੋ [haro] See ਹਾਰਾ. 2 defeated. "jito budē haro tārē."—*bher kabir*.

ਹਾਲ [hal] *A* ۱۰ *n* present time. 2 love. "bhāe gātan hal."—*nāt m 4 pāṭal*. 3 state, situation. "hārī bīsrāt hovāt eh hal."—*gāu thiti m 5*. "ānbolet hi janāhu hal."—*bīla m 5*. 4 ecstasy of love, in which one loses control over his body. "khelet khelet hal kārī."—*s kabir*. 5 description, narration. "bānave grāth hal he."—*krisān*. 6 short for dārhal; urgently.

ਹਾਲ ਹੁਲ [hal hul] *n* loud noise. 2 commotion.

ਹਾਲ ਹਾਲ [hal cal] See ਹਲਚਲ. 2 condition, mood, behaviour. "us da ki hal cal he?"—*prov*.

ਹਾਲਤ [halat] *A* ۱۰ *n* condition.

ਹਾਲਬੀ [halbi] *adj* of or pertaining to Halab. See ਹਾਲਸੀ.

ਹਾਲਾ [hala] *n* revenue or tax per plough. "pāc sīkdara pāce magāhī hala."—*suhi kabir*. 2 *Skī* liquor. "piyē ek hala guhē ek mala."—*ramcādrīka*. "hala sevān jin kārī kal nīmātrān din, sukh sāmṭad ko khoikē āt bhāe ātī din." 3 *A* ۱۰ *adv* just now. "kārḥō nāhī ḡhil deū pāt hala."—*krisān*. 4 *P* ۱۰ halo, a circle of illumination around the sun and the moon.

ਹਾਲਾਹਲ [halahāl] See ਹਲਚਲ.

ਹਾਲਾ ਢੋਲ [hala ḡol] *n* commotion. "hala ḡol pārat kuber hū ke ghār me."—*52 Poets*.

ਹਾਲਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ [halapriy] *Skī adj* addicted to liquor. 2 *n* Balram, elder brother of Krishan, who was addicted to liquor. "hālī māḍīra pit-tho."—*krisān*.

ਹਾਲੀ [hali] *P* ۱۰ *adj* of or pertaining to the present. 2 *n* a rupee coin of Nizam Hyderabad, which is four ratties short of the English rupee and is in circulation in Nizam's kingdom for

fourteen annas. 3 a poet of Urdu, who followed the footprints of Mohammad Hussain Azad and was in favour of writing poetry in spontaneous vein. 4 *Skī* ploughman, cultivator. "mān hālī kīrsānī kārī."—*sor m 1*.

ਹਾਵ [hav] *Skī n* evocation, act of evoking. 2 In poetics, longing manifest in bodyparts expressive of feelings of the heart. "hav pārspār duhūān bhāyo."—*cāritr 367*. See ਹਸ.

ਹਾਵਨ [havān] *P* ۱۰ *n* mortar. *n* a stone or wooden mortar for pounding grain.

ਹਾਵਨ ਦਸਤਾ [havān dastā] pestle and mortar.

ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ [hav bhav] See ਹਾਵ and ਭਾਵ.

ਹਾਵਾ [hava] *n* sigh. 2 repentance, remorse. "jītu vela vīsārāhī tā lage hava."—*vād m 5*. 3 separation. "sa dhānu dubliā jīu pīr ke have."—*gāu chāt m 1*.

ਹਾਵਾਈ [havai] *n* which flies in the air; firework. See ਹਵਾਈ. "jese havai chīn vic asman nū cār jāḍī he."—*JSBB*. 2 *adj* just as air. "ākhi mīt gārā havai."—*BG*.

ਹਾਵੀ [havi] *A* ۱۰ *overwhelming, overpowering*. 2 apprehender, controller.

ਹਾਵੇ [have], ਹਾਵੇ [have] plural of ਹਾਵਾ. "tīn kāde nā cukānī have."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 due to sighing or repentance. "nīd nā ave have."—*bīla m 5 pāṭal*.

ਹਾੜ [haṛ] *n* sound produced by the dead in a battlefield. See ਹੜ 3. 2 fourth month of the Bikramī era. 3 flood. See ਓ. 4 See ਹੜਨਾ.

ਹਾੜਨਾ [haṛnā] *v* estimate, assess.

ਹਾੜੀ [haṛī] *n* winter crop. 2 a subcaste of Jatts who are residents of Jind state.

ਹਾੜੂ [haṛū] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Vij subcaste. 2 See ਹਾੜ. 3 one who makes an estimate. 4 will make an estimate.

ਹਾੜੋਬਾ [haṛōba] the land surrounding Magahar. See ਮਗਹਰ. "hārī kā sāl māre haṛōbe tā sāgli sēn tārī."—*asa kabir*.

ਹਾਡੀ [haḍī] in Harhmba. in Magahar. See ਹਾਡੀ and ਮਗਹਰ.

ਹਾਡੁ [haḍu] See ਅਖਾਤ.

ਹਾਡੁ [haḍu] produced in the month of Harh.
ਹਿ [hi] *Skt* vr go, inspire, send, feel distressed, grow. 2 part determination, faith. 3 cause. 4 ਹਿ denotes the end of a word, and indicates ਅਸਿ (existence). "kī ṭapāhi, kī ṭhapāhi."—*gyan*. 5 in old Punjabi it gives the sound of dulaī [e] as ਜਪਹਿ in place of ਜਪੈ, ਕਰਹਿ in place of ਕਰੈ etc. 6 at the end of the word it also gives the meaning of the second and seventh declensions. as "jīṣahi jāgar piave iḥu rāsu."—*sohila*. after awakening whom. "mānāhi nā kije rosu."—*ram namdev*. 'One should not feel any regret.'

ਹਿਆ [hiā] *Skt* हृदय *n* mind.

ਹਿਆਂ [hiā] See ਹਿਆ and ਹਾਂ.

ਹਿਆਉ [hiāu] *n* mind. "tāpe hiāu jāṛa bil lai."—*dhana m 1*. "hiāu nā ṭhahe kahi da."—*s fārid*. See ਹਯਾ.

ਹਿਆਇ [hiāi] See ਹਿਆਉ and ਹਯਾ. 2 earnestly. "bin jrhva jo jāpe hiāi."—*māla m 1*. "hiāi kamaī dhīara."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹਿਆਲਾ [hiāla] mind as temple. "bāse rāb hīaliē."—*s fārid*. "ghāṭi ghāṭi ramu hīaliē."—*maru a m 5 ājūli*. 'In the mind of each and in every body puts up the Supreme.'

ਹਿਆਲੀਐ [hiāliē] in the temple of the mind. See ਹਿਆਲਾ.

ਹਿਸ [his] *A* حس *n* sense of touch; touch.

ਹਿੰਸ [hīs] *Skt* हिंस *vr* kill, torment, torture.

ਹਿੰਸਕ [hīsak] *Skt* adj violent killer who obliterates breathing from the body.

ਹਿੰਸਤ [hīsāt] neighing. "hīsāt hē hāyraj hājare."—*akal 2* adj killed.

ਹਿੰਸਨ [hīsān] horse's neighing. 2 *Skt* *n* killing, murder.

ਹਿੰਸਮ [hīsām] *n* part, portion. See ਹਿੰਸਾ.

ਹਿੰਸਾ [hīsā] *Skt* *n* killing, murder. "hīsā tau mān

te nāhi chuṭi."—*sar pārmanād*. 2 tormenting.

ਹਿੰਸਾਬ [hīsab] *A* حساب *n* calculation computation, addition.

ਹਿੰਸਾਰੂ [hīsaru] *Skt* animal killer. 2 lion.

ਹਿੰਸਾ [hīssa] *A* حصّ *part*, portion, share.

ਹਿੰਸ੍ਰ [hīsra] *Skt* adj tormentor, killer. 2 *n* animal like a lion. 3 See ਹੀਂਸ.

ਹਿੰਨਾਨਾ [hihnana] *v* neigh. "hinnavāt bāh phirāhi turāg."—*GPS*.

ਹਿੰਨਾਰੀ [hihnari] *n* neighing.

ਹਿੰਨਾਵ [hihnava] *n* neighing. "pun uce hihnav sunava."—*GPS*.

ਹਿਕ [hik] See ਹਿੱਕ. 2 In Sindhi and western Punjabi it is ਹਿਕੁ. In Dingal it is ਹੇਕ. "je dekhe hik var."—*var maru 2 m 1*.

ਹਿਕ ਦੂ ਹਿਕਿ [hik dū hiki] one after another. "hik du hiki caṛe."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਹਿਕਨੀ [hikni] some have. "hikni lāḍia hikni lāḍi gāe."—*maru a m 1*.

ਹਿਕਮਤ [hikmāt], ਹਿਕਮਤਿ [hikmāti] *A* حکمت *n* wisdom, sagacity, erudition. "murakh pādī hikmāti hujāi."—*var asa*. 2 art of healing.

ਹਿਕਮਤੀ [hikmāti] adj wise, skilled, ingenious.

ਹਿਕਾਯਤ [hikayāt] See ਹਕਾਇਤ and ਹਕਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਕਿ [hiki] indefinite pronoun; several, so many, numerous. See ਹਿਕਨੀ.

ਹਿਕੁ [hiku] See ਹਿਕ. 2 "hiku sevi hiku sāmī."—*var jet*.

ਹਿਕੋ [hiko] the only one. "hiko mēḍa tu dhāni."—*asa a m 1*.

ਹਿੱਕ [hikk] *n* chest. 2 *Skt* हिक् *vr* torment; give out a sound resembling a hiccup.

ਹਿੱਕਾ [hikka] See ਹਿਚਕੀ. 2 It is also a transformation of ਹਿਕੋ. only one. See ਹਿਕੋ.

ਹਿੰਗ [hiṅg] *Skt* हिङ्गु *L* Ferula Asafoetida. Its effect is hot and moist. Asafoetida helps in digestion. It is anti phlegmatic, antifatulent. It is also used in cooking pulses and vegetables and is put as a spice in small cakes of ground pulse.

ਹਿੰਗਲਾ [hiŋla] See ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾ.

ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ [hiŋlaj] *Skt* हिङ्गलाज. It is a place where the palate of the goddess had fallen. A temple of the goddess stands on the bank of Hingol river¹ in Lasabela state on the top of Hingula mountain located on the Mekran coast. According to Todd, it takes nine days to reach Hinglaj from Thhatta which is at a distance of nine miles from the seacoast.

ਹਿੰਗੁ [hiŋgu] See ਹਿੰਗ.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲ [hiŋgul] *Skt* हिङ्गुल *n* connabar.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾ [hiŋgula], ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾਜ [hiŋgulaj] See ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ.
“hiŋglajjagmat ko rāhe dehuro ek.”—*cāritr* 165.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲੀਆ [hiŋgulia] *adj* resident of Hinglat; Durga, the goddess. See ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ.

ਹਿੰਗੁ [hiŋg], ਹਿੰਗੁ [hiŋgu] See ਹਿੰਗ. “rāhi su beṛi hiŋgu di gāi kāthuri gādh.”—*s fārid*. i.e. hiŋg as sensuality remained entrenched.

ਹਿਚ [hič] *n* hesitation, hitch. “hičāhi tē prem ke chabāk marāu.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਹਿਚਕਨਾ [hičakna] *v* hesitate. See ਹਿਚ.

ਹਿਚਕੀ [hički] *Skt* हिक्का. hiccup. It is caused by overeating and taking in rotten, sticky and stale food. Unnecessary and frequent eating, exposure to smoke and dust and an upset stomach due to hunger also lead to hiccup. Wind from the gullet, mixed with breathing, puts a drag upon the liver and the intestines to produce the sound of hiccough. It is this sound that is called hičk. If it affects children and persons of robust health, one need not worry, but if it affects the old and the disease-ridden persons, then it becomes a serious problem. According to Ayurved, hiccup is of five types i.e. āja, yāmla, kṣudra, gābhira and māhātī.

The usual measures adopted for its treatment are these:

To hold breath for a short while, to crush

¹This river is also known as Agor. “morāg āgor nāyapalhit.”—*kalki*. ‘People residing on the bank of Agor.’

sugarcane with teeth and suck its juice, to heat sugar candy, to put five or ten drops of eucalyptus oil on it and then eat it, to drink saline water, to lick milk cream mixed with honey, to take in lemon juice mixed with black salt and honey, to grind rind of soap nut in water and use it as snuff, to lick powdered liquorice mixed with honey and to inhale smoke emanating from a mixture of asafoetida and black gram flour put on burning coals.

ਹਿਚਣਾ [hična] See ਹਿਚਕਨਾ.

ਹਿਜਰ [hijər] *A* ۛ *n* separation.

ਹਿਜਰਤ [hijrat] *A* ۛ *n* migration; exodus.

ਹਿਜਰੀ [hijri] *adj* who migrates. See ਹਿਜਰ.
2 See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ.

ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ [hijri sən] Muslim era which began with the migration of prophet Mohammad from Mecca on 15th July 622 AD. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

ਹਿਜਲੀ [hijli], ਹਿਜਲੀਬੱਦਰ [hijlibādar] an old town Hijli situated on the estuary of Rasulpur river. Once it used to be an important base for mercantile ships. “hijli bādar ko rāhe banira i nāres.”—*cāritr* 140.

ਹਿਜਾਬ [hijab] *A* ۛ *n* veil, privacy.

ਹਿਜਾ [hijja], ਹਿਜੇ [hijje] *A* ۛ *n* combining characters to form a word; spelling a word.

ਹਿਠਾਹਾ [hiṭhahā] *adv* downwards.

ਹਿੰਡ [hiṇḍ] obstinacy. *Skt* हिण्ड *vr* go astray; insult; ignore.

ਹਿੰਡਕੀ [hiṇḍki] See ਹਿੰਡਕੀ.

ਹਿੰਡੀ [hiṇḍi] obstinate. 2 *Skt* goddess Durga.

ਹਿੰਡੁਕ [hiṇḍuk] *Skt* Shiv, Mahadev.

ਹਿੰਡੁਰ [hiṇḍur] See ਹਿੰਡੁਰ.

ਹਿੰਡੋਲ [hiṇḍol] *Skt* हिन्दोल *n* swing. 2 palanquin.

3 one from amongst six principal rags. It is a pācam āṣṭāv rag of kāyaṇ ṭhāt. riṣabh and gādhār are not permitted. dhevat is primary note and gādhār is secondary one. ṣaṛāj gādhār, dhevat and niṣad are pure and maddham is sharp. Singing time is the first

quarter of the night.

arohi (ascending): sã gã mi dhã nã sã.

avrohi (descending) sã nã dhã mi gã sã.

In Guru Granth hīḍol rag has no separate existence, rather it is combined with Basant. See ਬਸੰਤ ਹਿੰਡੋਲ ਮਹਲਾ 1. "raja balaku nãgri kachī." ... etc hymns.

ਹਿੰਡੋਲਾ [hiḍola] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹਿੰਡੰਬ [hiḍāb], ਹਿੰਡੰਬਾ [hiḍāba] See ਹਿੰਡੰਬਾ. 2 Dg male buffalo.

ਹਿੰਡੰਬੀ [hiḍābi] See ਹਿੰਡੰਬਾ. 2 Dg buffalo.

ਹਿੰਡਕਾਰ [hiḍkar], ਹਿੰਡੇਖ [hiḍekh], ਹਿੰਡੇਖਾ [hiḍekha] Skt हिङ्कार and ह्रीं n neighing of a horse. "kari turāg hiḍekh vīsekha."—GPS.

ਹਿਤ [hit] Skt adj well wisher. 2 well being. "brithavāt okhād hitar."—BG. 3 n welfare. 4 love. "hit kārī namu dīrē dārala."—bavan.

ਹਿਤਕਰ [hitkar], ਹਿਤਕਾਰ [hitkar], ਹਿਤਕਾਰਕ [hitkarak], ਹਿਤਕਾਰੀ [hitkari] well wisher. 2 affectionate. 3 benevolent. "manī tani ram nam hitkare."—dhana m 5.

ਹਿਤਨੋ [hitno] adj well wisher, benevolent. "bebərjāt bed sātma uahu siu re hitno."—gaur m 5.

ਹਿਤਵਕਤਾ [hitvakta], ਹਿਤਵਾਦੀ [hitvadi] हितवादिन् benefactor.

"bat nibāhnāhar bitt ke lāhānhar
ātār te kare aṛu upār te gore hē,
jan lijē unhe dīn thore ke rāhīnhar
dekār kumātr svāmī sākāṭ me bore hē,
nahān anitī ke sāhīnhar hām terī
pār ke rāhīnhar bāman hē bhore hē,
rajān ke citī ke gāhīnhar ghāne, pār
devidas hit ke kāhīnhar thore hē."

ਹਿਤਾਇ [hitai] See ਹਿਤ 2.

ਹਿਤਾਹਿਤ [hitahit] Skt good and bad. 2 friend and foe.

ਹਿਤਨਾ [hitana] v look lovable, appear benevolent. "yāhī mīthī jā māhī hitani."—savēye m 5 ke.

ਹਿੰਤਾਲ [hital] Skt हिताल n a type of palm tree.

"sarāl taru tal ki hitāl ki tāmāl ki."—GPS. L Phonix paludosa. 2 a Rajput subcaste. Chanani state belongs to this subcaste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਹਿਤਾਵਨ [hitavan] v appear benevolent, look loving. "prābh ki agīa atām hitave."—sukhmani. 2 be effective. See ਹਿਤ 2. "nam aukhādhu jih ridē hitave."—bavan.

ਹਿਤੀਖਣ [hitikhāṇ] Skt हितैषिन् benevolent. adj well wisher.

ਹਿਤੀਖਣਾ [hitikhāṇa] n longing for affection.

ਹਿਤੁ [hitu], ਹਿਤੁ [hitu] adj well wisher, friend.

2 Skt ਹੇਤੁ n cause. "pile pila hor mīlē hitu jeha vīse."—BG. 'Yellow substance turns the water yellow. As is the cause, so is the effect.'

ਹਿਤੈ [hite] be benevolent, be lovable. "sadhu sāgī mānu tano hite."—bīla m 5.

ਹਿਤੈਸੀ [hitesī] See ਹਿਤੀਖਣ.

ਹਿਤੋਪਦੇਸ਼ [hitopdeś] a book of parables containing numerous useful precepts authored by poet Narayan in the court of king Dhaval Chander of Bengal. It has been translated into numerous languages. It is also taught in schools. 2 sermon of love, affectionate teaching.

ਹਿੱਤਾ [hitta] a headman of village Pakhhoke of Randhawa subcaste. Ajitta, a devotee of Guru Nanak, was son of this noble person.

ਹਿਤੀਤ [hityāt] intense love. "hityāt māia."—sahas m 5.

ਹਿੰਦ [hind] P ५ Persians changed the word sīdhū to hīd. [s] has become [h]. It is from the name of Sindh river that the whole country (Bharat) derives its name as Hind. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਹਿੰਦਸਾ [hidsa] A ५ estimate, conjecture. 2 mathematics. 3 figure, digit.

ਹਿੰਦਗੀ [hindgi] See ਹਿੰਦਵੀ.

ਹਿੰਦਤ [hindat] A ५ ignorance. 2 acridness. 3 strictness.

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ [hindvaṇa] Hindus. "gāg bānarās da hīdvaṇa."—BG. 2 pertaining to Hinduism. See ਹਿੰਦਵਾਨਾ.

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣੀ [hīdvāṇī] Hindu lady. "jatr sənati horr hīdvāṇia."—*trīṣṭ m l*. 2 pertaining to India. 3 pertaining to Hinduism.

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਨਾ [hīdvāna] See ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ. 2 P هندوانه *n* water melon. *n* See ਤਰਬੂਜ.

"kopyo le kripān bālvān śrī gobīd sīgh
mare cūn khaṇ lutth rōlī rav rānā kī,
ḍakīnī ḍakarē ᠐ pukarē pūj pretān ke
khopri khāvis khat mugāl pāṭhānā kī,
kāhīṭ prētap sīgh mūd bādḥ gājkhāl
ladyo sābhū bel kāhū sobhā vā ṭhīkānā kī,
nādī ke kīnārā pē garīb e becarā kou,
jāt bānjārā lie gonī hīdvānā kī."

ਹਿੰਦਵੀ [hīdvi] *adj of India*. 2 sword of India. "kāṭī yamānī hīdvi."—*sānāmā*. 'sword of India.'

ਹਿੰਦਾਯਤ [hīdayāt] See ਹਦਯਤ.

ਹਿੰਦਾਲ [hīdal] See ਹੰਦਾਲ. 2 See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹਿੰਦਾਲੀਏ [hīdaliē] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹਿੰਦੀ [hīdī] resident of India. 2 of or relating to India. 3 Devnagari script. 4 a language used in UP. It is closely related to Sanskrit. 5 sword of India. 6 Persian writers have used the word Hindi in place of Sindhi.

ਹਿੰਦੂ [hīdu] See ਹਿੰਦੂ. 2 foreign writers have mentioned river Sindh as Hind.

ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ [hīdustān] ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ [hīdustānu] the place where Hindus reside; a country which is especially populated by Hindus. So many names have been assigned to it, such as Aryavarat, Bharat etc. Hindustan is surrounded by Himalaya and the ocean. Lengthwise it is 1900 miles while its breadth is 1500 miles. Total area is 1,805,332 square miles. 1,094, 300 square miles of it is British territory while the remaining area is under the control of native states. The number of large and small native states put together comes to 666. Nine parts of the population of Hindustan is rural while one part is urban. There are 2,316 cities, out of which 31 are metropolitan, with population

of more than one lac each. The total number of villages is 685,665. Hindustan is fifteen times larger than Great Britain. If USSR is excluded from Europe, then the rest of its area is equal to that of Hindustan.

According to the 1921 census, Hindustan's total population is 318,475,480 (247,003,293 in British territory and 71,939,187 in the native states).

But of this population, 163,995,554 is male and 154,946,926 is female. Religion wise the number is as follows:-

Christians	4,754,000
Sikhs	3,229,000
Hindus	216,735,000
Jains	1,178,000
Parsees	102,000
Tribals	9,775,000
Bodhs	11,571,000
Muslims	68,735,000
Jews	22,000

The total number of widows in Hindustan is 20,250,075. In other words there are 175 widows for 1000 women.

A total of 222 languages are spoken in India. The important languages and the number of their speakers are given below:-

Hindi (western Hindi)	96,714,000
Kanari (kanrhi)	10,374,000
Gujarati	9,552,000
Tamil	18,780,000
Telgu	23,601,000
Punjabi	16,234,000
Western Punjabi	5,652,000
Bengali	49,294,000
Brahmi	8,423,000
Marhati	18,798,000
Rajsthani	12,681,000

The administration is under the control of the Viceroy. There are two councils for

managing its affairs. One is the Council of State while the other is Legislative Assembly.

There are fifteen provincial governments under the central government. These are governed by their respective governors. Provincial governments are of dual nature. One is the real council, which controls some important departments, while the other consists of two or three ministers, who are answerable to the legal council.

ਹਿੰਦੂ [hīdu] ancient people residing around river Sindh were called Aryans. Foreign writers have termed them as Hindus. Now this word is used for all the inhabitants of India. 2 practitioners of Vedic religion. So far nobody has been able to provide a flawless definition of the term Hindu. Hence it is also beyond our competence to do so. However a Hindu is regarded as one who has faith in four castes of the society, takes Veds as scriptures and does not eat beef.¹ "na hām hīdu nā muselman."—*bher m 5*.

3 Arabic and Persian poets have used this term for a thief, a slave and a black person. Numerous poets have used the word Hindu for a black mole.

ਹਿੰਦੂਆਨਾ [hīduana] *adj* in the style of a Hindu. 2 of or pertaining to a Hindu. 3 *n* Hindu society.

ਹਿੰਦੂਕੁਸ਼ [hīdukus] a mountain in the northwest of Hindustan, situated on the border of Afghanistan. Its height is 20,000 feet. Once several Hindustani people died here due to snowfall, hence its name Hindukush.

ਹਿੰਦੂਪਤੀ [hīdupatī] a title of the Maharana of Udaypur. Being Reghuvanshi, Udaypur dynasty is respected in the entire Rajputana.

¹To keep them within their fold, some writers describe Jains as those who believe in predestination and burn their dead bodies.

Poet Bhushan has also mentioned Shivaji as Hindupati.

ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ [hīdostan] See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਹਿੰਦੋਲ [hīdol] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹਿਨਕਨਾ [hinakna] See ਹਿਨਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਨਾਤ [hin-nat] neighing. See ਹਿਨਨਾ and ਹਿਨਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਾ [hīla] See ਮਹਿਦੀ.

ਹਿਫਾਜਤ [hīhajāt] *A* حفاظت supervision. 2 protection, safety.

ਹਿਬਾ [hība] *A* هبة gift.

ਹਿਮ [him] *Skt n* snow. 2 winter season. 3 sandal. 4 camphor. 5 *adj* cold, cool.

ਹਿਮਕਰ [himkār] *Skt n* moon. 2 camphor. 3 winter season; duration of Maghar and Poh. In a composition of Guru Arjan in rag Ramkali under the title 'ਰੁਤੀ' *sisār* (ਸਿਸਾਰ) is written in place of himkār and himkār is attributed to the months of Magh and Phagun as—"himkār *roti mānī bhavī maghu phagunū gunvāt jiu.*" and "*roti sisār sītāl hārī prāgī mēghār pohī jiu.*"—*ram roti m 5*.²

ਹਿਮਕੁਟ [himkut], **ਹਿਮਗਿਰੀ** [himgiri] *n* mountain of snow. Himalay. See ਹੋਮਕੁੰਟ.

ਹਿੰਮਤ [hīmat] *A* همت *n* intention, resolve, determination. 2 courage, persistence.

"vedāhū char vīcarāt bat

purān ātharāhī āg me dhare,

rag te adī jīti caturai

"sojan" kāhe sabb yahī ke lare,

citrāhū ap līkhe sāmīhe kāvītan

ki rītī me varta parē,

hinta hoy ju hīmat ki tu

prabīnta le kāhā kup me dāre."

3 concern. 4 a Rajput warrior who finds mention in the eleventh chapter of Vichitar Natak.

²Some ignorant writers ascribe it to the error of the scribe, but this is not correct. See ਸਿਸਾਰ and ਹਿਮ. Here ਹਿਮਕਰ means one that gives coolness.

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ [hīmat sīṅh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਿਤਾਰੇ. 2 son of crown prince Sardul Singh, grandson of Baba Ala Singh, raja of Patiala and elder brother of raja Amar Singh. He died in Samrat 1831 (1774 AD).

ਹਿਮਧਰ [hīmdhar] bearer of snow, Himalay.

ਹਿਮ ਰਿਤੁ [hīm ritu], ਹਿਮ ਰੁਤ [hīm rut] ਹਿਸਾਬਤੁ. season of snowfall; period of Maghar Poh.

ਹਿਮਵੰਤ [hīmvāt] Himalay, the house of snow. 2 the mountain that lies between Kalkut and Gandhmadan. It is also a part of Himalay. See ਹੇਮਬੁਟ.

ਹਿਮਾ [hīma] *Skt* *n* snow. "hīma si hīmale." -*akal*.

ਹਿਮਾਇਤ [hīmaīt] See ਹਮਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ [hīmāsu] *Skt* ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ *n* rays of which are cool, the moon. 2 camphor.

ਹਿਮਾਕਤ [hīmakat] *A* حماق *n* folly, foolishness.

ਹਿਮਾਚਲ [hīmacal], ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [hīmadri], ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰੀ [hīmadri] an immovable mountain of snow. On the northern side of India and inbetween Tibet and India, a huge mountainous mass of snow. It is the highest in the world. Its peak is 29,002 feet in height. 2 हिमद्रि *adj* pertaining to Himalaya. Shiv. "rijhāt hīmadri poṭt sis." -*kalkī*.

ਹਿਮਾਮ ਦਸਤਾ [hīmam dasta] *P* دَستِه *pestle and mortar*.

ਹਿਮਾਲਯ [hīmalay], ਹਿਮਾਲਾ [hīmala], ਹਿਮਾਲੈ [hīmale], ਹਿਮੰਚਲ [hīmācal] See ਹਿਮਾਚਲ.

ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰ [hīmābar] heap of snow, an agglomerate of snow. 2 wind that melts and removes snow. -*śanama*.

ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰਿ [hīmābari] son of the wind, Bhimsen. -*śanama*. See ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰ 2.

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ [hīmat sīṅh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਿਤਾਰੇ.

ਹਿਯ [hiy], ਹਿਯਰਾ [hiyra], ਹਿਯਾ [hiya] *Skt* हृदय *n* mind, heart, conscience.

ਹਿਯਾ [hiyā] *adv* here, at this place.

ਹਿਯਾਉ [hiyau] *n* mind, heart. "hīau sabbhin

ka dāryo." -*kṛīṣan*. See ਹਯਾ.

ਹਿਰ [hir] See ਹਿਰਿ. 2 See ਹਰਣ. "hīrahī pārdarābu udār ke tai." -*gāu thiti m* 5. 'steals the wealth of other people.' "jīsu pekhat kīlvīkh hīrahī." -*sri m* 5. 'Sins vanish.'

ਹਿਰਸ [hīras] *A* هرس yearning, craving, greed. 2 fondness. 3 desire, inclination.

ਹਿਰਸੀ [hīrsi] *adj* ambitious, greedy.

ਹਿਰਡ [hīrḍ], ਹਿਰਡੁ [hīrḍu] See ਏਰੰਡ. "hīrḍ pālas sāḡi hārī buhia." -*bīla a m* 4. "cādan nīkātī vāse hīrḍu bāpura." -*gṣḍ m* 4.

ਹਿਰਣ [hīraṇ] deer, stag, skeleton. 2 stealing. See ਹਰਣ. "pārdarāb hīrṇā." -*sahas m* 5. 3 See ਹਿਰਣਜ.

ਹਿਰਣਗਰਭ [hīraṅgarabh] See ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ. "hīraṅgarabh atām cīl cīn." -*GPS*.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟ [hīraṇrat] *n* king of the deer, lion. 2 lord of the deer, moon.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟਭਾਗੀ [hīraṇratbhāḡi] *n* sister of the moon - Chandrbhaga river. -*śanama*.

ਹਿਰਣਾ [hīraṇa] See ਹਰਣ stealing. "hīrahī pārdarābu udār ke tai." -*gāu thiti m* 5. 2 gold. "kesar kusām mīrgām hīraṇa, sārābh sārī cārna." -*tīlāḡ m* 1. 'When touched, saffron, flower, musk and gold do not get defiled.'

ਹਿਰਣਜ [hīraṇy] *Skt* *n* gold. 2 dhatura, thorn-apple. 3 wealth. 4 silver. 5 cowrie.

ਹਿਰਣਜਕਸਿਪੁ [hīraṇyakasipu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਿਪੁ.

ਹਿਰਣਜਕੇਸ਼ [hīraṇyakeṣ] *Skt* *adj* one having golden hair. 2 *n* Vishnu.

ਹਿਰਣਗਰਭ [hīraṇyagarabh] See ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ.

ਹਿਰਣਕਾਕ [hīraṇyakaṣ] See ਹਰਣਕ and ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਤ [hīrat] steals. See ਹਰਣ. "jīu cor hīrat nīsāḡ." -*bīla a m* 5. 2 *Skt* हृत. *adj* stolen, robbed. "mārāt hīrat sāsar." -*cāu m* 5. 'the robbed world (the duped world) is vanishing.'

ਹਿਰਤੇ [hīrte] *adv* stealing, robbing. "kahu bīhave jīarh hīrte." -*ram a m* 3. 2 killing, murdering.

ਹਿਰਦਯ [hīrdāy], ਹਿਰਦਾ [hīrda] *Skt* हृदय *n*

conscience, mind, heart. "hirda sudh brāhamu bicare."—*gāu m 5*. 2 one residing in conscience – the transcendent One. See ਛਾਂਦੋਗ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ. "hridyāyā tasmāt hridyā." "hirda ride nīhal."—*var majh m 1*. 'Find the Creator within your conscience.' 3 chest. "jese ādo hirda mahī."—*mali m 5*. 'as a bird broods the eggs under its chest.'

ਹਿਰਦਾ ਰਿਦਾ [hirda rida] See ਹਿਰਦਾ 2.

ਹਿਰਦੈਕਾਮਲੁ [hirdēkāmālu] mind in the form of a lotus. "hirdē kāmālu prāgastā."—*sri m 3*.

ਹਿਰਨ [hiraṇ] See ਹਿਰਣ.

ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ [hiraṇkāsapu] *Skt* हिरण्यकशिपु one wearing a golden dress; a demon who was son of Kashyap from Diti. He was elder brother of Hamakhas. According to Mahabharat and Purans, he was father of Prahlad. Narsingh Bhagwan killed him.

ਹਿਰਨ ਕੰਚਨ [hiraṇ kācān] See ਹਿਰਣ and ਕੰਚਨ. Where these two words are used side by side, there the former stands for silver and the latter means gold.

ਹਿਰਨਖੰਡ [hiraṇkhād] *Skt* हिरण्य खण्ड according to Bhagwat, a region of Jambu island, mentioned as golden land. "pāhuce hiraṇkhād me jai."—*NP*.

ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ [hiraṇgarabh] See ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ.

ਹਿਰਨਾਛ [hiraṇach] See ਹਰਣਛ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਨੀ [hiraṇi] See ਹਿਰਣੀ.

ਹਿਰਨੁ [hiraṇu] See ਹਿਰਣ. "loha hiraṇu hove sōgī parās."—*kan a m 4*.

ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ [hiraṇyagarabh] *Skt* हिरण्यगर्भ *adj* born from a golden egg. 2 *n* according to Rig Ved at first there was Hiranyagarabh. He was the lord of all living beings, pillar of the sky and the earth, creator of body and soul, top most amongst the gods and bestower of soul to all the beings. 3 According to Manu, Hiranyagarabh is Brahma who was illuminator as the sun and in the beginning was born from a golden egg.

After spending a year in the egg, according to his own sweet will, he, divided it into two parts – one the heaven and other the earth. 4 the abstract and the concrete. 5 the Creator, the supreme Soul.

ਹਿਰਨਾਛ [hiraṇach] See ਹਰਣਛ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਫਤ [hiraṇphāt] *A* حرف *n* vocation, profession. 2 craftsmanship.

ਹਿਰਮਚੀ [hirmāci], ਹਿਰਮਜੀ [hirmāji] *A* دُرّ dust of red hue used for colouring floor, wall etc; cochineal.

ਹਿਰਾਇਆ [hiraia] got robbed, got depossessed. 2 astonished. "herāt herāt sabhe hiraia."—*tansukh*.

ਹਿਰਾਏ [hiraie] See ਹਰਣ. "kan pharaī hiraie ṭuka."—*prabha a m 1*. 'Having turned a yogi, he asks for alms; disciples beg food and take it to the guru.'

ਹਿਰਾਸ [hiraṣ] *P* آس *n* fear, dread. "her aj ko jōg hiraṣa."—*GPS*. 2 See ਹੁਰਾਸ.

ਹਿਰਾਸਤ [hiraṣat] *A* امرت supervision. 2 protection.

ਹਿਰਾਸੁਲ ਫਿਕਨ [hiraṣul phikān] See ਫਿਕਨ.

ਹਿਰਾਤ [hiraṭ] is robbed. See ਚਿਤ. 2 robs, steals. 3 a region of Afghanistan and a principal town, it is situated 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is known for hides and silk.

ਹਿਰਾਨਾ [hiraṇa], ਹਿਰਾਨੀ [hiraṇi], ਹਿਰਾਨੇ [hiraṇo] *adj* lost. "pūji hiraṇi bānaju ṭuṭ."—*bāsāt kabir*. 2 robbed. "bahu bidhi māia moh hiraṇo."—*mala m 5*.

ਹਿਰਿ [hiri] *Skt* ह्ਰ *vr* take away, steal, rob, copy, give, accumulate, finish, abandon, stop, beat, roll together, insult, oppress, combat, snatch. 2 *adv* having stolen, having robbed. "hiri vit cit dukhahi."—*asa pāṭal m 5*.

ਹਿਰਿਓ [hiraio], ਹਿਰਿਆ [hiria] *Skt* ह्र *adj* stolen, snatched.

ਹਿਰਿਨੜੋ [hirinyo] Short for ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ. "hirinyo hiraṇachsā dōi birā."—*verah*.

ਹਿਰਿਲੀਨਾ [hirilina] See ਹਿਰਿ. "rātenu granu sabh ko hirilina."—*gāu m 9*.

ਹਿਰੀਆ [hiria] adj one who takes away; a thief. "pār kau hiria."—*suhi m 5 pātal*. 'thief of another man's wealth.' "kanh bade rās ke hiria."—*krisan*.

ਹਿਰੇ [hire] See ਹਰਣ. stole. 2 eliminated. "koṭi bighan hire khin mahi."—*gāu m 5*.

ਹਿਰੇ [hire] takes away. 2 steals. 3 gets reduced. "labh mile toṭa hire."—*gāu thiti m 5*. 4 sees. "hōdi kau anhōdi hire."—*ram m 5*. "koḍa dārat hire juari."—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਹਿਰੋਲ [hirol] See ਹਰੋਲ. 2 commotion. 3 a mountain in the background of which the god (sun) resides. "hīmat bād hīrolāhi lo."—*cāritr 2*. 4 army squad. "jese cir hirol ko."—*cāritr 103*.

ਹਿਰੰਡ [hirāḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ and ਹਿਰਡ.

ਹਿਰੰਨ [hirān] See ਹਿਰਣ.

ਹਿਰੰਨਕਸਪੁ [hirānkasapu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ.

ਹਿਰੰਨਾਛਸ [hirānachas], ਹਿਰੰਨਾਛ [hirānyach] See ਹਰਣਖ and ਪੁਹਿਲਾਛ.

ਹਿਰਯੋ [hiryo] stolen. 2 snatched. 3 seen. "ākhān hīryo."—*cāritr 231*.

ਹਿਲ [hil] A ليل adj legal, legitimate. 2 See ਹਿਲਣਾ. ਹਿਲਣਾ [hilna], ਹਿਲਨਾ [hilna] v swing, move. 2 get used to. "mera mānu tēnu hārī sāgi hilna."—*gāu chāt m 5*. "hīlio or vāsatu le jave."—*GPS*.

ਹਿਲਮ [hilam] A ليل n humbleness, humility. Words like ਹਲੀਮ and ਹਲੀਮੀ are derived from it.

ਹਿਲਕ [hilak] See ਹਲਕ.

ਹਿਲਲ [hilal] A ليل new moon; moon of the second day of the lunar month.

ਹਿਵ [hiv] Skt ਹਿਮ. snow. "guru hiv sitāl agāni bujhavē."—*asa a m 1*.

ਹਿਵਘਰ [hivghar] abode of snow, Himalay. 2 moon.

ਹਿਵਧਾਰ [hivdhar] bearer of snow, Himalay. 2 adj cold stream, stream of cold water. "pāvan

bāhe hivdhar."—*s kabir*. in peace of mind, repeating the name of the Creator with every breath is like putting a stream of cold water into the vessel to churn curd, for making butter. This way rarefied butter gets thickened and is easily collected.

ਹਿਵਾਲਯ [hivalay], ਹਿਵਾਲਾ [hivala], ਹਿਵਾਲੇ [hivale] See ਹਿਮਾਲਯ. "koṭi jōu tirāth kārē tēnu jo hivale gārē."—*ram namdev*.

ਹਿਵੇਘਰ [hivēghar] n moon. 2 Himalay. "guru data guru hivēghar."—*var majh m 1*. 3 i.e. a peaceful soul.

ਹਿਡੰਬਾ [hīḍāba] Skt हिडिम्बा. hīḍībi is also correct. She was sister of Hidamb, a demon, whom Bhimsen had killed. In Mahabharat it is mentioned that she was very beautiful. Bhimsen's son Ghatotkach was born from his marriage with her. Ghatotkach showed great valour during the battle of Kurukshetar.

ਹੀ [hi] part must. 2 only. "nath hi sāhai sātina."—*brīla m 5*. 3 strange. 4 n mind. "sunī sunī hi dāraia."—*suhi m 5 pātal*. "hārī kirtān hi triptavē."—*sor m 5*. 5 chest. "cārānkāmāl hi pāras."—*gāu m 5*.

ਹੀਉ [hiu], ਹੀਉ [hiu] n mind. "hiu kio kurbana."—*sar m 5*. 2 reasoning power, conscience. "hiu deu sabh tēnu mān ārpau."—*sar m 5*.

ਹੀਉ [hio], ਹੀਅ [hia], ਹੀਅਉ [hiāu], ਹੀਅਰਉ [hiārāu], ਹੀਅਰਾ [hiārā], ਹੀਅਰੋ [hiārō] n mind, conscience. "nanāk nam ādhar hio."—*asa m 5*. "bed puran jas gun gavāt tako namu hie mo dhārū re."—*gāu m 9*. "mere hiārē rātānu namu hārī bāria."—*jet m 4*.

ਹੀਅਲੁ [hiālu] heart's core. See ਤਲ.

ਹੀਅਤਾ [hiārā] heart, mind.

ਹੀਆ [hiā] See ਹੀਅ. "jiā hia prānpātē."—*brīla chāt m 4*. 2 courage.

ਹੀਇ [hiī] See ਹੀਅ. "hie ko prītām bisārī nā jai."—*kan m 5*.

ਹੀਸ [his], ਹੀਸ [hīs] Skt हिंसू. a thorny shrub.

"bīṛa hīs ko sāghānghāno."—GPS. *L* Coix Barbata. Its hedge is very strong. In jungles which are very dense, animals such as lions and pigs turn these shrubs into their dense or pens.

ਹੀਕਣਾ [hikṇa] *v* hiccup. 2 *n* braying.

ਹੀਂਗ [hīg] See ਹੀਕਣਾ. 2 See ਹਿੰਗੁ. "hīg lagat taha uṭh ave."—*cārītr* 193.

ਹੀਂਗਣਾ [hīgṇa], ਹੀਂਗਣਾ [hīgṇa] See ਹੀਕਣਾ. "nīṭ uṭh hase hīge mārē."—*gāu kabir*.

ਹੀਂਗੁ [hīgū] See ਹਿੰਗੁ. "banīe ke ghār hīgū ache."—*toḍī namdev*.

ਹੀਜ [hij], ਹੀਜਰਾ [hijra], ਹੀਜੜਾ [hijra] *P* ੜ eunuch; they make both ends meet by singing and dancing on the occasions of weddings and births of newborn children. "nacān hijgar sūr racē."—GPS.

ਹੀਡ [hid] *Skt* ਹੀਡ *vr* draw, tear, give vent to one's rage.

ਹੀਡ [hīḍ] *Dg* *n* exertion, running about.

ਹੀਡਣ [hīḍṇ] *Dg* whirling. 2 wanderer.

ਹੀਡੁ [hīḍu] heart, conscience. 2 *Skt* हूड *vr* go. 3 *n* motion, gait. "bholtāṇī bhe māṇī vāsē heko padhāru hīḍu."—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. 'Same is the path and same is the gait, still there is fear in one's mind of going astray.' See ਹੀਡ.

ਹੀਡੇ [hīḍe] *Dg* runs. 2 *n* race, rout.

ਹੀਡੋ [hīḍo] *Dg* swing.

ਹੀਡੋਲ [hīḍol] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹੀਡੋਲਾ [hīḍola] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ. "hīḍoli cārī aia."—*asa* *m* 1. 'They came riding in a palanquin.'

ਹੀਣ [hiṇ], ਹੀਣੁ [hiṇu] *Skt* ਹੀਣ *adj* condemned. 2 deficient, less. "dhān rup-hiṇ kīchu sak nē sīna."—*jet* *var*. 3 less, imperfect. "hiṇu nic kārāu benēti."—*suhi chāt* *m* 1.

ਹੀਣਸੜ [hiṇasy] *Skt* ਹੀਣੇਸ਼ਿ is low, is devoid of. "gurmētr hiṇasy jo prānī."—*sahas* *m* 5.

ਹੀਣਾ [hiṇa], ਹੀਣੁ [hiṇu], ਹੀਣੇ [hiṇo], ਹੀਣੇ [hiṇo] See ਹੀਣ. 2 *adj* devoid of. "bhagatīhiṇu kahe jāgī aia?"—*sri* *m* 3. 3 cowardly, timid. "nē

koi suru nē koi hiṇa."—*ram* *m* 5. "nā ko hiṇu nahi ko sura."—*gāu* *m* 5. "hiṇu nīcu burā burīaru."—*prabha* *m* 1.

ਹੀਣ [hit], ਹੀਣੁ [hitu] See ਹਿਣ. "tū mera prīṭam tum sāgī hitu."—*gāu* *m* 5. "sāgī nē calāhī tīnī sīu hit."—*dhāna* *m* 5. 2 *adj* well wisher, affectionate. "hit moh bhe bhārām bhārām."—*sahas* *m* 5.

ਹੀਨ [hin] See ਹੀਣ and ਹੀਨਾ.

ਹੀਨਤ [hinat], ਹੀਨਤਾ [hīnta] *n* loss, lack. 2 meanness. 3 disrespect, insult. "kalu ! me hinat mānāt hō."—*NP*.

ਹੀਨੜਾ [hiṇṛa], ਹੀਨੜੀ [hiṇṛī] *adj* worthless, mean. "hiṇṛī jāṭī merī."—*bher* *namdev*.

ਹੀਨਾ [hina] *adj* See ਹੀਨ. "sabb utām kīsu akhāu hina?"—*basāt* *m* 1. 'Whom should I call mean?' 2 weak, feeble. "nēnī drīstī nahi, tānu hina."—*bher* *m* 1.

ਹੀਰ [hir] She was daughter of Chuchak —a Rajput of Sial caste. Her mother's name was Malki. She lived in the town of Jhang, situated on the bank of Chenab (Jhanan) river.¹ She was married by her parents to Saida of Rangpur (district Muzaffargarh). He was a Jatt of Khera subcaste, but she was in love with Ranjha son of Mauju,² resident of Takhat Hazara. Numerous Punjabi poets have penned this love tale in high literary mode. Hir died in Sammat 1510 on hearing the news of Ranjha's death. Her grave is situated at a distance of half a kōhs from Jhang. Numerous people offer milk at her grave. "rājha hir bākhaṇī oh pīram pīrati."—*BG*.

¹Jhang was founded by Rai Sarja in Sammat 983. Due to the huts of Sial Jatts, it was known as Jhungi Sial. Later on, it came to be known as Jhang Sial.

²The name of Ranjha's father was Muaazudin, also termed Mauju. During the reign of Bahlol Lodhi, Mauju was governor of Takhat Hazara. During the reign of Lodhi's, Hazara was a well populated town.



MAHARAJA HIRA SINGH JI, RULER OF NABHA

In Dasam Granth, Hir is mentioned as Menka and Ranjha as Indar. "rājha bhāyo sures tahi, bhāi menka hir. ya jag me gavāt sādā sabbh kāvīkul jās dhir."—*cāritr* 98. See ਹੀਰਾ. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Having listened to the following stanza, the Guru bestowed upon him so much wealth that he needed nothing else from any one else for the rest of his life.

"pas (thadho) jhagrēt jhukāt dārere mohr

bat nā kārān paū mēhā bālī bir sō,

eso arī bikāṭ nīkāṭ bāsē nīsdīn

nīpāṭ nīṣāk sēṭh ghērē phēr bhir sō,

darīd kuput ! tero mārān bānyo hē aj

kārē sālām vīdā hujē kārī hir sō,

nātārū gobīd sīgh vīkāl kārēge tohī

ṭuk ṭuk hve hē gadhe dānān ke tīr sō."

3 *Skt* diamond. "gurī milīe hir pākha."

—*jet m* 4. 4 Shiv. 5 lion. 6 short for ਅਹੀਰ. "ae

sabbh brīj hir." (*kṛīṣān*) 7 a metre also known

as hīrāk characterised by 4 lines, each with

23 matras, two pauses after six matras each,

the third at the eleventh thereafter; the first

character of every line being guru and the end

being rāgān: SīS.

Example:

"sāty rāhīt, pāp grāhīt, kṛuddh cāhīt jānīye,

dharm hin, āg chīn, kṛoddh pin mānīye."...

—*kālki*

(b) gāṇīk metre is a typical characteristic of

ਹੀਰ [hir], each line being organised as SīI, II S, III,

ISI, III, SīS.

Example:

"sri guru dhār hī cārān rīde nār dukh ke hārī,

hot nā bhāv me bhṛāmān sādā rāhī mud ko

dhārī." ... 8 *P* fire.

ਹੀਰਕ [hīrāk] *Skt* n diamond. 2 See ਹੀਰ 7.

ਹੀਰਾ [hīra] See ਹੀਰ and ਹੀਰਕ. "hīra namū jāvehār

lālū."—*asa e m* 1. 2 This word is also used for

the Creator; It stands for a high quality diamond

not affected by any colour, with its brilliance illuminating everything. "hīre kārū ades."—*ram*

kābir. 3 soul. "hīre hīra bedhī."—*asa kābir*. 4 a man of sublime qualities. 5 a

disciple of Guru Hargobind. He was very

brave and he fought fiercely in the battle of

Amritsar. 6 *Skt* ਹੀਰਾ. Lakshmi, goddess of

wealth. 7 ant. 8 short for ਹੀਰਾ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [hīra sīgh] son of Phulvanshi Sardar

Sukha Singh, rais of Badrukhan. He was born

on 6th of Poh Sammat 1900 (1843 AD) to Mai

Raj Kaur (daughter of Sardar Basava Singh

of Borhavalie). As there was no issue of raja

Bhagwan Singh of Nabha, he ascended the

throne on Bhadon Sudi 10 Sammat 1928 (10th

of August 1871)

Maharaja Hira Singh managed the affairs

so efficiently and provided so much relief to

the people that his achievement should be an

example for other rulers. He was very fond

of education. He established numerous schools

in the state and liberally gave scholarships to

students. He provided great help to Macauliffe

in writing his book "Sikh Religion" and put the

Khalsa College on firm footing.

He spent lacs of rupees on the construction

of magnificent buildings in and around the capital

and spent huge amounts of money to modernise

his army. So far as his personal expenditure went,

he was very austere. He regarded state

exchequer as a trust. Daily he took out time for

delivering justice, and everybody could go to his

court without any restriction.

On 7th of Magh Sammat 1939 (18th of

January 1883) a daughter — Bibi Ripudaman

Kaur¹—was born to queen Parmeshvar Kaur

¹Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to Maharana Ram

Singh, ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905 AD. But she did not

lead a happy married life for long, as the Maharana

passed away in 1911 AD.

Rallewale and on 22nd of Phagun 1939 (4th March, 1883) crown prince Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur of Longowal.

He was awarded GCSI in 1889, GCIE in 1903 and was granted the title of hereditary Maharaja during Delhi Darbar in 1911.

On 11th of Poh Sammat 1968 (25th December 1911), the topmost of Vairarh dynasty, Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, breathed his last at Nabha.

ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰ [hirahir], ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰੂ [hirahiru] the topmost diamond, the topmost gem. "hīrā rāvi rāhīa hārī hira hiru."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਹੀਰਾਘਾਟ [hiraghat] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸ [hira das], ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸੀਏ [hira dasie] In Sammat 1867 a noble soul was born to Abdullah, the cobbler. He gained a lot in the company of Sharandas Udasi and ultimately adopted the sublime religion of Guru Nanak and became Hiradas. During the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he established a big dera in village Gandhi Vind and started free kitchen. He died in Sammat 1936. The followers of Hiradas came to be known as Hiradasie. Mahant Sant Singh succeeded Hiradas, who died in Sammat 1953.

ਹੀਰਾ ਨੰਦ [hira nād] See ਛਾਪਾ 3.

ਹੀਰੂ [hiru] See ਹੀਰ and ਹੀਰਾ. "dāra kare hārī hiru."—*sri m 1*. "maṇik lal nam rātān pādārēth hiru."—*sri m 1*.

ਹੀਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀਰਾ ਵਿੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ [hire nal hira vīnhṇa] v diamond is a hard substance. To penetrate and make a hole in it, a diamond is to be used as a tool. Likewise in order to liberate the distressed soul, miracle of the realisation of absolute Brahman is helpful. "hīre hirabedhī pāvān mānu sāhje rāhīa sāmāi."—*asa kabir*.

ਹੀਲਹ [hilah] See ਹੀਲਾ 3.

ਹੀਲਹਸਾਜੀ [hilahsaji] P حیلہ سازی n pretence, evasion.

ਹੀਲਤ [hilat] See ਹੀਲਾ 3. ਹੀਲਤ also means pretence and fraud.

ਹੀਲੜਾ [hilṛa], ਹੀਲਾ [hila], ਹੀਲੋ [hilo] n fraud, deception. 2 distress, suffering. "mān nā suhela pārpāc hila."—*gāu m 5*. "sadhān ko hārtā jou hila."—*kṛisān*. 3 A حیل pretence. "hīlṛa ehu sāsaro."—*vaḍ m 1 alahṇi*. 4 effort, plan, scheme.

ਹੁ [hu] *Skt vr* perform an oblation; eat; satiate, send, get. 2 In old Punjabi ਹੁ is used in place of [] as ਕਰਹੁ in place of ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਹੁ in place of ਜਪੋ etc. "meri hārāhu bīpāt jan kārāhu subhāi."—*gāu ravidās*. 3 part must. "bhārāmu bhedu bhāu kārāhu nā chuṭāsī."—*bher m 1*. 4 ਹੁ also stands for the fifth declension; from. "pretāhu kironu devta."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਹੁੰ [hū] *Skt* हुम् part response—a sound of ਹੁੰ. 2 disrespect. 3 question. 4 acceptance.

ਹੁਐ [hue] See ਹੁੰ.

ਹੁਐ [huā] *adj* happened, became. 2 n response word of huā. "huā sēbād āsīdhujāhī ucara."—*cārītr 405*.

ਹੁਇਓ [huio], ਹੁਈ [hui] happened, became.

ਹੁਈ ਹੈ [hui hē] happens. "anād rup hui hē."—*guj m 5*.

ਹੁਏ [hue] became. "mukh hue pādīt mīṭhe."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

ਹੁਸ [hus] See ਹੁਸਣਾ. 2 See ਹੁਸਸ. 3 P hush, short for ਹੋਸ (sense).

ਹੁਸਣਾ [huṣṇa] *Skt* हुसनम् be short. 2 be tired. "hoī nā ās āsu hus nāhī jāi."—*GPS*. "dīye husāi turāgām sare."—*GPS*.

ਹੁਸਨ [husan] A حُسن n beauty. "kī husnūl vājū hē."—*japu*. 'beauty has existence.' See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੂਹ. 2 *adj* beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨਾਕ [husnak] P حُسنُك *adj* beautiful. "āmīt dārāb husnakān dehī."—*cārītr III*. 2 See ਉਸਨਾਕ.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਚਰਾਗ [husnulcārag] P حُسنُالچراغ lamp of beauty. "kī husnūlcārag hē."—*japu*.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਜਮਾਲ [husnuljāmāl] *A* حسن الجمال extremely beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਤਮਾਮ [husnultāmām] *A* حسن تمام perfect beauty.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਵਜੂ ਹੈ [husnulvāju he] *A* حسن الوجه having a charming face. See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੂਹ.

ਹੁਸੀਆਰ [husīār], ਹੁਸੀਆਰ [husīār] *P* هوشيار *adj* wise. 2 watchful. "dunia husiar bedar."—*ram kabir*.

ਹੁਸੀਆਰੀ [husiari] *P* هوشيارى *n* intelligence, wisdom. 2 watchfulness. alertness.

ਹੁਸੈਨ [husen] حسين second son of Hazrat Ali from Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born in 625 AD.—(Hijri 4). Having been thirsty for three days, he was brutally killed at Karbala (which is at a distance of 60 miles from Baghdad in the southwest direction) by commander Simar of the seventh caliph Yazid on 18th October 680.

The reason was that certain persons of Kufa, having arrived at secret understanding, called him for handing over the caliphate to him. King of Damascus, Caliph Yazid, came to know of this secret and sent his army against Hussain. Hussain did not want to fight but the army of Yazid attacked him without any reason. This dispute went on from the first to the 10th of Muharram. On the 10th day, Hussain was killed. Hence Shias mourn for these ten days. See ਹਸਨ and ਸੱਯਦ.

ਹੁਸੈਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [husen šah] a hermit of Lahore. He is also known as Shah Hussain. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਹੁਸੈਨਾਬਾਦ [husenabad] a town in the district of Gaya (Bihar) "hira si husenabad."—*akāl*.

ਹੁਸੈਨੀ [huseni] *adj* relating to Hussain. 2 pertaining to the lineage of Hussain. 3 a devotee of Hussain. 4 *n* the slave of Dilavar Khan, an official in charge of an army of 5000 soldiers. When Dilavar Khan's son, fearing for his life, returned from Anandpur Sahib,

Hussain marched towards Anandpur along with an army of two thousand men, but he could not reach there. He was killed on the way, while fighting against other hill chieftains. See ਸੰਗਤੀਆ. "kāryo jor senā husenī pāyanā."—*VN*. 5 Muslim cultivators, who are Sayyads, are chiefly found in Montgomery district. 6 There are Hussaini Brahmans as well, who tell and sing the story of Hussain and also get alms from Muslims.

ਹੁਸੰਗਾਬਾਦ [husāṅgabad] See ਹੋਸੰਗਾਬਾਦ.

ਹੁਹਰ [huhār] *adj* astonished. "cāracāryā hūhrā."—*VN*.

ਹੁਹੁ [huhu], ਹੁਹੁ [huhu] See ਹਾਹਾ and ਹੁਹੁ.

ਹੁੰਕ [hūk] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ. "bhāṭ hūke dhūke bākare."—*ramav*. 2 neighing, sound of hīhī. "hūke kīkaṇ."—*VN*. 'Horses neighed.'

ਹੁਕਈ [hukāi] *adj* hubble-hubble, (hookah) smoker.

ਹੁਕਨਾ [hukna] هكناء *enema*.

ਹੁਕਮ [hukām] *A* حكم *n* order, command.

ਹੁਕਮਸਤਿ [hukāmsatī], ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ [hukāmsatt], ਹੁਕਮਸਤਤ [hukāmsaty] the Creator with truth as his dictum. "īkōākar hukāmsatī vahīguru jī kī phatāh."—*jāfār*. 2 true command. 3 *xa* death, demise. "hukām satt īk sikh hve gayo."—*GPS*.

ਹੁਕਮਨਾਮਾ [hukāmnama] *P* حکمنامہ *n* an edict, carrying a dictum. 2 royal decree. 3 an edict of the true Guru (spiritual guide). See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

During the time of the Gurus, edicts written from them to their disciples, were also known as hukāmnamas. Mata Sundari had also been sending these edicts to the sōṅgāt (congregation). Edicts have been issued and are still being issued from the four holy Seats under the control of Gurupanth.

ਹੁਕਮਾ [hukma] *A* حکم plural of ਹੁਕੀਮ.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukmā] See ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ and ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਹੁਕਮਾਵੇ [hukmau] as per command. "me kahia sabb hukmau jiu."—*suhi m 5 guṇvāti*.

ਹੁਕਮਾਵੇ [hukmave] as per command. "sati guru ke hukmave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 command may come.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukamī] as per command. "hukamī mile vadai."—*japu. 2* See ਹੁਕਮੀ.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukmi] *adj* one who issues command. ruler. "hukmi hukamu calae rahu."—*japu. 2* as per command. "hukmi bārsāṇi lage meha."—*majh m 5*.

ਹੁਕਮੀਬੰਦਾ [hukmibāda] *adj* one who obeys the command, slave. "hukmibāda hukam kāmave."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹੁਕਮੁ [hukamu] See ਹੁਕਮ. "hukamu tera khara bhara."—*asa chāt m 3*.

ਹੁਕਮੇ [hukme] in command. "hukme dāri sabbhu ko."—*japu. 2* command. "nanak hukme je bujhe."—*japu*.

ਹੁਕਾਰ [hūkār] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ.

ਹੁਕਾਮ [hukam] *A* हुक़्म plural of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਹੁਕਾਮੀ [hukamī] *adj* of or relating to command. 2 as per command. "bicarde phirāhi sāsar māhi hāri ji hukamī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹੁੰਕਾਰ [hūkār], ਹੁੰਕਾਰਾ [hūkara] *Skt* sound of hū. "tīh chin sri prabhū kīy hūkara."—*NP*. 2 response, confirmation.

ਹੁਕੁਮਤ [hukumāt] *A* حُكْم n act of issuing command. 2 kingdom.

ਹੁੱਕ [hukk] *n* pain in one's side. 2 piercing pain in the lung. 3 E hook.

ਹੁੱਕਾ [hukka] *A* हुक्का n a small box. 2 an enamelled earthen pot or glass pot. 3 hookah, hubble-bubble. "hukke se hūmāt gai nem dhāram gayo chuṭ."—*giri dhār*.

ਹੁਗਲੀ [hugli] a river in Bengal which, after having confluence with Bhagirathi and Jalangi, falls into the Bay of Bengal. 2 a town situated on the right bank of river Hugli, which falls in Baradvan Pargana. This town was inhabited

by the Portugese in 1537 AD.

ਹੁਗਲੀ ਬੰਦਰ [hugli bādār] a harbour situated at a place where Hugli river makes a confluence with the sea. "hugli bādār ko huto hīmat sīgh nrīp ek."—*cārītr 133*.

ਹੁਜਰ [hujat], ਹੁਜਤਿ [hujati] See ਹੁੰਜਤ. "gurmāṭi saci hujatī durī."—*asa m 1*.

ਹੁਜਰਾ [hujra] *A* هجره n a small room, closet. 2 cloister for meditation. "bādgi alāh ala hujra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 a place in Madina where prophet Mohammad was buried.

ਹੁਜੁਮ [hujum] *A* حُجْم n crowd, gathering. 2 heap, stock.

ਹੁੰਜਤ [hujjat] *A* حُجْج n argumentation, disputation. 2 doubt.

ਹੁਟ [huṭ] See ਹਟਣਾ.

ਹੁਟਣਾ [huṭṇa] *v* keep away. "mic huṭe jam te chuṭe."—*gāu thiti m 5*. 2 get tired. "hārimāgu nā huṭe."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 3 love strength, get weak. "nen srāvan sārīr sabb huṭio."—*sar m 5*.

ਹੁਡ [huḍ] *n* boar's tusk. 2 *Skt* a leather-mounted musical instrument, which is specially sounded in the battlefield. It is also known as huḍḍuk. 3 cloud. 4 an army camp. 5 See ਹੁਡੁ.

ਹੁੰਡ [hūḍ] *Skt* हुण्ड् *vr* collect, select.

ਹੁਡਕ [huḍak], ਹੁਡਕੀਆ [huḍkia] camp administrator. 2 player of huḍ or huḍḍuk. This instrument belongs to the family of tambourine and tambour. 3 ram fighter. See ਹੁਡ and ਹੁਡੁ. "kīṭe mevedar hān huḍak huḍkie lolāṇ loli."—*BG*.

ਹੁੰਡਾਰ [hūḍār] See ਹੁਡੁ.

ਹੁਡੀਆਰਾ [huḍīāra] a village in police station Barki, district Lahore. Guru Hargobind had stayed at this place. There is a beautiful gurdwara. One hundred ghumaons of land is freehold in this village. A fair is held on Maghi. It is at a distance of nine miles from railway station Jallo in the south-west direction.

ਹੁੰਡੀ [hūḍī] *n* bill of exchange. "hūḍī nīdhān

sahu ko bhai."—GPS.

ਹੁੰਡੀਆ [hūḍia] See ਹੁੰਡੀ. See ਹੁਡੁ. "mātr sakti hūḍia tih karyo."—*cārītr* 228. 'made a ram of him.'

ਹੁਡੁ [huḍu], ਹੁੰਡੁ [hūḍu], ਹੁਡੁ [huḍu], ਹੁੰਡੁਆ [hūḍua] *Skt* ਹੁਡੁ *n* ram. "phir hve lārke hūḍua duhū or te, apas me sir melat hē."—*krisān*.

ਹੁਡੁਹੁਡੁ [huḍuhuḍu] *n* ramfight. 2 *adj* stubbornly, insistently. "sisu khelat rān huḍuhuḍu."—*narsīgh*.

ਹੁਣ [hun], ਹੁਣਿ [hunī], ਹੁਣੇ [hunē] *adv* now, just now. "hunī kadi milie priā tudhu bhagvāta."—*majh* m 5. Its origin is from Sanskrit अहनि, which means during the day.

ਹੁਟ [hut] *n* argument, unnecessary reasoning. 2 *part* indicative of past tense. "ābar cāhiyāt hut giryo."—*PP*. 'The sky was going to fall.' 3 present tense marker. "adī maddhār āt hute, hut-he pun honām."—*BGK*. 4 *Skt* *adj* marked by fire ritual. 5 *n* offering.

ਹੁਟਹੁਟ [hutbhut] *Skt* ਹੁਟਹੁਟ. consumer of offerings; fire.

ਹੁਟਾ [hūta] happens. "pātītpavān nam kese hūta?."—*sri ravidas*.

ਹੁਟਾਸ [hutaś], ਹੁਟਾਸਨ [hutaśan] *Skt* *n* fire, which consumes the offerings.

ਹੁਟਾਸਨਖੇਲ [hutasānkhel] *n* fireworks.

ਹੁਟੀ [huti] was. "huti ju prias prius pivān ki."—*savēye* m 4 *ke*.

ਹੁਤੇ [hute] were. 2 they were.

ਹੁਟੇ [huto] was. "kāṇo huto su na kio."—*s* m 9.

ਹੁੰਦਮਾਰ [hūḍmar] *adj* who attacks like a ram; who wrangles without reason.

ਹੁੰਦਾ [hūda] past tense of 'to be' (ਹੋਣ)

ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੰਦਿਆਂ [hūdiā sūdiā] while having a lot of wealth; notwithstanding.

ਹੁਦੁਦ [hudud] *A* هودود plural of ਹੁੱਦ (boundary), boundaries.

ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੁੰਦੇ [hūde sūde] See ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੰਦਿਆਂ.

ਹੁੰਦਾ [hudda] See ਹੁੰਦਾ.

ਹੁਨ [hun] now. "uḍ hun kaga kare."—*gāu kabir*.

ਹੁਨਰ [hunār] *P* هنر *n* craftsmanship. 2 quality. "nīj hunār ko rīde chāpave."—*NP*.

ਹੁਨੀਆ [hunīa] *n* lullaby. "putrāhī den lāgi hunīa hē."—*krisān*.

ਹੁਨੁਦ [hunud] *A* هودو plural of ਹਿੰਦੂ; Hindus. 2 plural of ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨੀ; Indians.

ਹੁਬਾਬ [hubab] See ਹਬਾਬ.

ਹੁੱਬ [hubb] *A* حب *n* love, affection. 2 longing, yearning.

ਹੁੰਮ [hūm] *Skt* हुँम *n* sultry. 2 *Skt* हुँम् response.

ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūmas] See ਹੁੰਮ. 2 *A* هَم low sound as of footsteps.

ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūmas dhūmas] *n* hue and cry, furore, hustle and bustle. "barī vīdānē hūmas dhūmas, kuka pāia rahi."—*var guj* 2 m 5. 'Doors of the rich are ornate but hue and cry pervades them. i.e. they are haunted by lamentation.'

ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਉਣਾ [hum humauṇa], ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਨਾ [hum humana] *v* come with fanfare. "hum humai sāgātī sabb ai."—*GPS*.

ਹੁੰਮਰ ਹੁੰਮਰ [hūmar dhūmar] See ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ. "hūmar dhūmar jāgi ghāṭī suriā."—*cāḍī* 3.

ਹੁਮਾ [huma], ਹੁਮਾਉ [humau], ਹੁਮਾਇ [humaī] *P* هناء *n* phoenix; an imaginary bird. A person is believed to be fortunate on whom falls its shadow as it flies non-stop in the sky. "per humau sāg lagyo kana."—*GPS*.¹ "huma ra kase sayah ayad bāzer."—*jāfar*. 2 همدان daughter of the Persian king Bahiman, who had a son named Darab. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has written humau in place of humayū. "dīllī ka humau bha sahu."—*GPS*. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ [humayū] *P* همایون *adj* lucky. 2 *n* Humayun Tuglak. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 20.

¹Poets have written that if an arrow, attached with the feather of a phoenix, is shot into the sky, it does not return to the earth, rather it continues hovering in the sky.

3 elder son of emperor Babar and father of Akbar. He was born in Kabul on 7th March 1508. His mother's name was Maham Begam. He ascended the throne on 26th December 1530 at Agra. Of all the Mughal rulers, he was a great scholar but lacked soldier-like qualities and was a big opium eater. In the year 1540, Sher Khan Sur Pathan (who was earlier known as Farid), son of Hassan Khan – a fief of Sahasram—defeated Humayun and pushed him out of India and himself ascended the throne of Delhi and assumed the title of emperor.

After his defeat at the hands of Shersah, when Humayun was passing through Punjab, he went to Guru Angad at Khadur. The Guru was engrossed in meditation, so he did not pay him any attention. Enraged, Humayun began to draw his sword from its sheath in order to assault the Guru. At this the Guru said, "Now you are drawing the sword to kill hermits. Where was it when you were fighting? Where was it when Shersah was to be combated?" Humayun begged his pardon and was able to get blessings from Guru Angad Dev.

Humayun spent many years in asylum with the Persian emperor. With the help of his army, he once again occupied the throne of Delhi on 23rd June 1555, but could not enjoy his rule for long. Just after six months on the 24th January 1556, he fell from the stairs of his library and died on 28th January, 1556. His magnificent mausoleum is situated at a distance of four miles towards the west of Delhi on the bank of river Jamuna. It was got constructed by Begam Hamidabanu (mother of Akbar) in 1565 AD at a cost of 15 lac rupees.

ਗੁਰੂ [huyəu] became. "bikh te əmrit huyəu." –*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਹੁਰਸਾ [hursa] See ਹੁਰਸਾ.

ਹੁਰਕ [hurək] A ۱۱ n fire. 2 flame. See ਹੁਰਕਣਾ. ਹੁਰਕਣਾ [hurəkna] v frighten, threaten. 2 challenge by quivering the nose in anger.

ਹੁਰਕਨਿ [hurəkənɪ] adj like a flame. "kəcən hurkənɪ rup sərupa." –*cəritr 247*. See ਹੁਰਕ.

ਹੁਰਮਤ [hurmat], ਹੁਰਮਤਿ [hurmatɪ] A ۱۱ n pride, honour. "hurmatɪ tɪs no əgli." –*var asa*.

ਹੁਰਾ [hura] A ۱۱ n lady with fair complexion and black eyes. Its plural is ਹੁਰ. Mohammedans have used this word for fairies.

ਹੁਰਾਸ [hurra] A ۱۱ plural of ਹੁਰਾਸ (ਰਾਖਾ); guard. 2 emperor's bodyguards.

ਹੁਰੀਆ [huria] n leap, jump. "pəgā bɪn huria marta." –*bəsāt kəbir*. 'The mind leaps without feet.' See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਹੁਰੇਹਿਆ [hurehɪa] was pleased, was overjoyed. "kər kər sāg hurehɪa." –*BG*.

ਹੁਰੇਹੀ [hurehi] adj lightweight. "kəth hurehi bhusli." –*BG*. 2 was pleased.

ਹੁਲ [hul] See ਹੋਲ. "hulē nərē." –*ramav*. 'People are frightened.' 2 *Skt* ਮੀਢਾ. 3 a musical instrument.

ਹੁਲਸ [hulas] See ਹੁਲਾਸ.

ਹੁਲਤ [hulət] n flood. 2 passion. 3 flow of passion.

ਹੁਲਤਵਾਣੀ [hulətvāni] floodwater.

ਹੁਲਾ [hula] short for ਹੁਲਾਸ (ਉੱਲਾਸ). "rāg maṇ le priara ja jobən nəu hula." –*sri m 1*. 2 See ਨਉਹੁਲਾ.

ਹੁਲਾਸ [hulas] *Skt* उल्लास. See ਉੱਲਾਸ. 2 See ਕਲਾਸ.

ਹੁਲਾਰਾ [hulara] n swing. 2 wave of passion.

ਹੁਲੀਯਾ [huliya] A ۱۱ ornament. 2 appearance, features, traces.

ਹੁਲਾਲ [hullal] n sound and fury, noise produced during an attack. "rəṇ hull kəlolē hullalē." –*ramav*.

ਹੁਵੇਨੀ [huvēni] See ਹੋਵੇਨੀ.

ਹੂ [hu] See ਹੀ. "pivət hu pərvaṇ bhəɪa." –*sri m 3*. just after drinking. 2 with. "bəhurɪ bəhurɪ uahu ləptəra." –*gəu m 5*. 3 See ਹੂ. 4 A ۱۱ pron

he.

ਹੁ [hū] ego. "mujh me rāha nā hū."—s kabir.
2 fifth declension: from. "uci hū uca than."
—var guj 2 m 5. 3 Skt part See ਹੁ. "druga hū
kīyā khet dhūke nāgare."—cādi 2. 'Durga
responded by uttering hū.'

ਹੁਆ [huā], ਹੁਆ [hua] happened. "je kar apar
sudhar huā."—VN.

ਹੁਏ [hue] happened.

ਹੁਸਨਾ [husna] See ਹੁਸਨਾ.

ਹੁਹ [huh] n oppression, brazen aggressiveness.
"binsi hāume huh."—sar m 5. 2 assault,
attack. "pāre hul. kē."—cādi 2. 3 sound and
fury.

ਹੁਹ ਕੁਹ [huh kuh] n noise produced at the
time of attack, assault's fury. "huh kuhā
bhari."—ramav.

ਹੁ ਹੁ [hu hu] a musician in Indar's court. See
ਹਾ. ਹਾ.

ਹੁਕ [huk], ਹੁਕ [hūk] n sound of hū.
2 lamentation. 3 call, outcry.

ਹੁਕਾਰ [hūkār] See ਹੁਕਾਰ.

ਹੁੰਗ [hūg] sound of hū. 2 P ۛ army. "dīgge
vir jujhare hūgā phuṭiā."—cādi 3. 3 alertness.
4 force. 5 nation. 6 blow, percussion, attack.

ਹੁਟ [huṭ], ਹੁਟਨ [huṭan] See ਹੁਟਨਾ. "or bikhadi
dokhia te guru te huṭe."—asa m 5. "bikhe
bradhī tēb huṭo."—dhana m 5.

ਹੁਟਾ [huṭa] adj exhausted, tired. 2 n swing, jolt.

ਹੁਤ [hut] Skt short for आहत adj called. "bin hut
niket dhare cerna."—NP.

ਹੁਤਨ [hutān] n calling. "manav ek pāthyō hit
hutān."—NP.

ਹੁਤਿ [hutī] Skt n calling. 2 name.

ਹੁਤ [hutu] happens. "bācān sēbād ka sēphla
hutu."—ratanmala. See ਹੁਤ.

ਹੁਦਾ [huda] P adj old. 2 correct. 3 real, actual.

ਹੁਬ [hub] See ਹੁਬ. "det dub ko dekh hub ko."
—GPS.

ਹੁਬਹੁ [hubāhu] A ۛ adj exactly identical.

ਹੁਰ [hur] A ۛ plural of ਹੁਰ. n fairy; virgins in
heaven, who in Islam are offered to momins.
They are also offered to crusaders who lay
down their lives fearlessly in defence of faith.
See ਹੁਰ. "hurā sronat bij nū ghāt gher khāoiā."
—cādi 3.

ਹੁਲ [hul] n attack. "dekār ek bar dāl hul."
—GPS. 2 tip of the sword. 3 A ۛ.
surrounding. "hul pāve kahāhā."—s farid.
'having surrounded lamented.' "jodhiā
dekhān aiā hule hoiā."—ramav. 'gathered all
around.'

ਹੁੜ [huṛ] Skt obstinacy. 2 stupidity. "apān hur
kāhā urjhayō."—33 sēveye.

ਹੇ [he] is. "āgē jatī nā he."—var asa. "sikh
vādbhagi he."—sukhmāni. 2 Skt part o ! oh !
"he prān nath gobīdāh."—sāhās m 5.

ਹੋਇ [heī] is. "cīta tīs hi heī."—var ram / m 2.
2 See ਹੋਯ.

ਹੋਹ [heh] n ਹੋਹ. desire (ਦੀਹ) for sexual
intercourse (ਹ). "āheh hehe."—ramav. 'Those
sans sexual desire were provoked erotically
by women.'

ਹੋਹਰ [hehār], ਹੋਹਰਾਂ [hehrā] a village of district
and tehsil Lahore. This is situated at a distance
of eight miles from Kot Lakhpat in the south-
east direction. The inlaws of Bhai Prithi Chand,
elder brother of Guru Arjan Dev, belonged to
this village. He breathed his last here. His
memorial is located here and abundant land
and estate is attached to it. 2 a village in police
station Raikot, tehsil Jagraon, district
Ludhiana. Sant Kirpal Das Udasi belonged to
this village. On his way to Malwa, the tenth
Guru stayed here. Guru Hargobind also stayed
here for some time at the earnest request of a
disciple, Bhai Hamira. The bed upon which
the Guru sat and the hearth upon which his
food was prepared have been preserved.
Since the times of Mahant Kirpal Das, Sikh

congregations have been held here. The gurdwara of both the Gurus is located to the east of the village. During the Sikh rule, one-sixth land of the village amounting to thousands of bighas was attached to the gurdwara. This place is located at a distance of six miles from railway station Chaukiman in the south-east direction.

ਹੇਹਾ [heha] See ਹੇਹ.

ਹੇਕ [hek] *n* long high-pitched call. 2 chant. 3 *Dg* adj one. See ਹੇਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੇਕੁ.

ਹੇਕਣ [hekən], ਹੇਕਲ [hekəl], ਹੇਕੜੇ [hekro], ਹੇਕਾ [heka], ਹੇਕੁ [heku], ਹੇਕੁੜੇ [hekuṛo], ਹੇਕੈ [heke], ਹੇਕੋ [heko] *adj* only one. See ਹੇਕ 3. "cīt nā ave hekro."—*gāu var* 2 m 5. "heko padhāhu hek dāru."—*var mālā* m 1.

ਹੇਗਾ [hēga] *Pu n* drawing plank; a plank to break lumps in a ploughed field. See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ.

ਹੇਚ [hec] *P* ੬੬ a little, insignificant. "dī hec nā dani."—*tlāg* m 1.

ਹੇਚਕਸ [heckās] *P* ੬੬ anyone.

ਹੇਚਗਾਹ [hecgah] *P* ੬੬ adv sometime.

ਹੇਜ [hej] idea originating from within. 2 love. "dhān ko nā hej rāhe gānka prāsāgi ko." 3 Kamdev, Eros.

ਹੇਜਮ [hezam] *P* ੬੬ *n* fuel, firewood.

ਹੇਜੁ [heju] *n* love. 2 happiness. See ਹੇਜ.

ਹੇਠ [heṭh] *adv* under, below. 2 *Skt* ੬੬ *vr* stop, be cruel.

ਹੇਠਾਂ [heṭhā] See ਹਿਠਾਠਾਂ and ਹੇਠ.

ਹੇਠਿ [heṭhi] *adv* under, below. "kūne heṭhi jālaie."—*s farid*.

ਹੇਠੀ [heṭhi] *n* derogation, insult. 2 cruelty. See ਹੇਠ 2.

ਹੇਤ [het] love. See ਹਿਤ. "dhānu oī bhāgāt jin tum sāgi het."—*gāu m* 5. 2 cause. See ਹੇਤੁ. "het rog ka sāgāl sāsara."—*bher m* 5.

ਹੇਤਾ [heta] Bhai Heta, a devotee of the tenth Guru. See ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਹੇਤਿ [heti] due to love. "kāmāl heti binsio he

bhavra."—*dhāna m* 5. 2 for. "sāt heti prabhī tribhāvan dhare."—*gāu m* 1. "nad heti siru dario kurāka."—*dhāna m* 5.

ਹੇਤੁ [hetu] *Skt n* result. 2 cause. "sārāb kālēṣan hetu avidya."—*GPS*. 3 This word has also been used for ਹਿਤੁ. "sāpe hetu kālāt dhān tere."—*bher kābir*. "nanāk sāce nam vīn sabbho dūsmān hetu."—*var suhi m* 1. 4 a figure of speech, which describes cause and effect at the same time.

Example:

"jini sevia tini para manu."—*jāpu*.

'Service is cause and getting of honour is effect.'

"sadh ke sāgi nāhi kichu ghal, dārsan bheṭāt hot nīhal."—*sukhmāni*.

"dārsan dekhāt hī sudh ki nā sudh rāhi budhī ki nā budhī rāhi māti me nā māti he."—*BGK*.

'Holy appearance is the cause and disappearance of sensibility is the effect.'

(b) Narration of the oneness of the cause and effect is the second form of this figure of speech.

Example:

"kāhi kābir āb kāhiē kāhi, sadhsāgāt bekūthe āhi."—*bher kābir*.

Holy congregation leads to heaven, but here it is held that the holy congregation itself is heaven, and there is no heaven other than this. 5 It has also been used for ਹਿਤ (moh). "hāsu hetu lobh kop."—*var majh m* 1. 'violence, infatuation, greed and anger.' 6 It is used for ਹਿਤ as well. "mīna jini jāl siru hetu bādhaio."—*dhāna m* 5.

ਹੇਤੁਤਾ [hetuta] *n* causation. "is māhi kārām hetuta jāne."—*GPS*.

ਹੇਤੁਮਾਲਾ [hetumālā] See ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ.

ਹੇਤੁਪਨੁਤਿ [hetvapānhoti] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ. (c)

ਹੇਮ [hem] *Skt n* gold. 2 thorn-apple. 3 one

masha by weight.

ਹੇਮਕਾਰ [hemkar] goldsmith.

ਹੇਮਕੁੰਟ [hemkūt], ਹੇਮਕੁੰਡ [hemkūd], ਹੇਮਕੂਟ [hemkuṭ]
In Himalay range, there is Hemkunt mountain close to Indardyumansar pool. It finds mention in the 119th chapter of the earlier part of Mahabharat. "īdradyumānsarāḥ prapy hemkuṭ mātityac." (43) "hēmkuṭ parbet he jāhā"—VN. 2 Ratangiri, one of the five hills in Rajgiri in district Patna, is also called Hemkut.¹

ਹੇਮਗਿਰਿ [hemgiri] See ਹੇਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹੇਮਪੁਸਪ [hemposap] Dg n a tree which bears golden flowers, magnolia. 2 a flower made of gold, which in ancient times was showered on the hearse of the rich. See ਕੰਚਨ ਫੂਲ.

ਹੇਮਫੁਲਿਕਾ [hemphullika] jasmine blossoming in spring.

ਹੇਮਾ [hema] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Kapahi subcaste, who belonged to Sultanpur. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan and got enlightened.

ਹੇਮਾਚਲ [hemacal], ਹੇਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [hemadrī]. hill of ਹੇਮ (gold), Sumer; hill (ādrī) of gold.

ਹੇਮੂ [hemu] a gentleman of Suini subcaste, who lived at Shahdara. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and grew into a great ethical and philanthropic personage. 2 a bania of Dhusar caste, who was a nobleman of the Delhi king Salim Shah and was appointed a minister in the times of Mohammad Shah Adil. He opposed emperor Akbar and after defeating the Mughal army, conquered Agra. He declared himself king and acquired the title of Bikramajit. Finally on 5th November, 1556, he got wounded in the battle of Panipat, was captured and killed by Bairam Khan, the minister.

ਹੇਯ [hey] Skt adj worth renouncing; fit for

renunciation.

ਹੇਰਣ [herən], ਹੇਰਨ [herən] v behold, observe, look. "herəu ghəṭi ghəṭi səgəl kē."—bavən. "herət herət he sākhi!"—oākar.

ਹੇਰਨਵਾਰ [herənvar] adj observer, seer.

ਹੇਰਨਾ [herna] See ਹੇਰਨ.

ਹੇਰਾ [hera] adj watched, visualised. 2 n a hunter's job; deer hunting. 3 meat. "hera roṭi karne gālā kəṭave kəunū?"—s kabir. 4 Punjabi song sung in a prolonged sing-song voice. It is specially sung on the occasion of marriage.

ਹੇਰਿਕ [herik] Dg n detective; secret agent who observes everybody minutely.

ਹੇਰੀ [heri] adj seen, observed. 2 n huntsman, hunter. "mrīgni jīm ghavət heri."—krīsən. 3 vocative: he āli! āri! he sākhi!

ਹੇਰੂ [heru] adj observing, looking. See ਹੇਰਿਕ. 2 investigator, researcher. 3 he who eyes people's wealth for providing information to a thief. "təskər heru aī lukane."—bīla a m 4. 4 Skt ਹੇਰੁਕ n messenger of death, agent of death. "jəm raje ke heru ae."—asa pəṭṭi m 1. 5 adj abductor; thief.

ਹੇਰੰਬ [herəb] Skt हेरम्ब n Ganesh, who enjoys with Shiv.

ਹੇਲ [hel], ਹੇਲਾ [hela] n attack, invasion. "hel pukarət gorin marət."—GPS. "hela kərəhu pərəhu ik bera."—NP. 2 a carnivorous creature, which belongs to the wolf family; hyena. See ਤਰਕ. 3 Skt हेल disobedience, insult. 4 game, sensuous play or sport. "sīdh budh gəṇ gādhərab banve hela."—māla namdev. 'enact play in the theatre.' 5 In poetics, gesture born of coquetry; flirtatious gesture.

ਹੇਵ [hev], ਹੇਵ [hēv] See ਹਿਮ. means cool. "mən tən hēv bhāe səc paṭa."—māla a m 1. See ਹਵ. ਹੇਵਈ [hevai], ਹੇਵਹੀ [hevhi], ਹੇਵਤ [hevət] is cool; endures the chill; freezes like snow. "sītāl jəl hevhi."—var māla m 1. "jəl hevət bhukh əru nāga."—kan m 5.

¹See Geographical Dictionary.

ਹੇੜਾ [heɾa] *n* huntman, hunter. 2 meat. 3 body, physique, mortal frame. "heɾe muti dhah."—*s fərid*. 'the body wailed.' "heɾa jəle məjith jɪu upərɪ əgəra."—*s fərid*.

ਹੇੜ੍ਹ [heɾh] *n* herd of animals, flock. 2 herd of animals assembled by traders.

ਹੈ [he] *n* present form of be. "he bhi səcū."—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* हय. horse. "he gəɪ bahən."—*s kabir*. 3 *part* a word expressing grief and pain. "he he kərke oh kərenɪ."—*səva m l*.

ਹੈ [hē] *part* interrogative, sorrowful and exclamatory expression. 2 plural of he, han, hen.

ਹੈਅਸਣ [heasən] *n* sitting on (horse) with a good grip. "gɪan heasən cəɾɪəu."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 2 folded cloth put under a saddle. 3 saddle.

ਹੈਸਾਲਾ [hesala] *n* horse stable; building in which horses are kept and fed.

ਹੈਸੀਯਤ [hesiyət] *A* حسیّات *n* condition, state. 2 way, method, manner.

ਹੈਯਤ [hehay] *Skt* हैहय. a king of the lunar dynasty who was son of Strajit. 2 a caste; it is written in Vishnu Puran that they are from Yadavs. Present day scholars consider sidyans to be this caste. We understand from Mahabharat that they were the offspring of Manu's son Yayati. Sahasrabahu (Kartiviray) was their famous king who was defeated by Parsuram. Colonel Todd wrote that this tribe still exists in the Baghelkhand's Sohagpur valley.

ਹੈਹਾਰਾ [hehaha] wailing, sorrowful sound, mournful cry.

ਹੈਹਤ [hehat] *A* بهات *adj* distanced. 2 *part*, alas!

ਹੈਕਲ [hekəl] *A* هكل *n* appearance, figure. 2 idol house. 3 armour made from engraved metal worn like an ornament for protection by warriors. "hekəl jin həmel əpara."—*səloh*.

ਹੈਕੜ [hēkəɾ] *Skt* अहंकृति. haughtiness, arrogance. 2 arrogance due to inflated opinion of one's own self.

ਹੈਕ੍ਰਿਤ [hekritu] *n* ritualistic sacrifice of a horse; a ritual in which a horse is sacrificed. "hekritu jagg əɾəbh nə kije."—*ramav*.

ਹੈਜ [hej] *A* حیض woman's menses.

ਹੈਜਮ [hejəm] *Dg n* army, military.

ਹੈਜਮਪ [hejməp] *Dg n* commander of the army.

ਹੈਜਾ [heja] حیر *Skt* हिमुरिका cholera; a dangerous contagious disease.

It is caused by foul smell of rotten things, by eating stale and contagious food, drinking unclean and smelly water, use of rotten fruit etc. When germs of this disease pervade polluted air and dirty water, it annihilates the entire families and villages. Only one patient may carry the germs to numerous places and contaminate the water of wells, rivers and tanks and eatables causing the death of many people.

When cholera grips a patient, his body slackens, stomach feels heavy, uneasiness is felt, head gets giddy, acute thirst is felt, urine does not flow. The stool is loose and of white brown colour. Breathing becomes difficult. The patient vomits, his body feels pain as if pricked by needles, due to which it is called *visucika*.

When the patient feels weak due to loose motions and vomits, then the body has cramps, lips turn blue, head feels giddy and eyes sink.

This disease requires immediate treatment. The excreta and vomits should be buried mixing them with lime so that the germs of cholera are destroyed. Loose motions should not be stopped at once.

The following are the few effective remedies for cholera:

Keep ice in the mouth; give properly boiled water and milk, especially water boiled with cardamom, ginger and clove; suck lemon sprinkled with black pepper and salt.

Mix asafoetide, camphor, seeds of red

chillies, ginger, opium with onion juice and make tablets of half a rati and give two tablets to the patient with aniseed-essence four or five times a day.

Mix camphor, peppermint, essence of aniseed in a small bottle in liquid form. Four to thirty drops of this liquid mixed with sugar should be given every half an hour. Massage this juice on palms, soles, temples, forehead and navel.

Lick the juice of ginger mixed with salt. It is also very beneficial to drink water boiled with two tolas of bark of neem tree.

Mix piperaceous, black pepper, ginger, cloves of calatropis procera (a wild plant of sandy region) and salt in equal amount, and make tablets of one rati each and take two tablets after every 15 minutes with hot water.

Give juice of the leaves of basil (osmium sanctum) mixed with salt. Burn new coconut kernel red in fire and dip it five to six times in boiled water. Drinking this water is very beneficial.

When there is cholera epidemic, going out of home on empty stomach should be avoided. Never drink water or milk without properly boiling it. Never eat stale food or rotten fruit. Never stay at dingy or damp places. Use spicy things, onion, ginger, vinegar and lemon and not to hold back urine and stools.

ਹੈਦਰ [hedər] *A* **هيدر** *n* lion, tiger. 2 This is also the surname of Hazrat Ali, son-in-law of prophet Mohammad.

ਹੈਦਰਾਬਾਦ [hedrabad] There are two famous cities by this name, one is in Sindh and the other is in the south which is the capital of the Nizam.

ਹੈਦਰੀ ਝੰਡਾ [hedri jhāḍa] *adj* flag in Hydar's name; sign of Ali; a flag raised by Muslims for religious war. 2 When Banda Bahadur

raised the banner of revolt in Punjab, the whole Majha region rose against the Mughal empire. The subedar of Lahore being weak, Muslim priests led the army to fight against the Sikhs.

Due to this, the battle came to known as battle of Haidri Jhanda. This incident took place in Sammat 1767. See **ਦਿਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ**.

ਹੈਨ [hen], **ਹੈਨਿ** [heni] plural of third person. are. "heni virle nahi ghāne."—*slok* 2 See **ਹਾਯਨ**.

ਹੈਫ [heph] *A* **حيف** *n* grief, sorrow. "he sad heph ju kəri kəmai."—*NP* 2 tyranny, cruelty. 3 *vr* phew, shame.

ਹੈਬਤ [hebət] *A* **هبت** *n* fear, terror, dread, fright, scare. 2 awe, dominance.

ਹੈਮ [hem] *Skt* *adj* made of gold. "sis pe hem su nuke he dhari."—*NP* 2 mountain of snow.

ਹੈਮੇਧ [hemedh] *n* ਹਯ (horse) ਮੇਧ (sacrificial offering). See **ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ**.

ਹੈਮੰਚਲ [hemācəl] *Skt* हिमाल. mountain of snow, Himalay.

ਹੈਮੰਚਲਿ [hemācəlɪ] in the mountain of snow. "tənu hēcəlɪ galie."—*sri a m l*.

ਹੈਯਤ [heyat] See **ਹਯਤ**.

ਹੈਯਤੀ [heyati] *adj* living, alive. See **ਹਯਤੀ**.

ਹੈਰਤ [herət], **ਹੈਰਤਿ** [herəti] *A* **هیرت** *n* astonishment, bewilderment. "tini dev əru koṛi tetisa tin ki herəti kəchu nə rəhi."—*guj m 5*. 'Their astonishment knew no bounds.'

ਹੈਰਤੀ [herti] *adj* astonishing, amazing.

ਹੈਰਾਣ [heraṇ], **ਹੈਰਾਨ** [heran], **ਹੈਰਾਨੁ** [heranu] *A* **هیران** *adj* astonished, bewildered. "gun gaɪ rəhe heran."—*prabha m 4*. "bhagati teri heran dərədu gəvavəhi."—*asa a m l*.

ਹੈਵਰ [hevər] superior and beautiful horse. "kənik kamini hevər gəvər."—*sor a m 5*.

ਹੈਵਾਨ [hevan] *A* **هوان** *adj* animate, living. 2 *n* living being. "hevan haram kustāni."—*tlā m 5*.

ਹੋ [ho] *v* be. 2 *Skt* *part* vocative. "laləc choḍəhu ədhho."—*asa a m l*. 3 indicative of future. "mujh te kaṣu nə hua, ho nə."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਹੋ [hō] 2 ego, I-ness. 3 am. "me ji nama hō ji."—*dhana namdev*.

ਹੋਊ [hou] future tense of be; will be.

ਹੋਆ [hoa] happened, occurred. "hoa apī dāralu."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਹੋਇ [hoi] be. 2 will be. "na ko hoa na ko hoi."—*sodaru*. 3 adv having been. "hoi amro grīh māhi bētha."—*sor m 5*.

ਹੋਇਪਰੀ [hoipari] has happened, appeared, manifested. "esi hoipari."—*sar m 5 partal*.

ਹੋਇਬਾ [hoiba] about to happen, worthy to be. 2 will be, will occur. 3 happens. "jo kichu kārāhi soi pāru hoiba."—*prabha m 1*.

ਹੋਇ ਮਹੋਇ [hoi māhoi] See ਕਿੱਥਾ and ਮਹੋਇ.

ਹੋਈ [hoi] happened. 2 goddess Ahoi. See ਅਹੋਈ.

ਹੋਸ [hos] will be, shall be. "jo tis bhavē so bhāl hos."—*prabha m 5*. 2 P *هوس* *n* life, soul. 3 intelligence, wisdom. "hos bhāi phēmos sabbhe."—*NP*.

ਹੋਸਮੰਦ [hosmād], ਹੋਸਵੰਦ [hosvād] P *هوسمند* *adj* intelligent, wise. "horō hosvād ab dham nij janiye."—*NP*.

ਹੋਸਿ [hoi] will be, will happen.

ਹੋਸਿਆਰ [hoiār] See ਹੁਸਿਆਰ.

ਹੋਸੀ [hosi] will be. "nanāk hosi bhī saku."—*japu*.

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗ [hošāṅg] P *هوشنگ* famous emperor of Iran.

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗਾਬਾਦ [hošāṅgabad] a prominent city of a district at the bank of river Narbada in Central India (CP.), which is 476 miles from Bombay.

ਹੋਹ [hoh] may happen. See ਹੋਹਾ.

ਹੋਹਾ [hoha] happens. "mānurāhu kēcān hoha."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *n* jolt, jerk. "bāhūri nā māra hohā."—*sri chāt m 5*. 3 swing, oscillating motion, elation. 4 wave, current. "jese māha sagar hohe."—*sar m 5 partal*. 5 a metre also called sudhi, characterised by four lines, each line comprising 15, 5.

Example:

tuṭe pāre. nāvē mure. āsē dhare. rīsē bhāre.
—*ramav*.

ਹੋਹਿ [hohi] present. 2 may be.

ਹੋਹੁ [hohu] See ਹੋਹ. be, become. "hohu sabbhna ki reṇuka."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹੋਕਾ [hoka] *n* call. 2 public proclamation.

ਹੋਗ [hog], ਹੋਗੀ [hogi] shall, will be.

ਹੋਗੀਆ [hogia] has happened. 2 shall be, will be. "tu ape kārāhi su hogia."—*var kan m 4*.

ਹੋਗੁ [hogu] See ਹੋਗ. "hogu tise ka bhāṇa."—*gau m 1*. "dusar hoa nā hogu."—*bavan*.

ਹੋਛਊ [hochau] *adj* trivial, petty, mean. "hochau kaj alap sukh bādhan."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਹੋਛਤਾ [hochta] *n* pettiness, triviality, meanness. "bēthyo nīkāt hochta heri."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਛਾ [hochā], ਹੋਛੀ [hochi], ਹੋਛੇ [hochē] See ਹੋਛਊ. "hochā sahu nā kijai."—*BG*. "kāvān su dana kāvānu su hochā?"—*maru solhe m 5*. Here ਹੋਛਾ [hochā] means stupid. "hāriās chaḍi hochē rāsī mata."—*asa m 5*. 'happy with trivial matters.' "hochi sārāṇi pāia rāhīṇu nā pai."—*asa m 5*. weak refuge.

ਹੋਛਣਾ [hoṭṇa] *v* dissuade, forbid. "ucit nā bhojān ke kārī hoṭe."—*GPS*. "bhe hām thādhe sabbh ko hoṭa."—*BG*.

ਹੋਟਾ [hoṭa] See ਹੋਛਣਾ. 2 *n* loss, deficit, diminution, dearth. "pir murida pirhāri hui kade nā hoṭa."—*BG*.

ਹੋਠ [hoṭh] *Skt* *ਓਸੁ* lips, especially upper lip.

ਹੋਠੀਆਂ [hoṭhīā] a village in district Gurdaspur, tehsil Batala, half a mile away from which is the gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru stayed here while going from Barath to Guru ke Bag (Ghukewali). Ninety-three ghumaons of land (eighty-eight ghumaons here and five ghumaons in village Valewal) is with the gurdwara. It is three and half miles to the east of Batala railway station.

ਹੋਡ [hoḍ] *S* and *Dg* *n* bet, vow, pledge. "bādāhu kin hoḍ madhau mo siou?"—*sor namdev*. 2 *Skt* होड़ *vr* go, insult.

ਹੋਡਾਹੋਡੀ [hod-hodi] *adv* in rivalry. 2 as a wager.
 ਹੋਡੀ [hodi] *adj* stubborn, obstinate. "ih murakh
 hodi."—*prabha a m 1*. 2 who put the condition.
 3 a raja of Gakhar, clan, famous by the name
 of Hudi. See ਰਸਾਲਾ. "hodi tāko rup nīharyo."
 —*caritr 97*.

ਹੋਣਹਾਰ [honhar] *n* which must happen,
 inevitable, destined to happen. See ਹੋਨਹਾਰ.

ਹੋਣਾ [hona] *v* be. 2 worth happening. "hona sa
 soi phuni hosi."—*gāu m 5*.

ਹੋਣੀ [honi] sense of being. "jāl te sitāl hōni."
 —*dev m 5*. 2 which must happen, destiny. "honi
 jan sabbhin ke math."—*GV 6*.

ਹੋਤ [hot] short for ਹੋਵਤ. "hot punit koṭr
 apradhu."—*bavān*.

ਹੋਤਾ [hota] denoting continuous or habitual
 action. "sati hota esati kārī manīa."—*maru
 m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ who performs a fire ritual.

ਹੋਤਾਇਆ [hotara] has been happening. 2 who
 performs worship of a ritual fire. 3 *n* fire in
 which sacrificial material is poured.

ਹੋਤੀ [hoti] has been. 2 one who performs a fire
 ritual. "mala tīlak soc pak hoti."—*gāu a m 5*.
 3 a town near Mardan of district Peshawar.
 Both are jointly called Hoti Mardan.

ਹੋਤੋ [hoto] is present; i.e. omnipresent, the
 Creator. "hoto sāgī nē jano."—*māla m 5*.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰ [hotr] *Skt n* fire sacrifice, oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ [hotrī] *Skt* ਹੋਤ੍ਰ *adj* who performs a fire
 ritual; who does an oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [hotrī] ਹੋਰਿਯ *adj* who performs a fire ritual;
 concerning the oblationer; of the person who
 performs an oblation.

ਹੋਦ [hōd] *n* existence, being i.e. potential.
 2 presence.

ਹੋਦਾ [hoda], ਹੋਦਾ [hōda] *adj* present, existing.
 "gharī hoda purukh nē pachanīa."—*sri m 3*.
 2 existed, believed in asserting. "hōda
 phariagu nanak jānu."—*var māla m 1*.

ਹੋਦੀ [hodi] See ਅਣਹੋਦੀ.

ਹੋਦੇ [hode] *adv* in spite of having, even after
 having. "je ghārī hode māḡan jāie."—*ram a
 m 1*.

ਹੋਨ [hon] be, be present. 2 existence, being.
 ਹੋਨਹਾਰ [honhar] See ਹੋਣਹਾਰ. "mai honhar su
 hoie."—*dev m 5*.

ਹੋਨਮ [honam] *adj* likely to happen; inevitable.
 See ਹੁਤ.

ਹੋਨਾ [hona] See ਹੋਣਾ. "hona hē so hoi hē."—*gāu
 kabir*.

ਹੋਨਿ [honī] are. "honī najik khudāī de."—*s
 farid*.

ਹੋਨੀ [honi] See ਹੋਣੀ. 2 *adj* existing, being. "so
 brāham aṇoni hē bhi hōni."—*sor m 1*.

ਹੋਮ [hom] *Skt n* clarified butter. 2 offering
 clarified butter etc to the sacred fire for the
 deity; ritual fire. "hom jag tīrath kie bīcī hāume
 bādhe bīkar."—*gāu m 5*.

Burning of clarified butter and other
 fragrant elements in the fire have been highly
 praised in Rig Ved and Yajur Ved. In the Bible
 also, this ritual is regarded as a part of religion.
 See Ex chapter 29. Verse 13 and 18. 3 sacrifice,
 offering. "nīuli karam jāl hom pavak pavān
 hom."—*ākal*. 'offering something to water and
 sacrificing the same to fire and air dieties.'

ਹੋਮਕੁੰਡ [homkūḍ] *n* a fire pit, where after
 oblation with Vedic ritual, worship is done. See
 ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ for a comparison between ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ and
 ਹੋਮਕੁੰਡ.

ਹੋਮਨ [homān], ਹੋਮਨਾ [homna] *v* offering clarified
 butter and other fragrant thing to the fire;
 perform rituals.

ਹੋਮਗਾਉ [homagāu] will offer clarified butter
 etc to the fire; will worship with Vedic rituals.
 2 will offer sacrifice. "kārāu benti aṭī ghāni
 ih jā homagāu."—*bīla m 5*.

ਹੋਮੀ [homi] was offered to the fire. 2 who
 offered clarified butter etc to the fire. ਹੋਯਾ
 ਹੋਯਾ [hoyāu], ਹੋਯਾ [hoya], ਹੋਯੋ [hoyo] was,

existed, happened. "jīh kṛipal hoyau gobid."—*savaye m 5*. "hoyoje hovāto."—*gatha*.
ਹੋਰ [hor] part and, other. 2 other, another, different. "kāre duhkaram dikhavē hor."—*gāu m 5*. 'does false deeds, shows himself as noble.' 3 See ਹੋਰਨਾ. "rāhe hor lokā."—*VN*. 'People were warning.'

ਹੋਰਤੁ [horatu] See ਤੁ. 2 in another way, in a different style. "horātu bhagatī nā pae koi."—*majh a m 3*.

ਹੋਰਤੈ [horatē] from someone else. 2 See ਹੋਰਥੈ.
ਹੋਰਥੈ [horathē] adv another place. "horthe sukh nā bhal."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਹੋਰਨਾ [hornā] v prevent, prohibit, forbid. "isu mīthi te ihu mān hore."—*gāu m 5*. "nīdāk so jo nīdā hore."—*gāu kabir*. 'Our actual slanderer is he, who forbids someone else from slandering us.'

ਹੋਰਨਿ [horanī] because of others, from others. "apnā karājū apī savare horanī karājū nā hoi."—*asa m 1*.

ਹੋਰਾ [hora] prohibited, stopped. 2 *Skt* ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ 24th part of day and night; one hour. 3 horoscope.

ਹੋਰਿ [horī] other, another; plural of ਹੋਰ "horī kete gavānī."—*jāpu*.

ਹੋਰਿਓ [horio] forbidden, prohibited, prevented, distracted. 2 quite different. 3 from entirely different side, from another angle. "horio gūg vāhaie."—*var ram 3*. i.e. 'The tide has turned back, or the Guru has fallen at the feet of his follower.'

ਹੋਰਿਆ [horia] forbade, stopped.

ਹੋਰੀ [hori] prohibited, forbidden, stopped. "mohnī mohat rāhe nā horī."—*sar m 5*. 2 someone else, with someone else. "vinu māne jī horī nālī lujhā."—*var sri m 3*. 3 See ਹੋਲੀ. 4 vocative used to denote pleasure, surprise or disappointment etc. aho alī! "gvarānī yō kahyo horī."—*kṛisān*.

ਹੋਰੁ [horu] See ਹੋਰ. "gūn eho, horu nahi koī."—*sodaru*. 'His biggest attribute is that there is none equal to Him.' 2 prohibition, restriction. "ī the horu nā koi horu."—*jāpu*.

ਹੋਰੇ [hore], ਹੋਰੇ [hore] See ਹੋਰਨਾ. "koī jore lakh kore mānu nā hore."—*gāu m 5*. 2 something else, opposite, quite different. "sara dīn lalācī aīa mānmukh hore gālā."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਹੋਲ [hol] *Skt* ਹੋਲਕ *n* grains, rice and grams along with bran roasted in dry hay are called ਹੋਲਾਂ.

ਹੋਲਗੜ੍ਹ [holgarh] a fort in Anandpur Sahib, where the tenth Guru started the tradition of playing Holi Mohalla on the first of Chet Sammat 1757.

ਹੋਲਾ [hola] See ਹੋਲ and ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ.

bārcha dhal kātara tega kārcha dega gola hē, chāka prasād sāja dāstara āru kārḍana ṭola hē, subhāt sūcala āru lakhbahākālgasīgh sūcola hē, āpār muchāhīra dāṭha jese, tēse bola hola hē. —*kāvī nīhal sīgh*.

ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ [hola mahalla] *n* attack; attack and place of attack. Guru Gobind started this tradition to train Khalsa in martial arts. Two armies used to be formed under two leading Sikhs who fought to occupy a particular place. The Guru himself used to watch the manoeuvre of these fictitious battles and give them valuable instructions. Of the two armies whichever won, was offered a robe of honour in the congregation. See ਹੋਲ ਗੜ੍ਹ and ਮਹੱਲਾ.

ਹੋਲਿ [holī], ਹੋਲਿਕਾ [holika], ਹੋਲੀ [holi] *Skt* ਹੋਲਕਾ or ਹੋਲਿਕਾ *n* burning of holika, a festival which is celebrated on Phagun 15 in the light half of a lunar month. See ਢੁੰਡਾ. "holī dās-hara dārsan avāhu."—*GPS*. "holī kinī sātsev."—*basā m 5*.

ਹੋਵਗ [hovag] shall be, will be.

ਹੋਵਣ [hovān] See ਹੋਣਾ.

ਹੋਵਤ [hovāt] v used for denoting continuous or habitual action. "hovāt ae sād sādīv."—*bavān*.

ਹੋਵਨ [hovān] being, existence. 2 adj inevitable;

i.e. death. "hovən kaura ənhovən miṭha." *-bīla m 5*. 'Death is bitter and life is sweet.'

ਹੋਵਨਹਾਰ [hovənhar] *n* fate, destiny. 2 eternal Creator. "hovənhar hot sād aīa." *-bavən*.

ਹੋਵਨਿ [hovənɪ] be, happen. "hukmi hovənɪ akar." *-jəpu*.

ਹੋਵੀ [hovi] will be, shall be. 2 used to happen. "tīs da kāde nā hovi bhāla." *-var gəu l m 4*.

ਹੋਵੈਨੀ [hovēni] *adj* likely to happen, worth happening. "sa hove jo bat hovēni." *-bīla m 4*. 2 They happen.

ਹੋਵੈਤੋ [hovāto] been. 2 inevitable. "hoya hē hovāto." *-gatha*.

ਹੋਤ [hor] See ਹੋਤ and ਹੋਤਨਾ.

ਹੋਤਨਾ [horṇa] *v* forbid, prohibit, stop, distract. "surbir variām kinē nā horṇe." *-var guj 2 m 5*. 2 tip; roughen by cutting grooves, i.e. to tip the stone mill.

ਹੋਤਾ [hoṛa] *n* enclosure in which animals are kept and stopped from going out. 2 obstacle. 3 attached vowel sign in Punjabi; (˘) [o].

ਹੋ [ho] See ਹਉ.

ਹੋ [hɔ] See ਹਉ.

ਹੋਸ [hɔs], ਹੋਸ [hɔs] See ਹਉਸ.

ਹੋਸਲਾ [hɔsla] *A* حمار *n* animal's liver. 2 effort, valour. 3 Philanthropy

ਹੋਕਨਾ [hɔkna] *v* pant, puff, be out of breath.

ਹੋਕਨੀ [hɔkni] *n* heavy breathing due to fast heartbeat, breathe heavily. "dore avət hɔkni soe urədh svas." *-cəritr 7*.

ਹੋਜ [hoj], ਹੋਦ [hod] *A* حوض *n* pit for holding water; water tank. "baḍo hoj ik huto bənayo." *-GPS*.

ਹੋਦਜ [hodəj], ਹੋਦਾ [hoda] *A* حوض *n* open or covered seat placed over a camel or an elephant; howdah. "kācən rəjat ghəre jin hoda." *-GPS*.

ਹੋਨ [hɔn] See ਹਵਨ.

ਹੋਮੇ [hɔme] See ਹਉਮੇ.

ਹੋਰ [hor] See ਹਉਰ. "rər pəra pur dər cāl nər hār uṭhyo ur." *-NP. 2 A* *جھ* throw upward. "jəmnā

kahu gvarənɪ hərə." *-krīsən*. 'Milkwomen splash water of Jamna upward while swimming.'

ਹੋਰਵ [hɔrəv], ਹੋਰਵਤ [hɔrvət], ਹੋਰਵਤਾ [hɔrvəta] *n* lightness, meanness, flippancy, triviality. "ələp arbəl chima karət hē. ih jētho hɔrvər dhərət hē." *-GPS*.

ਹੋਰਾ [hɔra] light, not heavy. See ਹਉਰਾ. "hɔra bhaya səgəl turkana." *-GPS*.

ਹੋਲ [hol] *A* *جھ* *n* fear, terror. 2 heart's trembling, fright. See ਦਹਲ.

ਹੋਲਾ [hɔla] *adj* light. 2 mean, base, low.

ਹੋਲੀ [holi] *adv* slowly, gently, softly.

ਹੈ [hā] short form of ਅਹੈ. 1. "hā bhi vājna ḍumṇi." *-sri m 1*.

ਹਉ [həu] See ਹਉ. "tɪn kē hāu lagəu pae." *-vəḍ m 3 əlahni*. "hāu vari hāu vari gurusikh mit piare." *-vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਹਉਮੇ [həume] See ਹਉਮੇ. "səbhɪ bɪnse hāume papa ram." *-vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਹੋਸ [həs] *Skt n* a bird of the duck family which has white feathers and red beak and feet.¹ It is written in ancient scriptures that its beak contains sour content, which when dipped in milk, water gets separated. On the basis of this simile, he who differentiates between truth and untruth is called a swan. Many poets have termed it as collector of pearls.

"jese mansər tyag hās an sər jət,
khat nā mukəṭphəl bhugətɪ ju gat ki."

-BGK.

"pāchin me hās mɪgrajən me sardul." *-BGK*. 2 sun. "māhima ja ki nirmāl hās."

-bher ə m 5. 3 soul, spirit. "kāia hās kɪa priti hē ji pəia hi chəḍɪjai?" *-var guj m 3*.

4 wise, discerning. "sikh hās sərvarɪ ikəṭhe hoe." *-var ram 2 m 5*. "hāsa vekhi trəḍɪā bəgā

bhi aīa cau." *-var vəḍ m 3*. 5 a raja who was a friend of Jarasandh. 6 white hair, which are

¹Swans have blackfeathers too.

swan-coloured. "hās ulthare aṭ."—*sri m 5 pāhṛe*. 7 hās prāṇayam. While inhaling one utters the sound of 'hā' and while exhaling, it is the sound of 's' that is uttered. See ਅਜਪਾ and ਹੰਸਾ. 8 hās incarnation. See ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ. 9 Vishnu. 10 Shiv. 11 horse. 12 *adj* superior. 13 a metre of which the features are: two lines, each line has 15 matras, pauses at the seventh matra and the eighth matra thereafter, with guru laghu at the end.

Example:

jəhɪ təhɪ bədhə pap ka kərm,
jəg te ghəṭa dhərm ka bhərm.—*kalki*

(b) Keshav Das has prescribed a bhāghaṇ, Śl at the beginning of this metre :
avat jat raj ke log.

murəṭdhari manəhu bhog.—*ram chādrīka*.

(c) See ਹੰਸਕ.

(d) See ਢੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਹੰਸ ਹੰਸਾ [hās hāsa] swan among swans, superior swan. "hās hāsa bag bāga ləhe mən ki jalā."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. 'By shedding the scum of the mind, you will turn from a hypocrite into a pure person.'

ਹੰਸਕ [hāsak] a metre. It is also called uchal and pākṭṛ. It has four lines, each structured as Śl, S, S.

Example :

berəm khana. kin mādana.

khēc kṛīpana. birən hana.—*GPS*.

Many books of prosody term it as hās. 2 *Dg* a ring or ornament for ankles or toes; jingling anklet.

ਹੰਸਗਤਿ [hāsgatṛ] swan's gait. 2 whose gait is like that of a swan. 3 a metre characterised by four lines, each line having twenty matras. The first pause is on the eleventh and the second is on the ninth thereafter, with laghu guru at the end. Numerous books on prosody have prescribed a rəgəṇ, ŚlS, at the end.

Example:

kete kəhəhɪ vəkhaṇ, kəhɪ kəhɪ javṇa,
ved kəhəhɪ vəkhaṇ, ətə nə pavṇa....
—*var majh*.

teri pənəhɪ khudəɪ, tu bəkhəsədgɪ,
sekhfəride kher, dije bədgɪ.—*asa*.

(b) See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਹੰਸਗਮਿਨੀ [hāsgamini] *adj* she who walks like a swan; one having the graceful gait of a swan.

ਹੰਸਤ [hāsət] See ਹੰਸਤ.

ਹੰਸਨੀ [hāsni] female swan.

ਹੰਸਯਾਨ [hāsyān] he who rides a swan; Brahma. 2 she who rides a swan; Sarasvati, wife of Brahma, goddess of speech and eloquence.

ਹੰਸਰਾਜ [hāsrāj] See ਪਰਮਹੰਸ. 2 a particular kind of swan; royal swan.

ਹੰਸਰਾਮ [hāsrām] a great poet in the court of the tenth Guru, who, besides other literary works, translated Karan Parav of Mahabharat into Hindi poetry.

"kən bəḍo ya jəgət me ko data ko sur?
kāke rən əru dan me mukh pər bərsət nur?
rəcyo brəhm kər apne dino bhu ko bhar,
so to guru gobīd he nanək kə ətār.
ese kahū ke nāhi sur surpəṭṛ ke bhən,
is munis dīlis e nər nāres ke kən?
car bərən carō jəhā aṣṛəm kərət ənəd,
tā ko nam ənəḍpur he ənəd ko kəd.
səbət sətṛā se bəras bavən bitənhar,
marəg vədɪ tɪthɪ duj ko tā dīn māgəlvər,
hās ram tā dīn kəryo kərən pərəb arəbh. ...
pṛɪtham kṛɪpə kər rakh kər guru gobīd udar,
ṭəka' kərə bəkhṣṣṣ təb mo ko saṭh həjər,
tā ko ayas payke kərən pərəv mē kin,
bhakha ərəth vɪcɪṭṛ kər sune sukəvɪ pərbin."
ashirvad—

"kayəm kuber sat sayər sumeru jəlo
kɪrətɪ kərən ki kərən əvgahbi,
jəlo pən pənəg prəbəl puhni ke bhar

¹Rupees; silver coins.

parəθ ko jəlbə purkharəθ sərəhbi,
 jəlbə ʃɪvʌlɪtə' su kəvɪ həsram kəhe
 jəlbə ram ravən ko ramayən cahbi,
 jəlbə dhruv dhərənɪ tərən tej raje jəg
 tɔlə ʃri gobɪd ʃɪgh tere sis sahbi."

ਹੰਸਲੀ (hāslī) *Skt* ਅੰਸਲੀ. a bone below the neck and above the chest; collar bone. 2 See ਹੰਸਲੀ. **ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨ** (hāsvahən) Brahma, who rides a swan.

ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨੀ (hāsvahni) Sarasvati.

ਹੰਸ ਵੰਸ (hās vās) swan's clan (sun). 2 sacred clan, pure clan.

ਹੰਸਾ (hāsa) who own a swan or has a swan; Brahma. "tace hāsa səgle jəna."—*dhāna namdev*. 2 human soul. "hāsa sərvar kal sərɪr."—*gəu kabir*. 3 opposite of ਸੇਹੋ. ਹੰ (I) ਸਾ (he). "nanək sohā hāsa jəpu japəhu."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ (hāsavətar) incarnation of Vishnu who existed in the guise of a swan. There is a story in the thirteenth chapter of eleventh Sakandh of Bhagvat that Sankadiks questioned Brahma about the enlightenment of the soul. When Brahma began to ponder for an answer then Vishnu in the guise of a swan provided them metaphysical knowledge.

ਹੰਸੀ (hāsi) female swan. ਹੰਸਨੀ

ਹੰਸੁ (hāsu) See ਹੰਸ. 2 See ਹੰਸਾ. "hāsu hetu lobhu kopu care nədiā əgɪ."—*var majh m 1*. 3 conscience. "kara hāsu nirməlu dəɪɪ səcə jəpu."—*maru solhe m 3*. 4 human soul.

ਹੰਸੁਲਾ (hāsula) swan's son; young swan. "bəgule te phunɪ hāsula hovə."—*bəsət m 1*.

ਹੰਸੇਸੁਰੀ (hāsesuri) goddess of swan. Sarasvati, who rides a swan. "kɪ hāsesuri he."—*dətt*.

ਹੰਕ (hāk) *adj* proud, haughty, egoist. "bhɪre bhumɪ hākə."—*VN*. 2 *n* call, entreaty for help. 3 monosyllabic response, indicating a listener's attention or concurrence. 4 pride.

ਹੰਕੀ (hāki) *adj* proud, haughty. "māde an hāki."—*VN*.

ਹੰਫ਼ (hāḡ) *P* ھف army, military. See ਸਰਹੰਫ਼.

ਹੰਫ਼ਤਾ (hāḡta) See ਅਹੰਤਾ.

ਹੰਫ਼ਾਮ (hāḡam) *P* ھف n time, occasion.

ਹੰਫ਼ਾਮਾ (hāḡama) *P* ھف n community of people. 2 war, battle. 3 expedition. "bəhut bəɾəkh ko huɪ hāḡama."—*GPS*. See ਹੰਫ਼ਾਮਾ.

ਹੰਫ਼ੁਰਾ (hāḡura) See ਹੰਫ਼ੁਰਾ. "ləe ləʃɪɾka det hāḡura."—*NP*.

ਹੰਘ (hāḡh) *n* capability, strength, vigour.

ਹੰਘਈ (hāḡhəi) strong, capable. "kən koi kəḡhɪ nə hāḡhəi."—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. 'None dares hear a calumny.'

ਹੰਘੁਰਾ (hāḡhura) See ਹੰਫ਼ੁਰਾ and ਹੰਘੁਰਾ.

ਹੰਜੀ (hāji) only if, boatman, oarsman, rower.

ਹੰਜੀਰ (hājir) See ਅੰਜੀਰ. 2 See ਹੰਜੀਰਾ.

ਹੰਜੀਰਾ (hājirā) ھف *Skt* गण्डमाला. Scrofula. The causes of this disease are :

Disturbance in the digestive system, infection of blood inherited from the semen and blood of addicted parents suffering from syphilis, living in dirty place and eating rotten and stale food etc.

Due to this disease, hard swollen glands are formed around the throat, sometimes these burst and start oozing. Sometimes these glands spread to armpits and chest. To escape this disease, digestive system should function properly. Things causing indigestion be avoided. Things prepared from the buds of bauhinia vaiegata and black grams are useful.

Eating medicinal nuts like hərəs, drinking essence of china-root and decoction of ਮੁੰਡੀ ਬੂਟੀ (a medicinal plant common in eastern and central Punjab) and the bark of neem tree is very useful.

Decoction of the root of barna tree mixed with honey is very effective. Following are some good ointments for scrofula:

¹Ganga.

Take saphed kasgari 6 mashas, sādthur (red oxide of lead or mercury) two tolas, ten tolas of sesame oil; cook these things on low flame in an iron pot, make an ointment and apply it on glands whether dry or oozing after washing them with decoction of leaves of nīm margosa tree azadirachta indica.

Take leaves of cotton plant, margosa tree, castor oil tree and of bhāgra weighing one chāṭāg grounded in 3 chāṭāg mustard oil, 4 tolas of wax and cook in iron pan. When cooked properly, make the ointment and apply on the glands.

White mustard seeds, seeds of suhājana, of hemp junica, seeds of linseed barley, reddish seed be grounded in sour butter milk for applying on the glands.

"huti hājirā gar mahī tahī,

det brikhad mīṭat so nahī."—GPS.

ਹੰਜ [hāj], ਹੰਝ [hājh] *n* swan. "aī ulthe hāj."—*s fārid*. 2 heron. "kel kārāde hāj no."—*s fārid*. 3 wild goose.

ਹੰਝ [hājh] *n* tears. "dukḥ hājhu rove."—BG.

ਹੰਝੀਆ [hāḍia] See ਹੰਝੀ. "sīr mūdīt hē hāḍia jese."—GPS.

ਹੰਝੂਰ [hāḍur] or ਹੰਝੂਰ [hīḍur] Now this is the name of the princely state of Nalagarh. Ajit Chand of Kahlur dynasty conquered Nalagarh and made it his capital. In history about Guru Gobind Singh, it is referred to as Kahlur only. See ਭੀਮਚੰਦ.

ਹੰਝੂਰੀਆ [hāḍuria] who is related to hāḍur. 2 resident of hāḍur.

ਹੰਝ [hādh], ਹੰਝਣ [hāḍhāṇ], ਹੰਝਨਿ [hāḍhāṇi] *Skt* हिण्डन *n* wander, roam. "hāḍhāṇi kārma bahre."—*var majh m 1*. "hāḍhe un katarida pedha loṛe pāṭu."—*s fārid*. "kaītu garābī hāḍhie?"—*var asa*. 2 writing. 3 wielding, supporting.

ਹੰਝਾਉਣਾ [hāḍhauna] *v* to delude, rotate.

2 wield, wear.

ਹੰਝਿਆਯਾ [hāḍhiaya] See ਹੰਝਿਆਯਾ.

ਹੰਝਿਕੈ [hāḍhikē] *adv* travelling, wandering. "carī gavaia hāḍhikē."—*s fārid*.

ਹੰਝ [hāt] *Skt* हन्त. part joy. 2 grief, pain. 3 so far, now. 4 It is obligatory for Hindus to say 'hāt' while offering food to a guest for religious purposes. See ਕਾਤਯਾਯਨ ਖੰਡ 13 § 12. 5 See ਹਤ. "dokḥ sabbhe hi hāt."—*majh dīnreṇ*. ਸਰਵੇ ਦੇਸਾ ਹਤਾ: 6 *Skt* हन्त. killer, destroyer. "sarāb papa hāt jiu."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਹੰਝਕਾਰ [hāḍkar], ਹੰਝਕਾਰੀ [hāḍkari] *adj* destroyer, who devastates. "prabhāsen ke pran ko hāḍkari."—*carītr 286*. 2 *Skt* हन्तकार *n* food kept aside after uttering hāt. See ਹੰਝ 4. 3 sound of bliss.

ਹੰਝਨਾ [hāṭna] *n* bodily pride, corporeal vanity. 2 destroyer. "tīagi hōme hāṭna."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਹੰਝਾ [hāta], ਹੰਝਾਰ [hātar], ਹੰਝਿ [hātri] *Skt* हन्त. *adj* killer, assassin. "jiu hāta mīrgah."—*var asa*. "sarāb-hāta."—*japu*. 2 hāta is also used for ahāta.

ਹੰਝਾ [hāda] See ਹੰਝਕਾਰ 2. 2 genitive case part of. "jās hāda baṇ."—*var ram 3*.

ਹੰਝਾਲ [hādal] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ. 2 *Al* son of emperor Babar, who was born in 1518 and died in 1551. His grave is near Babar's tomb.

ਹੰਝਾਲੀਏ [hādalie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹੰਨ [hān] *v* are. 2 ਹੰ-ਨਾ are not?

ਹੰਨਾ [hāna] *n* pommel, usually the rounded part that sticks out at the front of a saddle on which the bridle is hung.

ਹੰਨੀ [hāni] plural of hē. are. "te guṇ me tāni hāni."—*suhi m 1*.

ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹੀ [hāne hāne badshahi], ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਮੀਰੀ [hāne hāne miri] chieftainship for every cavalry soldier. Each rider is his own lord. "hāne hāne badshahi bhogte māhanīye."—*PP*. "hāne hāne in ki miri."—*PP*.

ਹੰਨੇਬੰਡ [hānebāḍ], ਹੰਨੇਵੰਡ [hānevāḍ] a division

which is done for each rider; each rider's equal share. If hundred riders conquered an area it would be divided into hundred parts. The division of wealth and other things is done in the same manner. See ਕਾਠੀ ਵੰਡ.

ਹੰਬਲੀ [hābli] See ਹੰਬਲੀ.

ਹੰਬੀਰ [hābir] See ਹੰਬੀਰ. 2 egoistic hero; a conceited warrior. "hahle hābir."—*ramav.*

ਹੰਬੇ [hābe] bangar part yes; right; true. It is true. certainly. See ਵਣਹੰਬੇ.

ਹੰਭਲਾ [hābhla] ਅਹੰ-ਭਲਾ courage. 2 impulse to exert oneself, enterprise. 3 desire; zeal.

ਹੰਭੀ [hābhi] ਅਹੰ ਅਪਿ me too. See ਹੰ.

ਹੰਭੇ [hābhe] See ਹੰਭੇ.

ਹੰਯਾ [hāyā] *Skt* ह्यद्वा *adv* here, hither. "te hyā aī prabhū kahīvaē."—*VN.* "ese kaha sabb hyā nā īko."—*krisan.*

ਹੰਸ [hras] *Skt* ह्रस् *vr* decrease, become less, abate, utter.

ਹੰਸੁ [hrasv] *Skt* ह्रस्व *adj* short. 2 one matra character. 3. dwarf, short-statured.

ਹੰਦ [hrad] *Skt* ह्रद *n* rhythm, beat. 2 sound, noise.

ਹੰਸ [hras] *Skt* ह्रास *n* deficiency loss, subtraction.

ਹਿ [hri] *Skt* ह् *vr* take, steal, destroy, adopt, collect.

ਹਿਸ [hriṣ] *vr* be happy, tell lie, get excited.

ਹਿਸੀਕ [hriṣik] *Skt* हृषीक *senses* which get pleasure from indulgence.

ਹਿਸੀਕੇਸ [hriṣik] *Skt* हृषीकेश the Creator, who is the inspirer of senses.

ਹਿਸੁ [hriṣṭ] *Skt* हृष्ट *adj* happy, glad, pleased.

ਹਿਸੁ ਖੁਸੁ [hriṣṭ puṣṭ] *Skt* हृष्ट पुष्ट. happy and fit.

ਹਿਖੀਕ [hriṣhik] See ਹਿਸੀਕ.

ਹਿਤ [hrit] *Skt* हृत *adj* stole. 2 snatched.

ਹਿਦ [hrid], ਹਿਦਯ [hriday] mind, heart. 2 chest, breast.

ਹਿਦਯ ਰਾਮ [hriday ram] See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਿਦਾ [hrida] See ਹਿਦਯ.

ਹਿਦੇ [hride] See ਹਿਦਯ. 2 in the mind, in the heart. "hride kapaṭu mukh gīani."—*sor kabir.* 2 in the chest, in the breast.

ਹਿਦੇਸੰਘਾਤ [hridesāghat] shock to the heart. Heart is wounded in many ways: by a stone, stick, a blow with clinched fist or due to a fall. In the same manner, separation from a relative, some sad and horrifying news can give a blow to the heart. So due to this the heart gets a shock. It should be treated accordingly.

The person whose heart suffers from excessive drinking, due to eating too much of spices or due to hard work, should take nourishing food to strengthen it and remain happy.

The damage to the heart can be cured by eating calcinatch horn of a black buck mixed with cow's clarified butter in small quantities. "ardhisra ar hridesāghata."—*cāritr 405.*

ਹੀ [hari] *Skt* ह्री *vr* feel shy. 2 abashment, shame. 3 carry, steal, destroy, forsake, prevent, collect, snatch.

ਹੇਸ [hreṣ] *Skt* ह्रेष् *vr* neigh, go, slip.

ਹੇਸਾ [hreṣa] *Skt* ह्रेषा *n* neighing of a horse, neigh, whinny.

ਹਲਾਦ [hlad] *Skt* ह्लाद् *vr* enjoy; be happy; rejoice loudly. 2 *n* bliss, happiness. See ਅਹਲਾਦ.

ਹਲਾਦਕ [hladək] rejoicing. 2 who gives happiness.

ਹਲ [hval] *Skt* हल् *vr* tremble; be enchanted.

ਹਾਂ [hvā] *adv* there, thither, at that place.

ਹਾਨ [hvan] *Skt* ह्वान *n* invocation, call, entreaty.

ਹੈ [hve] *Skt* *vr* call, beg, challenge.

ਹੈ [hve] ਅਸੂ, be. 2 *adv* being.



ਕ [kəkka] sixth character of Punjabi script, articulated at the velum. *Skt* *n* Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kamdev. 4 sun. 5 light. 6 fire. 7 air. 8 Yam, the god of death. 9 soul, conscience. 10 body. 11 time. 12 wealth. 13 peacock. 14 word, sound. 15 knot. 16 See ਕੈ. 17 *adj* who does. In this situation it comes at the end of the compound words, i.e. ਜਪਕ, ਸੇਵਕ etc. 18 *part* also used in place of ਕੁ. See ਕਰੂਪੀ. 19 also short for ਇਕ i.e. ਕਲਾਜੇ (ਇੱਕ ਲਾਜੇ).
 ਕਉ [kau] postposition for the dative case; to, for. "kripa jālu dehi nanak sarig kau."—*sohila*. "nam ki baḍai daigur ramdas kau."—*savaye m 4 ke*. See ਕੋ.
 ਕਉਸ [kaus] *P* کوش *Skt* ਕੋਸ਼ੀ *n* pair of shoes. "jini akas kulah siri kini kause sapot piyala."—*bher namdev*. 2 pair of wooden sandals. See ਕੋਸ.
 ਕਉਸਕ [kausək] See ਕੋਸ਼ਿਕ.
 ਕਉਸਲ [kausəl] See ਕੋਸਲ and ਕੋਸ਼ਲ.
 ਕਉਸਲਿਸ [kauslis] See ਕੋਸਲਿਸ.
 ਕਉਕ ਬੰਦਰ [kauk bādar] See ਕੋਕ ਬੰਦਰ.
 ਕਉਚ [kauc] See ਕਵਚ.
 ਕਉਡਾ [kauḍa] See ਕੋਡਾ. 2 small seashells, cowries. See ਕਉਡੀ. "kauḍa qarət hire jari."—*g3d namdev*. 'While throwing cowries, the gambler watches his move intently.'
 ਕਉਡੀ [kauḍi] *Skt* कपर्दीका *n* cowrie (used as money). "kauḍi kauḍi jorət."—*guj m 5*. 2 chest-bone.
 ਕਉਣ [kaun], ਕਉਣੁ [kaunu] *pron* an interrogative: who, which. "kaun kaun apradhi bakhstānu piare."—*sor m 3*. "kaunu su giāni kaunu su bākta."—*majh a m 5*.

ਕਉਤਕ [kautək] *Skt* कौतुक *n* desire. 2 spectacle. 3 action that enraptures the mind. "kautək koḍ tamasā."—*var jet*. 4 a wonder.
 ਕਉਤਕਹਾਰ [kautək-har] *adj* who performs a miracle. "soi ram sabbhe kahe soi kautək-har."—*s kabir*.
 ਕਉਤਾ [kauta] See ਕਵਿਤਾ. 2 *adj* performer of a miracle. 3 who amuses people by doing mimicry. "kapri kaute jaguta."—*sri a m 5*.
 ਕਉਧ [kaudh] See ਕੌਧ.
 ਕਉਧਨ [kaudhan] See ਕੌਧਨ.
 ਕਉਨ [kaun] ਕਉਨੁ [kaunu] who, which. See ਕਉਣ. "kaun karam bidia kahu kesi?"—*sor m 9*. 2 any, some. "ban bic gae din kaune."—*krisan*. '...some day went to the forest.'
 ਕਉਬਚਿਤਿ [kaubciti] *sen* ਕੋ-ਅਬ-ਚਿੱਤ ਵਿੱਚ to- now- in the mind. "maia kaubciti dhərau."—*dhana a m 5*. 'nurturing the idea of wealth in the mind.'
 ਕਉਰ [kaur] *n* morsel, mouthful. 2 prince. 3 See ਕੌਰ.
 ਕਉਰਉ [kaurau] See ਕਉਰਾ. 2 See ਕੌਰਵ.
 ਕਉਰਪਾਲ [kaurpal] See ਕੌਰਪਾਲ.
 ਕਉਰਵ [kaurav] See ਕੌਰਵ.
 ਕਉਰਾ [kaura] *adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. "oh kade na bole kaura."—*suhī chāt m 5*. "āmrit kaura bikhia miṭhi."—*ram m 5*.
 ਕਉਰਾਇ [kaurai], ਕਉਰਾਪਨ [kaurapan] *n* bitterness, pungency, acidity. "mukhi miṭhi khai kaurai."—*prabha a m 5*. "kaurapan tau na jai."—*sor kabir*.
 ਕਉਰੀ [kauri] See ਕਉਡੀ. 2 *adj* bitter, pungent. 3 *n* embrace, hug.

ਕਉਲ [kəul], or ਕਉਲੁ [kəulu] *n* lotus-shaped bowl; drinking vessel. 2 *Skt* ਕਮਲ "kəulu tu hē kavīa tu hē."—*sri m* 1. 3 heart of the size of the lotus-bud; mind. "mānmuḥ udha kəulu hē, na tiṣu bhagatī nā nau."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. 4 *A* جُزْ word of honour, utterance, promise. "putri kəul nā palio."—*var ram* 3. 5 a bite, mouthful, morsel. 6 See ਕੋਲ.

ਕਉਲਸਰ [kəulsər] See ਕੋਲਸਰ.

ਕਉਲਨਾਭਿ [kəulnabhi] See ਕੋਲਨਾਭਿ.

ਕਉਲਾ [kəula] *Skt* ਕਮਲਾ *n* Lakshmi, whose abode is in the lotus. "seve cārān nīṭ kəula."—*var kan* *m* 4. 2 See ਕੋਲਾ.

ਕਉਲਾਸਣ [kəulasəṇ] See ਕਮਲਾਸਨ. 2 according to Ratanmala, the location of the ultimate stage, which is the seat of the Creator. See ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ.

ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ [kəulasəṇi] (that) whose seat is lotus-shaped; ultimate spiritual realisation, in which, according to the yogic doctrine, the Supreme Being is poised. 2 the Supreme Creator, who is poised on the seat of the ultimate spiritual realisation. "purīa sātī uparī kaulasāṇi."—*rātānmala bhāno*. 'The Supreme Being transcends seven orders and stages.'

ਕਉਲਾਸਨ [kəulasən] See ਕਮਲਾਸਨ.

ਕਉਲਾਰ [kəular] *Skt* ਕੈਰਵ *n* blue lotus, water-lily, red lotus. "cād dekhi bigasāhi kəular."—*bāsāt* *m* 5.

ਕਉਲਾਲੀ [kəulali] *Skt* ਕੁਮੁਦਾਲੀ *n* row of blue lotuses. "kəulali surajmukhi lakkh kəval khīṛde rāsiale."—*BG*.

ਕਉਲੁ [kəulu] See ਕਉਲ.

ਕਉਤਰਣਿ [kəurəṭāṇi], ਕਉਤੱਤਨ [kəurəṭtān] *n* bitterness, acidity. "bikhe kəurəṭāṇi sēgāl mahi."—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5.

ਕਉੜਾ [kəuṛa] *adj* bitter, pungent. 2 neglected, ignored. "kəuṛa kīse nā jēgāi."—*var biha* *m* 4. 3 *n* a subcaste of the Bahujai Khatri. 4 a Jatt subcaste.

ਕਉੜੀ [kəuṛi] See ਕਉੜੀ. 2 *adj* bitter, pungent,

acid.

ਕਉਆ [kəua] *Skt* ਕਾਕ *n* crow. "kəua kaha kəpur cārāe."—*asa kəbir*. 2 creature given to sensuality. "jəgu kəua namu nāhi citi."—*asa kəbir*. 3 See ਕਉਆਕਾਗ. 4 See ਫੀਲੁ. 5 a reed like the stick of a weaver's warp. "phasī panī so kəua lāe."—*cārīṭr* 93. 'handled the warps of one hundred sticks.'

ਕਉਆਕਾਗ [kəuakag] *Skt* कव्यादकाग a crow that feeds on carrion. "kəua kag kəu āmrīṭurās paie."—*guj* *m* 4.

ਕਉਸਕ [kəusək] See ਕੋਸਿਕ.

ਕਉਧਤ [kəudhət] See ਕੋਧਿਤ.

ਕਉਮਾਰੀ [kəumari] See ਕੋਮਾਰੀ.

ਕਈ [kəi] *did*. "tēsi bīdh kəi."—*GV* 6. 2 *adj* many, numerous. "kəi jānām bhāe kīṭ pātāga."—*gəu* *m* 5.

ਕਸ [kəs] *adv* how, what for, in which way. "ram kahāt jān kəs nā tārē?"—*gəu namdev*. 2 *n* bark of a tree like acacia, which can be separated by pulling from the trunk. "kəri kəṛṇi kəs paie."—*asa* *m* 1. Its root is ਕਸੀਦਨ 3 *Skt* कस whip. 4 *Skt* कस hone, grindstone, whetstone. 5 criterion, touchstone. 6 test, examination. 7 *P* كس attraction, pull. See ਕਸਮਕਸ. Used after a word, it means 'a puller', i.e. ਜਰੀਬਕਸ 8 *P* كس pron someone, somebody. "kəs nes dāstāgīr."—*tīlāg* *m* 1. 9 See ਕਸਣਾ. "tuphāgān me gulī ka kəs marāt."—*GPS*. See ਕਸਿ. 10 short for ਕਸਾਯ (ਕਸੈਲਾ) as in "pīṭāl kahē de bhāde vīcc dāhi kəs gai hē." 11 short for ਕਣਸ. See ਕਣਸ.

ਕਸਉਟੀ [kəsəuṭi] *Skt* कसपटी. *n* flat slate of black stone of a special kind, on which is tested the purity of gold by rubbing it; whetstone. 2 trial, examination. "ram kəsəuṭi so sāhe jo mārjīva hoī."—*s kəbir*.

ਕਸਕ [kəsək] *n* shooting pain, pang. 2 old enmity. 3 jealousy. 4 attraction, fascination. 5 See ਟਸਕ. ਕਸਕਣਾ [kəsəkṇa], ਕਸਕਨਾ [kəsəkna] *v* prick, rankle, pierce. "nīs dīn kāsakāt hē mān

mero."—GPS.

कसकर [kaskər], कसकार [kaskar] See कसकर.

कसट [kasəṭ] *Skt* कसृ *n* grief, pain. 2 crisis, trouble.

कसटकरि [kasəṭkəri] *n* which causes pain; poison.—*sānāma*.

कसटवार [kasəṭvar] कसुवार. a princely state to the east of Kashmir. King Dashrath's queen Kaikai was the daughter of the king of this state. In the ancient scriptures, this place is mentioned also as Kekay.

In 1687 AD the Rajput king of this state embraced Islam after a treaty with Aurangzeb. Now it is a part of the Jammu state. See कसदार.

कसटवारी [kasəṭvari] *adj* citizens of Kasatwar.

"kaṭe kašmīri haṭhe kaṣaṭvari."—*kalki*.

कसटुआर [kaṣṭuar], कसदार [kasəṭvar] See कसटवार.

"gaṇ yaḥi bhāyo kaṣaṭvar rūṣpā. jīh kekāyī dham suta suprabhā."—*ramav*.

कसटा [kasṇa] *Skt* कसृ *v* pull. 2 tie securely. 3 press; hammer. 4 dry by frying in clarified butter.

कसत [kasəṭ] *adj* tight. 2 In Shastarnammala some ignorant writer has written kasəṭ in place of haṣəṭ. "kasəṭ karikar prītham kaḥi pun ari sabaḍ sunai". The actual text is "haṣəṭ karikar prītham kaḥi". haṣəṭ and karikar-ari stand for a sword, which can chop off an elephant's trunk.

कसतुरा [kaṣtura], कसतुरि [kaṣturi] कसतुरिका [kaṣturika] कसतुरी [kaṣturi] *Skt* कस्तूरी मृग, कस्तूरिका, कस्तूरी deer of a particular breed whose navel secretes fragrant fluid. musk-deer.

It is smaller than a deer of the red-brown species and lives in cool places, especially on high mountains. The aftereffect of deermusk is hot and wet and it is used in preparing many medicines. *L Moschus Moschiferus*.

Poets are of the view that this deer, fascinated by the fragrance of musk present in its own navel, nurtures an illusion that the

scent comes from the jungle and gets tired of running in search of it. This illustration applies to those who, not realising that the soul is identical with eternal bliss, seek joy in worldly pleasures. "jīu kaṣturi mīrāgu nā jaṇe."—*var* *sor m 3*. "kaṣturi kūgu āgaru cādan."—*sri m 1*.

कसद [kasəd] *A* كسر *n* resolution, thought, resolve.

कसना [kasna] See कसटा.

कसनि [kasəni] *n* a rope or lace with which an object is securely tied. "kasəni bəhəṭari lagi taḥi."—*bəṣāṭ kabir*. Here the reference is to the seventy-two veins.

कसनीज [kaṣniz] *P* كسنيج or كسنيج coriander. See पनीज.

कसब [kasəb] कैसे-अब how-now. "chuṭe kaṣəb ləḡan ləḡ gai."—*cāritr 289*. 2 *A* كسب *n* profession, occupation, work. "is brabər or bhəḡəṭi nāḥi jo kaṣəb karke bādgi kare."—*prem* *sumarag*. 3 condemnable deed.

कसबा [kaṣba] *A* قصب *n* town. 2 handpump, water tap.

कसबी [kaṣbi] *adj* resident of a town; of a town, related to a town. 2 professional. See कसब 2. 3 one who does condemnable work. See कसब 3.

कसम [kasəṃ] *A* قسم *n* oath, vow. 2 resolution. 3 *P* کشم I will pull.

कसमकस [kaṣəṃkaṣ] *P* کشمکش *n* struggle, tussle.

कसमल [kaṣmāl], कसमल [kaṣmālu] *Skt* कसल *n* loss of consciousness; a fit. 2 sin, vice. "simāri simāri kaṣmāl sabb haṭu re."—*gāṇ m 9*.

कसमिन [kaṣmin] कस्मिन् seventh declension: in which. "kaṣmin śāstrā prāvṛitti diḥ?"—*GPS*. "he dvī, tava kaṣimān śāstre prāvṛittrh?" "O! Brahmin in which branch of knowledge are you adept?"

कसमीर [kaṣmīr] *Skt* कसमीर an enchanting region in the north-west of India, 84,258 square miles in area with a population of 32,20,518. To the north of Kashmir is the Himalayan mountain

range, to its south are Jehlum and Gujarat etc, to the west are Hazara and Rawalpindi and to the east is Tibet.

King Lalitaditya was a renowned ruler of Kashmir who expanded his empire by defeating the king of Kanauj in 740 AD. Martand temple, which Yashovardhan got built, is famous all over the world, but only its ruins are to be seen now.

In the 14th century, a large number of Kashmiri people got converted to Islam.

Emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir into the Mughal empire in 1587 AD. Jahangir made lots of efforts to enhance its beauty. After Aurangzeb, there was turmoil in Kashmir for a long time. In the middle of the 18th century, it became independent of the Mughal rule. At last in 1819 (5 Saun Sammat 1876) Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered it. After the Anglo-Sikh War, Gulab Singh bought it in 1846 AD.¹ Now it is a part of the Jammu state, Srinagar with as its capital. It is at a height of 5276 feet from the sea level. Its saffron and heavily embroidered shawls are very famous. Here beautiful engravings are done on wood. Its fruit are very sweet. In Raj Tarangini, Kalhan, the poet, has penned the history of Kashmir in a style that is so elegant.

Following are the places rendered sacred by visits of the Gurus:

1 Guru Nanak Dev visited the city of Srinagar, and made Shankracharya mountain his seat, but such being the apathy of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been erected here.

2 There is a beautiful pool near a mount beyond Gulmarg. The Guru visited this place also.

3 Guru Nanak Dev also visited Harmukh Ganga, which is between Srinagar and

Baramula on the other bank of Jehlum.

4 Kaliyan Sar, where there is a spring of pure water, was rendered sacred with a visit by the Guru. Bhai Mohar Singh of Punsh has got a gurdwara built over here. This place is seven miles away from the 38th milestone on the metalled Kashmir road.

5 Three miles from Dumel Parao, on the confluence of Kisan Ganga and Jehlum is Naluchhi village, which Guru Hargobind visited. A gurdwara has been built here, where every Sunday and on the occasion of Baisakhi a fair is held.

6 In Baramula there is a holy place where Guru Hargobind set his foot. See ਬਾਰਾਮੁਲਾ.

7 A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is also situated at Kathi gate in Srinagar. He stayed here while on a visit to bless Mai Bhagbhari. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ.

8 In several villages, where the Guru stayed, there are places known as *thəra saħīb*.

ਕਸਮੀਰਘਾਸ [kasmirghas], ਕਸਮੀਰਜ [kasmiraj] grass of the Kashmir; saffron. "kasmirghas ghorət subas."—*mānu*.

ਕਸਮੀਰੀ [kasmirī] *adj* of Kashmir state, related to Kashmir, Kashmiri.

ਕਸਰ [kəsər] 1 *n* deficiency, loss. 2 part, portion, section. 3 act of breaking. 4 a muslim tribe in the Rawalpindi area from which many villages have come to be known as Balaksar.

ਕਸਰਤ [kəsərət] 1 *n* exercise, practice, toil. 2 *n* profusion, abundance.

ਕਸਵਟੀ [kəsvəṭi], ਕਸਵੱਟੀ [kəsvəṭṭi] ਕਸਪੱਟੀ. See ਕਸਵੁਟੀ. "mānu ramī kəsvəṭi laia."—*asa chāt m* 4.

ਕਸਾ [kasa] *Skt* ਕਸਾ *n* rope, fastener. 2 whip, lash. "kəṣṭ narak ko kasa dīkhavən kīrye."—*NP*. "kər kasa kuṭhare."—*akal*.

ਕਸਾਉ [kəsau] *n* tightness, pull.

ਕਸਾਇ [kəsaɪ] *Skt* ਕਸਾਯ *adj* astringent.

¹See Gulab Singh 5.

2 catechu-coloured, saffron-coloured. 3 *n* astringent substance. 4 gum. 5 kalyug, evil era. कसादी [kəsai] *n* act of pulling. 2 attraction, fascination. "səbādī suhai prem kəsai."—*vād chāt m 3*. "əkhi premī kəsai."—*var kan m 4*. "hərī premī kəsai."—*var guj l m 3*. 3 *A* قسائی is also correct and its root is قس (hard-heartedness) meaning a butcher.

कसास [kəsas] *n* admonition, punishment. "səhīde bəhūt kəsas."—*məgo*. See कसाम.

कसाब [kəsab] *A* قصاب *n* slaughterer, butcher.

कसाबि [kəsabi] butcher (in the nominative case). See कसाब. "māha kəsabi churi sətīpai."—*ram m 5*. 'The indignant butcher threw away the knife of violence.'

कसाव [kəsar] *Skt* कृसर *n* pājiri, a preparation of flour, roasted in clarified butter and made sweet with sugar. See कसाव. 2 See कसीर.

कसाला [kəsala] *n* कसु trouble, botheration. "anbe het kəsala kyō tum jhala?"—*GPS*. 2 *A* كسل laziness.

कसि [kəsī] securely. See कस 9. 2 See कसी. 3 *adv* after warning or testing. "ape kis hi kəsī bəkhse."—*maru sohle m l*. 4 after pulling, after rubbing. "kəsī kəsavēti laie."—*asa ə m l*.

कसिआउडा [kəsiauda] *v* for eatables to get astringent in a utensil of bronze. 2 get astringent.

कसिस् [kəsīs] *P* کشش *n* attraction, pull, gravitation.

कसिकार [kəsīkar] See कसगार. "kasmir kəsīkar kəbaj kabul ko kino."—*cārītr 217*.

कसिपु [kəsipu] *Skt* कसिपु *n* a mattress made from straw. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 cot, bedstead. 4 diet; food got from different households. 5 clothes, attire. 6 See कसप.

कसी [kəsi] *n* spade; implement for digging soil. 2 subdistributary of a canal. 3 *v* past tense of कसट.

कसीस [kəsis] *n* attraction, pull, gravitation. 2 *Skt*

कसीस an acrid liquid flowing from a mine, used for separating gold dissolved in acid, and helpful in testing the specific quality of steel. Sulphas ferri.

कसीदगी [kəsidgi] *P* کشیدگی *n* pulling. 2 annoyance.

कसीदन [kəsidan] *P* کشیدن *v* embroider; draw.

कसीदा [kəsidā] *P* کشیده *n* embroidered. 2 *n* embroidered (flower etc.) with a needle on cloth. "kədhī kəsida pəhīrahī colī."—*bəsāt m l*. 3 *A* قصبه *adj* thick, dense. 4 *n* a poetic composition in which the verse is closely interwoven, which should not have fewer than 15 stanzas. "kəryo kəsida peṣ guru ke."—*GPS*.

कसीर [kəsir] *Skt* किंसार *n* sharp bristles growing on the ears of corn as rice, barley or wheat etc; awn. 2 *A* کسیر *adj* broken, disintegrated. 3 *A* کثیر lots of; in excess; abundant.

कसीरा [kəsira], कसीरो [kəsiro] *n* one fourth of a paisa. 2 पेल [dhela] half a pice. "kamuk mātr kəsire ke kam nē."—*VN*. "kəḍḍh kəsira sōpra ravidas gūga di bhēṭa."—*BG*.

कसु [kasu] See कस. 2 pain, warning. "drum sēpur jīu nīve khavē kasu."—*savēye m 2 ke*. '...like a tree laden with fruit bends and has to suffer the onslaught of stones.'

कसुध [kasudh] impure, adulterated. See कसुध.

कसुंभ [kasūbh], कसुंभरा [kasūbhra], कसुंभा [kasūbha] *Skt* कुसुम्भ *n* flame; a plant which has flame-coloured flower and hard core like saffron. Its red colour is gaudy, but fades fast in the sun and in water. In Gurbani, the glitter of material things is compared with this colour. "kuṛa rāg kəsūbh ka."—*sri m 3*. "həthu nē laī kəsūbhre jālī jasi dhola."—*suhi fərid*. See कसि. 2 a reddish brown distillate or juice of opium, used extensively in Rajputana. "pan dāraī kəsūbhro ruro."—*cārītr III*. 'liquor mixed with opium sap.'

कसुंभारि [kasūbharī] *adj* having the colour of a kusūbh flower. 2 with the colour of kusūbh,

suggestive of flamboyant and false things. See ਕਸੁਤਾਇਲੇ.

ਕਸੁਤ [kəsut] See ਕੁਸੁਤ.

ਕਸੁਦਨ [kəsudən] *P* كسودن *v* untie.

ਕਸੁਰ [kəsur] See ਕੁਸੁਰ.

ਕਸੇ [kəse] *P* كسے *pron* someone.

ਕਸੇਰਾ [kəsera] *Skt* कासर *n* grasscutter. 2 *Skt* कांसजकार one who makes bronze utensils.

ਕਸੈਲਾ [kəsela] See ਕਸਾਇ.

ਕਸੌਟੀ [kəsəṭi] See ਕਸਊਟੀ.

ਕਸੰਮਲ [kəsəmāl] See ਕਸਮਲ. "pap kəsəmāl bhāne."—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਕੱਸਪ [kəssəp] *Skt* कश्यप *adj* कश्य (liquor) ਪ (one who drinks); who drinks liquor. 2 *n* son of Brahma's son Marichi reckoned as a Prajapati; whose son was Vaman the deity. "pun dhara brāhm kəssəpəvtar."—*brāhm*. Simritis and Purans mention that Kashyap married Daksh Prajapati's thirteen daughters (Aditi, Diti, Danu, Vinta, Khassa, Kadru, Muni, Krodha, Arishta, Ira, Tamra, Ila and Pradhā). They gave birth to all the living beings of the world. 3 *adj* with dark teeth.

ਕੱਸਪਸੁਤ [kəssəpsut] Kashyap's son, Vaman. 2 Indar. 3 sun. "kəssəpsut niksio."—*GV 6*.

ਕਸਿਤ [kəscit] *Skt* कश्चित् *pron* somebody, anybody.

ਕਸ੍ਤ [kəst] *Skt* *n* suffering, ache.

ਕਸ੍ਤਰਿਪੁ [kəstripu] sword—*sənama*. 2 ambrosia, nectar.

ਕਸ੍ਤਵਾਰ [kəstvar] See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ and ਕਸਦਾਰ.

ਕਸ੍ਤਵਾਰੀਆ [kəstvaria] a Rajput subcaste. Its capital was Kastvar. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਕਸ੍ਤ [kəsy] *Skt* *pron* whose. 2 *ਕਸ੍ਤ* *adj* drawn or sucked through a pipe. 3 *n* liquor, wine.

ਕਸ਼ਪ [kəṣyap] one who drinks liquor. See ਕੱਸਪ.

¹In etymology, paṣyāk is the antonym of kəṣyap. paṣyāk means an observer. In several scriptures, one addicted to drinking is mentioned as kəṣyap. See ਕਸ਼ਪਪਿਪਿਤ.

ਕਸ਼ਪਸੁਤ [kəṣyāpsut] See ਕੱਸਪਸੁਤ.

ਕਸ਼ਪਪੁਰ [kəṣyāp-pur] a major city of Kashmir, now called Srinagar. It was founded by sage Kashyap after killing demon Jalodbhav.

ਕਸ਼ਪਪਿਤ [kəṣyāp-priy] liquor, which is very dear to Kashyap. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 sun etc. dear to Kashyap for being his sons.

ਕਹ [kəh] *adv* where, at what place. "mən, kəh əhəkar əphara?"—*dev m 5*. "gərabh jonɪ kəh avə?"—*nəṭ m 5 2* sometime, any time. "kəh phuləhɪ anəd bɪkhe sog kəb həsno kəb roie."—*dev m 5*. 3 *pron* what. "kəh kərə mula kəh kərə sekh?"—*bher kəbir*. 4 See ਕਹਨ. 5 See ਕਹੌ. 6 *part of*, belonging to. 7 *to*. "əsuraṇ kəh ɪm agya dini."—*səloh*.

ਕਹੌ [kəhə] *suff* for, for the sake of. 2 *to*, for. "guru mənua kəhə kəhyo sudhari."—*VN*.

ਕਹਉ [kəhəu], ਕਹਹੁ [kəhəhu] recite, utter. "kəhəhu gusai mɪlie keh?"—*gəu m 5*. 2 *may I* speak, *may I* recite. "kəhəu kəhə əpni ədhmai."—*toḍi m 9*.

ਕਹਕ [kəhək] *n* cawing of crows. 2 peel of laughter. See ਕਹਕਹਾ.

ਕਹਕਹ ਦੀਵਾਰ [kəhkəh divar] See ਕਹਕਹਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ "jɪs prəkar kəhkəh divar."—*GPS*.

ਕਹਕਹਾ [kəhkəha] *A* كھكھه *n* onom peel of laughter.

ਕਹਕਹਾਟ [kəhkəhaṭ] *n* See ਕਹਕਹਾ. noise of loud laughter. "kəhkəhaṭ kəhū kal sunave."—*cəritr 52*.

ਕਹਕਹਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ [kəhkəha divar] *P* کھکھه دیوار *n* a wall in China, by looking at which one starts laughing loudly. This wall is 1500 miles long, 20 feet high and as many feet wide. At gaps of every 100 yards, strong minarets have been raised. King Sihvangti of China got it built in 213 BC to stop invasions by his Mangol enemies. 2 Now this term is used for very challenging and astonishing tasks. See ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ and ਕਹਕਹ ਦੀਵਾਰ.

ਕਹਲ [kəhəl]. ਕਹਲ [kəhəl] *P* *ਮਿਲ* *n* mixture of mud and chaff used as building material.

ਕਹਣ [kəhən], ਕਹਣਾ [kəhəna] *Skt* ਕਥਨ *n* utterance, statement. “kure kəhən kəhən.”—*var bīla m 3*. “tame kəhīa kəhənu.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. “kəhna sunṇa akəth.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਕਹਣਿ [kəhəni] by uttering, through talking. “kəhəni nā vāda hoī.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਹਣੁ [kəhənu] See ਕਹਣ.

ਕਹਣੇ [kəhəne] through talking, by saying. “kəhəne kəthəni nā bhije gobīdu.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਹਣ [kəhət] *adv* saying, talking. “kəhət sunət kəchu jog nā hou.”—*bavān. 2 A* *ਮੁ* *n* starvation, famine.

ਕਹਣੀ [kəhtai], ਕਹਣਾ [kəhta], ਕਹਣਾ [kəhda] *adj* (one) who speaks, or narrates. 2 speaks, narrates. “kəhtai pəṭṭai sunṇai ek.”—*dhāna a m 1*. “kəhde kəce sunde kəce.”—*anādu*.

ਕਹਨ [kəhən], ਕਹਨਾ [kəhna], ਕਹਨੁ [kəhənu] See ਕਹਣ. “prəbhu kəhən mālən dāhən.”—*kan m 5*. “ustəti kəhənu nā jaī.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਕਹਯੋਨ [kəhyon] See ਕਹਯੋਨ.

ਕਹਰ [kəhar] *A* *ਮੁ* *n* wrath, anger. 2 oppression, tyranny. 3 punishment, penalty. 4 calamity, disaster. 5 suffering.

ਕਹਰਨਾ [kəhərna] *v* groan, cry with pain, beseech for pity. 2 suffer pain. “bāstrā nā pəhīre āhīnīsi kəhre.”—*var asa*. See ਕਹਰ.

ਕਹਰੀ [kəhri] *adj* angry, irate. “māhā bir kəhri dup-hāri ko bhānu mano.”—*cāḍi 1*. 2 *n* a Rajput subcaste.

ਕਹਰੁ [kəharu] See ਕਹਰ. “jəharu kəharu sava pəharu.”—*sava m 1*.

ਕਹਲ [kəhəl] *n* fever, pain. 2 *adj* agitated, nervous. “kurām kəhəl phāniphān naskət he.”—*52 Poets*. ‘The tortoise underneath the earth gets nervous.’ 3 See ਕਹਲ. 4 See ਕਹਿਲ.

ਕਹਲ ਗਾਂਢੀ [kəhəl gāu] a town ten kols to the east of Bhagalpur in Bihar, visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. The gurdwara here is under the

supervision of the chief priest of Patna Sahib. ਕਹਲੂਰ [kəhlur] part of Bilaspur, a feudal state. Its feudal Rajputs originated from Chanderi (Malwa). Bhim Chand, king of Kahlur fought unwarranted battle against the tenth Guru and damaged the country a lot. See ਬਿਲਾਸਪੁਰ and ਭੀਮਚੰਦ.

ਕਹਾ [kəha] said, uttered. 2 *adv* where. *Skt* ਕਹਾ. “kaha sukhel tēbela ghore?”—*asa a m 1*. 3 why, what for. “simrət kəha nāhi.”—*sor m 9*. 4 *pron* whom. “an kəha pəhī javəhu?”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਹਾਂ [kəhā] See ਕਹਾ 2.

ਕਹਾਉਣਾ [kəhauna] *v* get one iterate, make one utter.

ਕਹਾਈ [kəhai] loincloth. See ਕਥਾਈ.

ਕਹਾਹ [kəhah] *n* brouhaha. 2 uproar, lamentation, outcry. “bin bohīth bhe ḍubie piare, kədhī pāi kəhah.”—*sor a m 1*. “bha kəhah ko sēbəd māhāna.”—*NP*.

ਕਹਾਣ [kəhən] *n* discussion, oration. 2 saying, discourse.

ਕਹਾਣੀ [kəhāni] ਕਹਾਣੀ [kəhāni] *n* story, tale. “akəth ki kərahī kəhāni.”—*anādu*.

ਕਹਾਨੇ [kəhāno] *n* narration, context. “srən sunyo sakhī, priti kəhāno.”—*krīṣān*.

ਕਹਾਰ [kəhar] *n* ਕੰ (water) ਹਾਰ (carrier), water carrier. 2 palanquin bearer. 3 *A* *ਮੁ* the Creator, inflicting his wrath upon mean and ignoble persons. “si phāt kəhar satar he.”—*GPS*.

ਕਹਾਵਣ [kəhavan], ਕਹਾਵਣੁ [kəhavanu] See ਕਹਾਉਣਾ. “musəlmaṇu kəhavanu muskəlu.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Claiming to be a true Muslim is arduous.’

ਕਹਾਵਤ [kəhavat], ਕਹਾਵਥ [kəhavəth] *n* proverb, saying. 2 riddle, puzzle. 3 tale. “ua ki kəhi nā jaī kəhavət.”—*sar m 5*. “mānmukh ādhū kəhavəth.”—*maru m 5*.

ਕਹਿ [kəhi] See ਕਹ. 2 to. “prəbhu ju, to kəhi laj hāmari.”—*hājare 10*.

ਕਹਿੰ [kəhi] *adv* where. 2 See ਕਹਿ 2.

ਕਹਿਓ [kəhiō], ਕਹਿਅਉ [kəhiāu], ਕਹਿਆ [kəhiā]

said, told, uttered. "kāhio nā bujhe ādh." —*prabha m 1*. "kāhia nā mane sirī khak chane." —*jet chāt m 5*.

ਕਹਿਸੰਗਾ [kāhisēga] can say, can tell. "ik guṇ nahi prabhu kāhisēga." —*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਹਿਗਲ [kāhigal] See ਕਹਿਗਲ.

ਕਹਿਣਾ [kāhina] v narrate, say. 2 n big spider that weaves a cobweb in the houses. See ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕਹਿਤ [kāhit] See ਕਹਤ. 2 adj said, stated. 3 n utterance. "rāhit kāhit ke sath bādere." —*GPS*. 'through what one says and does.'

ਕਹਿਤਅਹ ਕਹਤੀ [kāhit-ah kāhti] mere utterance; empty statement. "kāhit-ah kāhti suni, rahat ko khusi nā ayhu." —*sāveye m 3 ke*. 2 utterances of the poets.

ਕਹਿਤਾ [kāhita] narrator, spokesman.

ਕਹਿਨਾ [kāhina] See ਕਹਿਣਾ.

ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ [kāhinavāt], ਕਹਿਬਤ [kāhibāt] See ਕਹਾਵਤ.

ਕਹਿਰ [kāhir] See ਕਹਰ.

ਕਹਿਰੀ [kāhiri] See ਕਹਰੀ. 2 See ਟਿਕਹਰੀ. 3 See ਕੇਹਰੀ.

ਕਹਿਲ [kāhil] S mercy, compassion.

ਕਹਿਵਤ [kāhivāt] See ਕਹਾਵਤ. 2 statement, conversation, tête-à-tête. "gur ki kāhivāt sākāl sunai." —*GPS*.

ਕਹੀ [kāhi] stated, told. "upma jat nā kāhi." —*bīla a m 5*. 2 See ਕਸੀ. "kāhi curai." —*GPS*. 3 anybody. "hiau nā thāhe kāhi da." —*s farid*. 4 a practice common with revenue officers in the olden times. Assessors used to go to the fields and after estimating the quantum of the crops got the boundary lines raised between the fields with a spade and noted down their number. This practice was called kāhi karna. 5 also used for plunder, meaning to take stock of the fields without authorization. "nirbhaj kāhi kār avē." —*GV 10*. 6 a group of sappers, who used to go ahead of the army cleaning the path with spade-like implements, was also

called kāhi. E Sappers and Miners. "kāhi chirī turkān lākhi." —*PPP*. 7 See ਕਹੀ. "kāhi nā upje." —*asa kabir*.

ਕਹੀ [kāhi] Skt ਕੁਹਾਪਿ adv at some place, somewhere.

ਕਹੀਅਤ [kāhiat] (used to be) said, stated. "kāhiat das tumara." —*maru m 5*.

ਕਹੁ [kāhu] speak, utter. 2 n speech, tale. "suk sēg raje kāhu kāhi." —*krīśan*. See ਕਹੂੰ.

ਕਹੂੰ [kāhū] adv somewhere, anywhere.

ਕਹੁੰਕ [kāhūk] adv at a particular place. 2 at a particular time.

ਕਹੂੰ [kāhū] See ਕਹੂੰ. "kāhū nā bhije sājām suami." —*dhana m 5*.

ਕਹੁਕ [kāhuk] See ਕਹੁੰਕ. 2 See ਕਹੁਕ.

ਕਹੁਤ [kāhūt] deliver a discourse. "kāhūt beda guṇāt guṇia." —*sāhas m 5*.

ਕਹੁਨ [kāhyon] ਕਹਿਆ-ਉਨ he said. "hiau kāhyon, hiaihō." —*krīśan*. 'He said, 'Bring' and the response was : I am bringing.'

ਕਕਈ [kākai], ਕਕਹੀ [kāk-hi] Skt ककती n comb.

ਕਕਨ [kākān] short form for ਕਕੁਦਮਿਨ bull, stud-bull. See ਕਕੁਦ, ਕਕੁਦਮਿਨ. 2 For many this word means water-fowl. "tokak kākān kok." —*NP*. 'rain bird, cuckoo or partridge.'

ਕਕਰ [kākār] Skt ककरी n pebbles. "kākāru cugāni." —*s farid*. 2 See ਪਾਲਾ ਕਕਰ.

ਕਕਰੀ [kākri] See ਕਕਤੀ. 2 corncob of a wild plant. "raja ram kākri abe pākāe." —*asa kabir*. See ਫੀਲ.

ਕਕਰੂ [kākāru] See ਕਕਰ 1.

ਕਕਰੇਜੀ [kākareji] P ككري black colour with red hue. "dastar ko subh kākareji rāg." —*GPS*.

ਕਕਤ [kākār] n hill deer, smaller than one of the red-brown species. It barks like a dog. So in English it is called a barking deer. Beautiful objects like gloves and socks are made from its skin.

ਕਕਤੀ [kākri] Skt ककटी melon; oblong fruit; cucumber.

वकत्रेल [kəkṛel] skin of a hill deer. See वकत्र.

वकत्रेली [kəkṛeli] *adj* made of the skin of a hill deer. See वकत्र.

वका [kəka] pronunciation of character व. 2 व character. "kəka karən karta sou."—*bavən*.

वका विवी [kəka kivi] *n* recitation of consonants along with vowels; recitation drill for learning by rote. "dua tia visre sən kəka kivi."—*BG*. 'all the tables and recitation of consonants with vowels.' 2 *S* विका-विवी young child, male or female.

वकाव [kəkar] See वका and वँका.

वकुतस्थ [kəkutasth] See वम 3 and पुरीनन for Ram Chandar's genealogy.

वकुद [kəkud] *Skt n* peak of a mountain, high mound. 2 canopy, whisk of a peacock's tail etc as a sign of royalty. 3 hump of a bull.

वकुदस्थ [kəkudasth] See पुरीनन.

वकुदमिन [kəkudmin] *Skt* ककुदमिन, bull with a heavy hump, male bull, stud bull, buffalo bull. 2 bullock.

वकुड [kəkubh] *Skt n* Shiv. 2 a mountain. 3 round part of a musical string instrument like lute or lyre. 4 according to Ling Puran, a place of pilgrimage. 5 a metre, with three lines as its distinctive feature, the first having eight, second twelve and third eighteen characters, there being no ləghu guru norm at the end.

Example:

bhəjo sādā dāṣmeṣ,
kəre ṣṛigalən turət mṛigeṣ,
cəṭka baz kag hve hāsa pəṭbijna dīneṣ.

वकुड [kəkubha] a metre also called 'kukubh' and 'pramodak' with four lines, each line having thirty matras, pauses being at 16–14 matras with two guru's at the end.

Example:

ṣəstər vidya sikkhi nahi,
na turəḡ di əsvari,
sikkhi di nə rəhit kəmai,

tənkahia he bhari....

वँकर [kəkkar] See वकर. 2 of a snow-like pebble. 3 pebble of snow; hailstone. 4 a Khatri subcaste. It is also pronounced as kəkkər.

वँक [kəkkər] See वकत्र and वँकर.

वँका [kəkka] pronunciation of character व. 2 those signs of the Sikhs whose initial sound is 'k' i.e. keṣ (hair), kirpan (sword), kəcch (breeches coming to the knees). 3 a clan, settled on the eastern bank of Jehlum. It originated from the Khatri. 4 See वेवज. 5 See वँका. 6 *adj* brown.

वका [kəkṣa] *Skt n* armpit. 2 gateway, porch. 3 equality, uniformity. 4 a small measure of weight. 5 orbit of the revolving planets. 6 hem of a cloth; loose or hanging end of a cloth.

वख [kəkh] *Skt* वख *n* dry stalk of grass; straw.

वखाटि [kəkhar] See वमाटि.

वखाटी [kəkhai] *adj* of ashen-grey colour; saffron coloured. 2 loose end of a long cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body. "teṛ dhoti kəkhai."—*var asa*. According to Hindu scriptures, the prescription is to tie a loose cloth around the waist, three parts of which are to be tucked.

"वामे पृष्ठे तथा नाभौ कश्च वय मुदाहृतम्।

अभिः कक्षैः परीघले यो विप्रः स शुचिः स्मृतः॥"

—*ātri simriti*.¹

वखुतर [kəkhutər] in the womb. "ərdh rəha tən mat kəkhutər."—*cəritr* 297.

वकाव [kəgər] *n* wavy line made on sand by the blowing wind. 2 bank of a river. 3 raised boundary of a field; field's demarcating line.

वच [kəc] *n* rawness. "kəc pəkai othe pai."—*jəpu*. 2 glass. "kəcəhu kəcən bhəio."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 3 See वच. 4 *n* dross of iron. "parəs pərəs kəc kəcna huī."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 5 *Skt* hair, which shine on the head. (कच् *vr* shine, articulate) "kəc ghūghrarē ɔ harē."—*ramav*.

¹yagy valāky has also confirmed it.

"chatri vesān ke kach hare."—GPS. 6 cloud; son of Vrihaspati.¹ "baruni kau kavī syam bhāne kach ke hit to bhrigunād kārāyo."—krisān.

In Brahmanvaivart and Mahabharat etc there is the story that Shukar, mentor of the demons, acquired the knowledge of turning the dead alive. So the dead began rising and Kach, son of Vrihaspati, became his disciple, and started acquiring this knowledge from Shukar. The demons began to think that the gods would become invincible, if Kach acquired this knowledge. If any one of them died in the battle, Kach would bring him back to life. For this reason, the demons killed Kach. Shukar's daughter Devyani, who was in love with Kach, got perturbed in his absence. She prevailed upon her father to make Kach alive again. Several times the demons killed Kach, but with Devyani's grace, he was brought to life every time. In the end, irked by this, the demons minced Kach, dissolved him in molasses, a mixture of water, jaggery and acacia, distilled it into liquor and made Shukar drink it. On Devyani's request, when Shukar called Kach, he responded from inside his belly. Shukar taught him how to revive the dead inside the belly. He got Kach out of his belly by tearing it apart. With the help of his knowledge Kach revived Shukar.

ਕਚਅਰਿ [kac-ari] *n* Romnashni, which is destroyer of kac (hair).² "kac-ari lay dur kac kiye."—cāritr 119. 2 razor.

ਕਚਹਰੀ [kac-hari] *Skt* कुत्रसिंह हरी; which puts an end to a condemnable act — the court. 2 eradicator of hair. See ਕਚਅਰਿ.

¹In Sanskrit occur both the words i.e. बृहस्पति (brihaspati) and वृहस्पति (vrihaspati).

²A mixture of manṣī, hātal, cūna (kālī), loṭa sājjī, dissolved in water, when applied to the body, removes the hair.

ਕਚਹਿਰੀ [kac-hiri] See ਕਚਹਰੀ 1.

ਕਚਕੜਾ [kackara] glass bangle. 2 glass bead.

ਕਚਕੋਲ [kackol] *P* چکول *n* mendicants' begging bowl. "bhār kackol prasādā."—BG.

ਕਚਧਾਗਾ [kacdhaḡa] fragile thread, meaning a feeble relationship. "tuṭe kac dhage."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਕਚਨ ਕੱਚ [kacən kacc] *adj* most unripe, not ripe at all; transitory to the utmost. 2 who cannot be firm even for a short while. 3 devoid of faith.

ਕਚਨਾਰ [kacnar], **ਕਚਨਾਲ** [kacnal] *Skt* काञ्चनार *n* a tree, whose flowers are cooked as vegetables for treating maladies of blood. *L* Bauhinia Variegata.

ਕਚਨਿਕਚੁ [kacənīkacu] See ਕਚਨਕੱਚ. "ēdha kaca kacənīkacu."—sri m 1.

ਕਚਪਚ [kacpac], **ਕਚਪਾਚਾ** [kacpaca], **ਕਚਪਿਚ** [kacpic], **ਕਚਪਿਚੁ** [kacpicu] *adj* not fully baked, unfaithful. "bināsi jāi kuṛa kacpaca."—gaur 4. 2 *n* falsehood and lack of faith. "kacpic bolde se kuṛi ar."—var gaur 1 m 4.

ਕਚਰਾ [kacra] *n* fruit like melon, or water melon etc, which is yet not ripe.

ਕਚਰਾਇਣ [kacraṇ] *onom* sound of eating raw fruit; gossip, babble. "bhāramī bhule nārkarat kacraṇ."—bher m 5. 2 unripeness; an utterance that cannot stand logic.

ਕਚਰੀ [kacri] *n* dry slice of an edible wild fruit borne on a creeper.

ਕਚੜਾ [kacra], **ਕਚਾ** [kaca] *adj* not ripe, raw. 2 lacking in faith; who does not have conviction. "jo hukām nā bujhe khaṣām ka soi nār kaca."—var maru 1 m 3. 3 liar; who breaks a vow. "bācān kārē te khīṣākījāi bole sābhū kaca."—var maru 2 m 5. "jīnī mānī horu mukhī horu sī kadhe kacra."—asa farid. "nanak kacra sīu tor."—var maru 2 m 5. 4 mortal. "kāia kaci kaca ciru hāḡhae."—majh 3 m 3.

ਕਚਾਈ [kacai] *n* unripeness.

ਕਚਾਣ [kəcaṇ] *n* rawness, immaturity. 2 *adj* raw. "rēg kasūbh kəcaṇ."—*g3d m 4*.
ਕਚਾਰੂ [kəcaru], **ਕਚਾਲੂ** [kəcalu] *n* a type of tuber which like potato grows under the soil. It is viscous and pungent like yam and causes cough. It is eaten boiled with sauce. As cooked vegetable, its dish tastes well. *pəṭar* (a snack of *pəṭaras* prepared from its leaves mixed with gram flour, spiced and fried) is made. "šəkər kəcaru lyae."—*cəritr 24. L Arum Colocasia*.
ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kəci sari] an unreliable pawn. See **ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ**. "ape dhəri dekhəri kəci pəki sari."—*majh ə m 3*.
ਕਚੀਲੀ [kəcici] *n* gritting of teeth or tightening of jaw in anger.
ਕਚੀ ਚੋਲੀ [kəci colī] *adj* not a lasting dress, suggestive of body being perishable. "kam krodh ki kəci colī."—*maru solhe m 1*.
ਕਚੀ ਧਾਤੂ [kəci dhatu] ore extracted from a mine which is not purified; unrefined person.
ਕਚੀ ਥਾਣੀ [kəci baṇī] *n* utterance sans practice. 2 a composition going against the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev. "satguru bina hor kəci he baṇī."—*ənādu*.
ਕਚੀ ਮਤਿ [kəci mətī] wisdom without firm belief. "kəci mətī phika mukhi bol."—*maru solhe m 3*.
ਕਚੂ [kəcu] *n* glass. 2 *adj* of fading colour. "na bhagva nā kəcu."—*var maru 1 m 1*.
ਕਚੂਨਿਕਚੂ [kəcunīkəcu] See **ਕਚਨਕਚ**. "jo mətī jōme su kəcunīkəcu."—*var asa*.
ਕਚੂਪਾਰਕੇ [kəcuparke] *sen* by pulling out the hair. "siro kəcuparke."—*cəritr 150*.
ਕਚੂਆ [kəcuə] *adj* raw, unripe. "mən mukh rēg. kasūbh hē kəcuə."—*mali m 4*. 2 of fading colour. 3 See **ਕੱਚੂਆ**.
ਕਚੂਰ [kəcur] *Skt* **ਕਚੂਰ** *n* wild turmeric. It is used in several medicines. *L Curcuma Zerumbet*.
ਕਚੋਰੀ [kəcori] *n* a salted delicacy, which is stuffed with ground material and then fried in clarified butter or oil. Its original name is

ghritcori, which means absorber of oil.

ਕੱਚਾ [kacca] See **ਕਚਾ**.

ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kacca bola] *xa* an utterance that goes against the ethos and practice of the Khalsa like *roṭi* instead of *prāsade*, *khana* instead of *chakna*, *pəgri* instead of *dəstar* etc.

ਕੱਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kacci sari] See **ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ**.

ਕੱਚੀ ਰਸੋਈ [kacci rəsoi], **ਕੱਚੀ ਰੋਟੀ** [kacci roṭi] *per* Hindu religion, food cooked in water i.e. *ਦਾਲ* [dal], *roṭi* and boiled rice etc. See **ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ**.

ਕਛ [kach] See **ਕਛੂ**. 2 See **ਕੱਛ**. 3 tortoise, turtle. See **ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.

ਕਛਉਟੀ [kəchəuṭi] *n* small underwear, or drawers worn by wrestlers. "kəram kəri kəchəuṭi maphitəsī ri."—*dhəna trilocan*.

ਕਛਹਿਰਾ [kəch-hira] a special type of stitched underwear worn by the baptised Sikhs.

ਕਛ ਕੁਰਮ [kəch kuram] See **ਕਛ 3** and **ਕੁਰਮ 5**.

ਕਛਣਾ [kəchṇa] *v* measure boundaries of the fields. 2 plan; design a loose cloth. "kuṛa kəpəṛu kəchie."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਕਛਣੀ [kəchṇi] female tortoise. 2 power of reincarnated Kashap.

ਕਛਨੀ [kəchni] small underwear.

ਕਛਪ [kəchap] See **ਕੱਛਪ**.

ਕਛਵਾਹਾ [kəchvaha] a Rajput subcaste, of which Maharaja Kashvaha of Jaipur was a descendant. Many poets have held that devotees of Kashap deity are known by the name of Kashvaha. "jəy sīgh bhup huto kəchvaha."—*GPS*.

ਕਛਾਰ [kəchar] See **ਕੱਛ 1**. "niksyo jənu sīgh kəchar tē."—*GPS*.

ਕਛੂ [kachu] See **ਕਵੁਕ**. "kəchu bigriə nahən əjəhu jag."—*bəsət m 9*. 2 *n* turtle, tortoise. 3 Kashap deity. "ape məchu kachu kərnīkəru."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕਛੂਕ [kəchuk], **ਕਛੂ** [kachu], **ਕਛੂਅ** [kəchuə], **ਕਛੂਅਕ** [kəchuək] *adja* little, bit of something. 2 a little, a bit of, a little bit. "həm barīk kəchuə nā

janahī gati mitī.”—*jet m 4*. “mān sāmjhavān karne kachuak pārie gran.”—*bavān kəbir*. “kachu stanap ukati nā mori.”—*suhī ə m 5*.
 3 When kachu or kuch is suffixed to another word, the word denotes a thing or an object. “səbhkachu prapət hoī tumko.”—*səloh*.

ਕਛੂਆ [kəchua] *n* tortoise, turtle. “kəchua sākḥ bəjavē.”—*asa kəbir*. See **ਫੀਲ**. 2 a type of stringed musical instrument, with its gourd shaped as a tortoise; sitar.

ਕਛੋਟਾ [kəchoṭa], **ਕਛੋਟੀ** [kəchoṭi] small underwear. See **ਕਛੋਟੀ**. 2 body, mortal frame. “gəya kəchoṭa laddha.”—*GPS*.

ਕਛੋਤ [kəchot], **ਕਛੋਤਿ** [kəchoti] *adj* ਕੁ-ਛੁਤ not worthy of touch; which should not be touched. “nām bina jhūṭhe kucal kəchoti.”—*brīla ə m 1*.

ਕਛੋਟੀ [kəchoṭi] See **ਕਛੋਟੀ**.

ਕੱਚ [kəch] *Skt* कच्छ region close to the bank of a river etc; kachar. 2 a state in the area of Bombay, which has Bhuj as its capital; a territory by the bed of Sindh river, which had Kotishvar as its capital. 3 loose corner of a cloth worn around the waist, to be tucked behind by pulling through the legs; loincloth. 4 See **ਕੱਚਪ**. 5 big underwear of the Khalsa, worn by baptised Sikhs. It is their third ‘k’.

ਕੱਚਪ [kəchəp] *Skt* कच्छप *n* tortoise; Etymology explains its meaning as one protected by the sheath, i.e., kəch (sheath) + p (protected); hence kəchəp (Kashap). The body of a tortoise is covered by a thick sheath. 2 See **ਚੋਰਾ** 5.

ਕੱਚਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ [kəchəp əvtaṛ] There is a story in Bhagvat that, when the deities and the demons began to churn the ocean of Kheer (rice cooked in sweetened milk), then a mādracal was put in place of a churning stick. But it was so heavy that it got stuck at the bottom. Vishnu transformed himself into a tortoise and put his back under it, due to which churning could

easily be resumed. Vyas has written that the back of this tortoise extended over one lac yojans.

ਕੱਚਪੀ [kəchpi] *Skt n* female tortoise.

ਕੱਚਾਲ [kəchāl], **ਕੱਚਾਲਾ** [kəchāla] *adj* who wears drawers. 2 who practises celibacy. See **ਕੱਚੀ**.

ਕੱਚੀ [kəchhi] *n* womb. 2 *Skt* armpit. 3 inner part of a shirt which is towards the armpit. 4 belonging to the Kacch area. “ucchiye kəchhi kəchhale.”—*ramav*. 5 who wears an underwear kəchh.

ਕੱਚੁ [kəchhu] See **ਕੱਚਪ**.

ਕੱਚੁਹਾ [kəchhaha] See **ਕਛਹਾਹਾ**. “kəchhaha rəṭhore bəghele khəḍele.”—*cəritr 320*.

ਕਜ [kəj] *P* کج *n* bend, curve. 2 deficiency, shortage, loss. “sou surətvāt rəci brāhma kərke ətī hi rucī, kə nā kəjē.”—*kṛisən*. 3 *Skt* Lotus that grows from water. kəj is also a Sanskrit word. 4 See **ਕਜਣਾ**. 5 *P* کج short for ਕਿ-ਅਜ; from him.

ਕਜਕੁਲਾਹ [kəjkulāh] *P* کج one with a tilted cap i.e a fop.

ਕਜਣਾ [kəjṇa] *v* cover, enshroud.

ਕਜਬ [kəjəb] See **ਕਿਜਬ**.

ਕਜਰ [kəjar], **ਕਜਰਾ** [kəjra] See **ਕੱਜਲ**. “har kəjar bəstrə əbhəṛən kine.”—*brīla m 5 partal*.

ਕਜਰਾਖੀ [kəjraḥhi], **ਕਜਰਾਫੀ** [kəjraḥhi], **ਕਜਰਾਰਨਿ** [kəjrarəni] *adj* who embellishes her eyes with collyrium. “kəjrarəni ko nā britha dukh dijē.”—*kṛisən*.

ਕਜਰਾਰਾ [kəjraṛa] *adj* who has kəjṛal (collyrium). “khājən se mənṛājən rəjət kəjən se ətī hi kəjṛare.”—*cəritr III*. 2 of lamp-black colour, of pitch-dark colour.

ਕਜਰਾਰੀ [kəjraṛi] See **ਕਜਰਾਰਨਿ**.

ਕਜਰੀਬਨ [kəjribən] See **ਕਜਲੀਬਨ**. “tāhī rəj kəjribən ko dio.”—*gursobha*.

ਕਜਲ [kəjəl] See **ਕੱਜਲ**. “kəjəl rēkh nā səhīdīa.”—*s fərid*.

ਕਜਲਬਾਸ਼ [kəzəlbaš] کجلباش *adj* with a red head.

When emperor of Iran, Ismail Safvi اسماعيل صفوي recruited his army, he made the soldiers wear red caps. From then on, they have come to be known by this name. The descendants of these soldiers were also given this name.

ਕਜਲਾਖੀ [kəjlakhi] See ਕਜਲਾਖੀ.

ਕਜਲੀ [kəjli] something finely ground like collyrium.

ਕਜਲੀਬਨ [kəjlibən] grove of bananas. "kara kəjlibənu bhāra, mānu kūcəru māymāt."—s kabir. 'An inebriated elephant can even break trees, for him to crush a banana grove is very easy.' 2 a famous forest of Assam where elephants are found in abundance.

ਕਜਾ [kəja] *P* قضاء *n* command of God or God's Will i.e. death. 2 Qaziship; the rank of a Qazi. 3 a decision/judgement made by a Qazi.

ਕਜਾਂ [kəzā] *P* کریں short for ਕਿ-ਅਜ-ਆਂ; from him.

ਕਜਾਇ [kəjaɪ] See ਕਜਾ.

ਕਜਾਵਾ [kəjava] *P* کپاء or کپاء *n* camel's saddle on which people can sit on both sides. It is very common particularly in Arabia.

ਕਜਿਆ [kəjra] covered. "həri pərda kəjra."—var kan m 4.

ਕਜੀਆ [kəjia] *A* تقیه *n* conflict, lawsuit.

ਕੱਜਣ [kəjjən] *n* cloth for covering; lid. "rattu bhāra kəppra kər kəjjən tas."—BG. 2 v cover, enshroud.

ਕੱਜਣਾ [kəjjna] See ਕੱਜਣ 2.

ਕੱਜਣੂ [kəjjənu] See ਕੱਜਣ.

ਕੱਜਲ [kəjjəl] *Skt n* collyrium, antimony. 2 blackness, darkness. 3 riches. 4 a metre, having four lines, each line having 14 matras with laghu guru at the end.

Example:

guru sevau kərɪ nāməskar...

aju hāmare māḡəlar.¹

aju hāmare grɪɦɪ bəsət,

¹For flow in the metre, the text employs māḡal and bɪət.

gun gae prābhu tum beāt.—bəsət m 5.

ਕੱਜਕ [kəzzak] *A* دکون dacoit, robber. 2 a tribe living in the southern arid plains of Russia, a large number of whose menfolk join the Russian cavalry. It is believed that they are a mixed breed of Turks and Russians. Cossack.

ਕਟ [kət] See ਕਟਿ. 2 See ਕਟਾ. 3 short for kəṭək (kəṭa). "kər māɦɪ kət pəd nupər soɦe."—NP.

4 See ਕੱਟ. 5 *Skt* mat. 6 grass; Andropogon muraticum. 7 bəjer (pəjar) grass. 8 weather, season. 9 corpse. 10 bier, ladder. 11 elephant's temple.

ਕਟਹਰ [kət-hər], ਕਟਹਲ [kət-həl] *Skt* कण्टकफल adj kəṭel tree and its fruit. It is an evergreen tree and is found in hot countries. It bears fruit without any flower, which grows from its branches. The fruit has fine bristles on it. The raw fruit is used for making vegetable dish and pickle; the ripe fruit is used for eating. *L* Artocarpus integrifolia.

ਕਟਕ [kəṭək] *Skt n* army, legion. "kəṭək bətor an rəjdhani."—NP. 2 community, gang. "palro kəṭək kuṭəb."—s kabir. 3 rock salt. 4 capital. 5 bracelet, metal-ring. "ənɪk kəṭək jese bhulɪpəre."—sor ravidas. 6 a famous city of Orissa.

ਕਟਕ ਕੁਟੰਬ [kəṭək kuṭəmb] See ਕਟਕ 2.

ਕਟ ਕਾਟਿ [kət kəɪɪ] adv having cut into minute pieces, tiny fragments.

ਕਟਣਾ [kəṭna] v pass or spend i.e. pass time, spend day. 2 *Skt* कर्त्तन *n* severing mutilating. "kəṭie tera əhərog."—gəu m 5. See *E* cut.

ਕਟਰਾ [kəṭra] *n* commercial lane, goods market, walled market. 2 witness box, grating, railing.

ਕਟਲ [kəṭəl] See ਕਟਹਲ.

ਕਟੜਾ [kəṭṛa] See ਕਟਰਾ.

ਕਟਾ [kəṭa] *n* chopped fodder; anything chopped into small pieces, minced (meat). "kəṭa kərəhu sətru sāmudai."—GPS.

ਕਟਾਈ [kəṭai] *n* (wheat) harvesting. 2 wages for harvesting.

ਕਟਾਸ [kəʈas] a place of pilgrimage in district Jehlum, situated fifteen miles to the north of village Dadankhan, where there is a spring of natural water. While preaching his doctrine, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on the Baisakhi fair. Hindus believe that Katas (ਕਟਾਸ) and Puskar (ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ) are two eyes of Shiv. "mədhy kəʈas kəra əsthana."—*paras*. Per Dasam Granth, Parasnath breathed his last at this place.

ਕਟਾਹ [kəʈah] *Skt n* cauldron. 2 scalp of a tortoise. 3 a special hell. 4 male calf of a buffalo, whose horns have begun to come out.

ਕਟਾਕੁੱਟ [kəʈakut] massacre, genocide.

ਕਟਾਕ [kəʈakʃ], **ਕਟਾਖ** [kəʈakh], **ਕਟਾਖੜ** [kəʈakhy] **ਕਟਾਛ** [kəʈach] *Skt* कटाक्ष *n* act of glancing obliquely; oblique look; graceful thinking. "kṛipā kṛṣṭakhy avilokan kināu."—*dhana m* 5. "jini kau tumre vad kəʈakh hē te gurmukhi həri simarṇe."—*nəf m* 4. 2 insinuation, hint. 3 taunt, gibe.

ਕਟਾਛਾ [kəʈaʃa] a village of tehsil Payal in Patiala state, situated three miles to the north-east of Doraha railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands on the bank of a canal to the east of the village. The oak-tree under which the Guru rested for a while is still there.

ਕਟਾਰ [kəʈar] *Skt adj* sexy, lecherous. 2 *Skt* कटार *n* double-edged small dagger, which is tied to the waist. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਕਟਾਰਾ [kəʈara] See ਕਟਾਰ 2. "kəməri kəʈara bēkura."—*var ram I m* 1. 2 ਕਟਾਕ pinpricks, which cut dagger like. See ਮੁੱਧ. 3 a Khatri subcaste. 4 a goldsmith, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਕਟਾਰੀ [kəʈari] small dagger. "apən kəʈari apəs kau lai."—*sar m* 5.

ਕਟਾਰੂ [kəʈaru] an Arora Sikh, who was a shopkeeper in Kabul. Unknowingly his

weighing stone was not a standard one. By making up the deficiency of his weighing stone in the court of the emperor of Kabul, Guru Arjan Dev upheld his honour. 2 Malik, a resident of Burhanpur, who, after becoming a disciple of the sixth Guru, turned a warrior and philanthropist.

ਕਟਿ [kəʈi] after cutting away. "kəʈi devau hiara ten."—*kan m* 4. 2 after being cut into pieces. "purja purja kəʈi mərə."—*maru kabir*. 3 *Skt n* waist. "kəske kəʈi ayo."—*GPS*. 4 wife. 5 small red and black seed of *Abrus precatorius* used as fractional weight by goldsmiths (one eighth of a masa).

ਕਟਿਅੜਾ [kəʈiʔa] cut (past tense) "kəʈiʔa jəm kalu."—*sri m* 5. 2 (which has been) cut.

ਕਟਿਕ [kəʈik] metallic bangle. See ਕਟਕ. "kanik kəʈik jəl tərəg jesa."—*sri ravidas*.

ਕਟਿਤ [kəʈit] *adj* (which has been) cut, chopped.

ਕਟਿਤਕਟੀਤਿ [kəʈitkəʈiti] *adj* who maims those already killed. "həm bəhu pap kie apradhi gurī kəʈe kəʈit kəʈiti."—*kan m* 4. 'We, the sinners, have committed heinous sins, and the Guru has put an end to our crimes which were so outrageous.' Immoral acts like carnal desires destroy even the dead.

ਕਟਿਦਾ [kəʈida] *adj* who cuts.

ਕਟਿਦੇਸ [kəʈides] portion of the body comprising waist. "kəʈāchin desi."—*ramav*. 'whose waist is slim.'

ਕਟਿਦੇਸੀ [kəʈidesi] pertaining to the waist, meaning ache in the waist. See ਕਟਿਪੀੜ.

ਕਟਿਪੀੜ [kəʈipiʔ] *Skt* backache. عجز, Lumbago. Backache is caused by heavy work, weakness, excessive indulgence in sex, severe cold, long sittings, discharge of semen with or following urination, tying of a wet cloth around the waist, obstructing the discharge of urine and sleeping at a damp place. This disease

should be treated only after knowing its cause, but the general treatment is as under:

Sleeping on a dry (hot) bed, massaging the affected parts with turpentine or sesame oil, applying ground paste of stag's horn and aloe, fomenting, taking decoction of ginger and bhakhra seeds (*tribulus alatus*) early in the morning, taking pure *śīlajit* (kind of mineral or rock secretion) with hot milk, taking two mashas of *nāgōri aśgādh* (*physalis hexussaitel*) daily with hot milk, taking decoction of ginger mixed with castor oil, applying cupping glasses or hollow horns or cones on the body. "pāḍu rog pinas kaṭdesi."—*cārītr* 405. See ਕਟਿਦੇਸੀ.

ਕਟਿਬੰਧ [kaṭibaddh] *Skt* *adj* who has girded up his loins; ready for undertaking any task.

ਕਟੀਆ [kaṭia] *n* young female buffalo, calf. 2 minced meat, chopped fodder, anything chopped into small pieces. "ek-hī bar kare kaṭia."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* who cuts. "so kaṭia sīr durjanan."—*kṛisān*.

ਕਟੀਤ [kaṭit] See ਕਟਿਤ ਕਟੀਤਿ.

ਕਟੀਲਾ [kaṭila] *adj* prickly. 2 thorny. "kamlē kaṭilo kēhē."—*BGK*. 'There are delicate thorns on the stem of the lotus.'

ਕਟੁ [kaṭu], **ਕਟੁਕ** [kaṭuk] *Skt* *adj* bitter, sour. 2 unpleasant, unpopular.

ਕਟੁਵਾਚੀ [kaṭuvaci] *adj* bitter-tongued, scurrilous.

ਕਟੁ [kaṭu] See ਕਟੁ. 2 waist. See ਕਟਿ. "kaṭu pār kehārī ros."—*aj*.

ਕਟੁਆ [kaṭua] a biting creature. See ਖਟਮਲ.

ਕਟੇਰਾ [kaṭera] *adj* which bites.

ਕਟੇਰੈ [kaṭere] removes, cuts. "mcl kaṭere."—*kan* 5.

ਕਟੇਯਾ [kaṭeya] *adj* which cuts or bites.

ਕਟੋਚ [kaṭoc] a Rajput subcaste. The earlier capital of their rule was Jalandhar, but later they setup Kangra state. They believe that their first king Bhup Chand was born from the sweat of Durga's eyebrows. After the downfall

of Kangra state, the king of Lambagaan is their leader now. The wealthy people of Guler, Siba, Nadaun also belong to Katoch subcaste. "tābe kopiā kāgresā kaṭocā."—*VN*.

ਕਟੋਨਾ [kaṭona] *adj* who cuts or bites or kills, or murders. "kaṭe pap kaṭona."—*var kan* 4.

ਕਟੋਰਾ [kaṭora], **ਕਟੋਰੀ** [kaṭori] *n* wide-mouthed metallic bowl; a utensil, cup, small bowl.

ਕੱਟ [kaṭṭ] See ਕਟਣਾ. 2 black pigment prepared by mixing iron etc in a sour solution. It is used for dyeing clothes and is also useful if given to one suffering from jaundice.

ਕੱਟਣਾ [kaṭṭna] See ਕਟਣਾ.

ਕੱਟਰ [kaṭṭar] *adj* hot-headed and short-tempered. 2 ignorant, fanatic, bigoted. 3 obstinate, obdurate.

ਕੱਟਾ [kaṭṭa] buffalo's young male. See ਕਟਾਹ 4. 2 ਖਾ ਰਾਬੀ.

ਕੱਟੂ [kaṭṭu] a village in Dhanaula police station of Phool administration in the princely state of Nabha. The ninth Guru visited this village. The hymn "kahe re bān khojān jai" was recited by the Guru while addressing the audience here. The gurdwara is situated half a mile away from the village to its north-east. Land, equivalent to the area tilled by two ploughs, is exempted from revenue by the Nabha state. The village is situated about four miles to the south-west of the railway station of Sekhe.

Bhai Dhian Singh, a spiritual personage was from Kattu. He substituted 'Sarabloh' in place of 'Charitars' in Dasam Granth. 2 See ਕੱਟੁਸਾਹ.

ਕੱਟੁਸਾਹ [kaṭṭusah] a Kashmiri muslim, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Hargobind. He preached the Sikh doctrine in Kashmir.

ਕਠ [kaṭh] a sage. 2 an Upanishad of Yajurved, containing the discourse between Yam and

Nachiketa.

वठगडू [kəʎhgəɽh] wooden fort; fort constructed by using wood. "tɪn kəʎhgəɽh nəvrəs pər bādho."—*VN*. 2 See **वठगडू** 3.

वठन [kəʎhən] *Skt* वठिन *adj* hard, stiff. 2 cruel, merciless. "kəʎhən kərodh ghəʃ hi ke bhitəɽɪ."—*gəu m 9*. 3 difficult, arduous.

वठनटी [kəʎhnəɪ], **वठनडा** [kəʎhəntə], **वठनष्टी** [kəʎhnai] *n* difficulty, toughness. 2 hardness, cruelty.

वठपुतली [kəʎputli] wooden puppet. 2 one who cannot think by himself but act like a puppet in the hands of another.

वठपेडा [kəʎphəɽə] woodpecker, hoopoe — a bird that draws insects from the hollow of the wood after breaking it with its pointed beak. It is of many species. Its beak is very sharp and its head is quite powerful.

वठमंडू [kəʎhmādu] capital of Nepal situated on the bank of river Vishnumati in the Himalayas to the north-east of India. Its height above the sea level is 4784 feet. This city was founded by king Kamdev in about 723 AD.

वठल [kəʎhəl] See **वठल**. "kəʎhəl bədhəl bər pipər khəɽe."—*GPS*.

वठिन [kəʎhin] See **वठन**.

वठिनडा [kəʎhinta] See **वठनडा**.

वठुर [kəʎhur], **वठुल** [kəʎhul] *adj* hard, cruel. "əɽɪ papɪst̪ kəʎhur."—*kəlki*. "ɪkɪ rəhe suki kəʎhule."—*bəsət m 5*.

वठेनी [kəʎheni] *adj* hard, difficult. "eha bat kəʎheni."—*bɪla m 4*.

वठेठ [kəʎhor] *Skt* *adj* hard, rigid. Poets have regarded the following things as hard: mind of a miser, bones, diamond, tortoiseshell, wood, metal, stone, warrior's chest. 2 cruel, merciless.

वठेठडा [kəʎhorta] *n* hardness, stiffness. 2 cruelty.

वठेठल [kəʎhola] *adj* woodenpot. 2 wooden effigy.

वठेठा [kəʎhota] *n* wide wooden vessel, kneading trough or basin made of wood.

वठेठी [kəʎhəti] *n* a musical instrument of wood with a single string; oval shaped begging bowl. "mən mera cāga, tā kəʎhəti vɪc gāga."—*prov*.

वडा [kəʎda] *adj* hard, stiff. See *vr* **वड**.

वडी [kəʎdi], **वडु** [kəʎdu], **वडू** [kəʎdu] *S* *adv* when. "phɪɾɪ kəʎdu aɽe rotɪ?"—*var maru 2 m 5*.

वडू [kəʎd̪] *Skt* *vr* harden, stiffen.

वडहा [kəʎdhə] *v* drag. 2 pull out. "dusmən dut səbhɪ marɪ kəʎdhie."—*var bɪla m 4*. 3 expose, disclose. "kaɽɪ kəʎhən te chuʃɪ pəri."—*asa m 5*. 4 dig, excavate, uproot. "kəʎdhɪ kup kəʎhe pənɪhare."—*nəʃ ə m 4*. 5 embroider on cloth. 6 plan a new thing, think of a new idea. "koi kəʎdhəhu ɪhu vicaru."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

वडहूडा [kəʎdhauna] *v* get extracted. 2 get something said, or articulated. "ghasi kau həriɳam kəʎdhai."—*gəu m 4*. "əpni bɪrtha bəhu bəhutu kəʎdhasa."—*gōd m 4*.

वडि [kəʎdhi] *adv* having extracted. "həri coli deh səvari kəʎdhi pɛdhi."—*var sor m 4*. 'having embroidered'.

वडिडा [kəʎdhibha] became a saviour. "dubde bāh deɪ kəʎdhibha."—*prəbha m 4*.

वडीटे [kəʎdhie] expelled, pulled out. 2 expel, pull out.

वडीते [kəʎdije] kindly save; let us pull them out.

वडु [kəʎdhu] *S* extract, embroider.

वडेलना [kəʎdholna] *v* extract. "məθɪ tətu kəʎdhole."—*var ram 1, m 3*. 'extracts'. 2 search. 3 drag, pull. "tən jābuk gidh kəʎdholət."—*kɪsən*.

वड [kəʎ] *Skt* *n* particle, granule. 2 grain, particle, seed. "kəʎ bɪna jese thoθər tukha."—*gəu m 5*. 3 broken rice. 4 *Skt* कण *vr* become small; close the eyes; meditate.

वडस [kəʎəs] *n* वड-डुसडा, mild fever, slight fever.

वडमेष्टि [kəʎsoɪ], **वडमेष्टी** [kəʎsoi] *n* overheard

information; inkling.

ਕਣਕ [kəṇək] *n* wheat. 2 See ਕਣਿਕ.

ਕਣਕੜ [kəṇəkəṇ] *n* measure of grains, appraisal of standing crop; particle.

ਕਣਕਵਾਲ ਕਲਾ [kəṇəkval kəḷā] a village in police station, tehsil and district Sunam in Patiala state. A gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated about two furlongs to the north of the village.

An incomplete shrine was constructed in Sammat 1978, which is now in dilapidated state because no attendant is there.

The village is about seven miles to the west of the railway station Chhajli.

ਕਣਕਾ [kəṇka] *n* small piece; particle, granule. See ਕਣਿਕ.

ਕਣਕੂਤ [kəṇkut] See ਕਣਕੜ.

ਕਣਕ [kəṇach] See ਕਣਕੜ. 2 See ਕੁਣਕਾ.

ਕਣਕਟ [kəṇəkṭ] granular stone, generally seen studded in old buildings.

ਕਣਕਾਉਣਾ [kəṇkauna] *v* harass someone like grains roasting in a furnace; torture.

ਕਣਕ [kəṇad] *Skt n* a sage who lived only by eating grains of rice; hence his name. His real name was Uluk. Out of the six shastars, Vaisheshik Darshan was written by him. See ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ.

ਕਣਕਾਕ [kəṇadək] *adj* who eats grains of rice. 2 See ਕਣਕ.

ਕਣਿਕ [kəṇik] *Skt n* particles, granules. 2 wheatflour.

ਕਣੀ [kəṇi] *n* drop of water. 2 particle, small granule. "de nave ek kəṇi."—*sor m* 5. 3 tiny piece of diamond. 4 tiny and fine broken piece from the tip of an edged weapon like an arrow.

ਕਣੜ [kəṇṛ] *n* pressure. 2 obligation. 3 an act that makes one abashed. See ਕਣ *vr*.

ਕਣੜਾ [kəṇṛḍā] *adj* obliged. 2 (one) who is abashed. 3 shy. See *vr* ਕਣ.

ਕਣੜ [kəṇṛch] *n* sound, word. See ਕਣ *vr*.

"kəṇṛchāt gajī."—*kalki*. "kəṇṛche kṛkəṇṛ."—*ramav*.

ਕਤ [kət] *part* why, for what. "sīghsārən kət jāie jāu jābuk grās."—*bxla sādhnā*. "kagər nav lāghəhī kət sagər?"—*mālā m* 5. 2 *pron* whose. "kət ki mai bap kət kera."—*gəu m* 1. 3 *adv* where. "kət jāie re ghər lāgo rāg."—*bəsāt ramanāḍ*. 4 anywhere. "kət nāhī thər mulu kət lavəu?"—*gəu kəbir*. 'There is no place where to apply the herb (medicine).' 5 *A* act of chopping. "səcī nā lāge kətu."—*maru m* 1. 'Truth cannot be chopped', means that truth cannot be refuted. 6 jealousy, envy. "dādi mēl nā kətu mən jībhe sēcā soi."—*vār sor m* 1. 7 See ਕਤੜੀ. "əkhī kət nā sājre tīn."—*BG*.

ਕਤਾ [kətā] *A* کٹ cut away, settle something one way or the other. 2 determination, belief.

ਕਤਾਈ [kətāi] *A* قطعی *adv* exactly, surely.

ਕਤਹ [kətəh], ਕਤਹਿ [kətəhī] *part* for what, why. "pavan pətīt punit kətəh nāhi sevie."—*phunhe m* 5. 2 *adv* where, whither. "pīrəhī bīhun kətəhī sukh pae?"—*suhi fərid*.

ਕਤਹੀ [[kətəhī], ਕਤਹੂ [kətəhu], ਕਤਹੂ [kət-hu] *adv* no where. "kət-hu nā jae ghərahī bəsae."—*kan m* 5.

ਕਤਕ [kətək] *Skt* कर्तिक *n* month of Kattak; it derives this name from the full moon night of Karittaka (the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades). See ਕਤਿਕ.

ਕਤਖੁਦਾ [kətxudā] See ਕਤਖੁਦਾ.

ਕਤਨਾ [kətnā] *Skt* कर्तन *v* spin or make fibre or thread (tendril) of wool, cotton etc on the tip of the rotating spindle of a spinning wheel; twine a cord. "nanək kuṛe kətīe kuṛa tənīe taṇu."—*vār suhi m* 1.

ਕਤਧੌੜੀ [kətdhōu], ਕਤਧੌ [kətdhō] *Skt* कतिपय *adj* of many kinds; variegated. 2 from many sides, from all directions. See ਧੌ. "bhəram ādher mohīo kətdhōu."—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਕਤਰਹ [kətrəh] See ਕਤਰਹ.

ਕਤਰਣ [kətrən] *n* a small piece of cloth left after cutting. 2 See ਕਤਰਣਾ.

ਕਤਰਣਾ [kəṭarna] *Skt* कृत्तन cut into pieces with an implement or scissors; cut.

ਕਤਰਣੀ [kəṭərni] *Skt* कर्तनी *n* scissors. See ਕੈਚੀ.

ਕਤਰਨਾ [kəṭarna] See ਕਤਰਣਾ.

ਕਤਰਾ [katra] *A* قطر *n* drop, droplet. 2 run, flee.

ਕਤਲ [kəṭal] *A* قتل *n* assassination, murder, violence.

ਕਤਲਗੜੀ [kəṭalgəṛhi] a mansion (a large walled house) of Sain Budhushah in the mohalla of Saihwani Sayyeds of Sadhaura; Banda Bahadur assassinated hundreds of Muslims who had gathered there. See ਭੁੱਧੁਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਕਤਲਾ [kəṭla] *A* قتل *adj* murdered, assassinated; plural of ਕਤੀਲ. 2 *P* قتل chopped stuff, minced meat, anything chopped into small pieces. "kəṭla kəro muro nəhɪ dhur ləg."—*GPS*.

ਕਤਲਾਮ [kəṭlam] *A* قتل *n* massacre, genocide.

ਕਤਵਾਰ [kəṭvar] *n* garbage; useless straw. "kəṭəṭa kəṭvar buhəre."—*krisən*.

ਕਤਾ [kəṭa] *A* قطع *n* plan; finely cut piece, chiselled stuff. "kaṭ kəṭa kəṭ lino."—*cāḍi* 1. See ਕਤਾਅ.

ਕਤਾਬ [kəṭab] See ਕਿਤਾਬ.

ਕਤਾਰ [kəṭar] *A* قطار *n* line, row, class, bevy.

ਕਤਾਲ [kəṭal] *A* قاتل *n* human soul. 2 power, capability, competence. 3 body, physique. 4 See ਕੱਤਾਲ.

ਕਤਿ [kəṭɪ] *Skt* कति *adj* how many.

ਕਤਿਕ [kəṭɪk] month of Kattak. See ਕਤਕ. "kəṭɪk hove sadhu sāg."—*majh barəhmaha*. 2 *adj* to what extent.

ਕਤਿਕਿ [kəṭɪkɪ] in the month of Kattak. "kəṭɪkɪ kəṭəm kəṭavəne."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਕਤੀਆ [kəṭia] See ਕੱਤੀ.

ਕਤੀਫ [kəṭiph] *A* كتيف *adj* having rancour, malice or grudge. "carō vicc šərif ko, kon kəṭiph kəhəɪ."—*məgo*.

ਕਤੀਫਾ [kəṭipha] *A* كتيف velvet, satin. 2 See ਕਤੀਫ.

ਕਤੀਫਿਆ [kəṭiphia] plural of ਕਤੀਫੜ. كتيف silken

clothes of velvet, satin etc. "rəg pəṛəg kəṭiphia pəhɪrəhɪ dhəṛmai."—*var sar m* 4. 'Worldly person wears multicoloured silken clothes.'

ਕਤੁ [kəṭu] See ਕਤ.

ਕਤੂਨ [kəṭun] *S* tape embroidered with a golden thread used to fix on clothes for glamour. See *E* Acton.

ਕਤੂਰਾ [kəṭura] See ਕਤੂਰਾ.

ਕਤੇਬ [kəṭeb] *A* كتاب book, sacred book. It is a transform of kṛtab. 2 In Gurbani, kəṭeb stands for kutəb, and refers in particular to the four books, namely tōret, zəbbur, ājil and Koran. "dev bhev nə janhi jɪh bed ɔr kəṭeb."—*japū*. "bed kəṭeb sāsar həbhəhū bahra."—*asa m* 5.

ਕਤੇਲਾ [kəṭela] *A* قاتل *adj* assassin; murderer. "kəṭm kəṭele."—*BG*.

ਕਤੇਯਾ [kəṭeya] *adj* engaged in spinning. 2 performing the act of cutting.

ਕਤੰਢ [kəṭəṇ] *Skt* कुत्रचित् *adv* where, at what place. 2 ਕੁਤਥ from where, from what place. "kəṭəṇ mata kəṭəṇ pɪɾa."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਕੱਤਾ [kəṭta] *n* small sword, which is broad and straight. *A* كتي .

ਕੱਤਾਲ [kəṭtal] *A* قاتل *adj* who kills. "suṇ nanək kəṭtal."—*məgo*. 'O! Guru Nanak, you who put to end with words, listen!'

ਕੱਤੀ [kəṭti] *Skt* कर्तुका *n* rapier; thin straight sword. "pəṛē kəṭtiyā ghat."—*VN*.

ਕਤੁ [kəṭr] See ਕਤੁ.

ਕਥ [kəṭh] *n* legend, story. 2 See ਕਥਨ. 3 See ਜਥ ਕਥ. 4 See ਕੱਥ.

ਕਥਉ [kəṭhəu] tell, relate. 2 say, speak. "kəṭhəu nə kəṭhni hukəm pəchana."—*gəu a m* 1.

ਕਥਕ [kəṭhək] *Skt* कथक *adj* expert in narrating; adept in delivering a religious discourse. 2 See ਕੱਥਕ 2.

ਕਥੱਕੜ [kəṭhəkkəṛ] See ਕਥਕ.

ਕਥਤ [kəṭhəṭ] *Skt* कथयति *v* narrates, speaks. 2 See ਕਥਿਤ.

ਕਥਤਾ [kəṭhta] *Skt* कथयिता *adj* who narrates. 2 of

a story, of an anecdote. "kəthta bəktə sunta soī."—*gāu m 1*.

ਕਥਨ [kəthən] *n* utterance, statement. "kəthən sunavən git nīkə gāvən."—*dev m 5*.

ਕਥਨਾ [kəthna] *v* say, narrate. 2 *n* description, explanation. See ਕਥੀ.

ਕਥਨੀ [kəthni] *n* act of talking; explanation. "kəthni kəhī bhəramu nā jai."—*sor kəbir*.

ਕਥਨੀ ਬਦਨੀ [kəthni bədni] *n* only in words; mere talk sans action. "səbədū nā cine kəthni bədni kərə."—*sri m 3*.

ਕਥਨੀਯ [kəthniy] *Skt n* describable, expressible.

ਕਥਨੁ [kəthənu] See ਕਥਨ.

ਕਥਤੀ [kəthti] *n* tale. "kəthtiā sātah te sukhaupēdhia."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕਥਾ [kətha] *Skt n* story, anecdote, description, explanation. 2 annotation. "kətha sunət mēlu sāgli khovē."—*majh m 5*.

ਕਥਾਇਆ [kəthaiā] got described, got expressed. "mīlī sadhu əkəthu kəthaiā tha."—*maru m 5*.

ਕਥਾਕ [kəthak] narrator; story teller.

ਕਥਾਗੀ [kəthagi] sang the story. 2 singer of a tale in verse. "həm hərikətha kəthagi."—*dhəna m 4*. 'We are singers of the Creator's praise.'

ਕਥਾਨਕ [kəthanək] *Skt n* summary of a story. 2 legend, story, tale.

ਕਥਿ [kəthi] *adv* having described, having narrated. "kəthi kəthi kəthi koṭi koṭi koṭi."—*jəpu*. 'Millions of speakers have described it again and again giving millions of arguments.' meaning, it has been described in many ways on innumerable occasions. "səca səbədū kəthi."—*sri m 5*. See ਕੱਥ 4.

ਕਥਿਤ [kəthit] *Skt adj* said, told, described.

ਕਥਿਤਾ [kəthita] *Skt ਕਥਿਤਾ adj* in the profession of story telling, expert in oratory.

ਕਥੀ [kəthi] described. "kəthna kəthi nā ave toṭi."—*jəpu*.

ਕਥੀਰ [kəthir] *n* ਕਥਿਤ-ਇਰਾ uttered composition;

tale in verse, eulogy. "kəvīān kəthē kəthire."—*cāḍi 2*. "kəthē kəthirā."—*VN*. 2 bangle.

ਕਥੁਰੀ [kəthuri] See ਕਸਤੂਰੀ. "ratī kəthuri vāḍiē."—*s fərid*. i.e. 'narration of God's glory.' 2 glory. 3 auspicious smell, fragrance.

ਕਥੀ [kəthā] *Skt* कथम् *adv* how, in what way. "jəg bīvhar kəthā so ləhē."—*GPS*.

ਕਥੀਚਨ [kəthācən] *Skt* कथञ्चन *part* how, in what way.

ਕਥੀਚਿਤ [kəthācīt] *Skt* कथञ्चित *adv* in some way, somehow. 2 perhaps.

ਕੱਥ [kəth] *n* tale. 2 thick extract of acacia catechu, prepared by decocting its bark which is coated on betel leaves and is used for dyeing and in many medicines. *Uncaria Gambier*. 3 *Skt* कथ्य praise, appreciation. "dəl gahən kəthē."—*cāḍi 3*. 'an admirable, warrior.' 4 *adj* proper to narrate, describable. See ਕੱਥ.

ਕੱਥਕ [kəthək] *Skt adj* expert in narrating, maker of a statement. 2 *n* singer who expresses the meaning of a song through bodily gestures.

ਕੱਥਾ [kəthā] See ਕੱਥ 2.

ਕੱਥੀ [kəthā] recited, uttered. "pəṛe sam bedā jujər bed kəthā."—*VN*.

ਕਦ [kəd], ਕਦਹੁ [kədəhu] *adv* when, at what time. "kəuṇ kəhē tu kəd ka."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

"kədəhu sāmjhāra jai."—*var sri m 3*. 2 See ਕੱਦ. 3 *A* كس effort, endeavour. 4 *P* كس house. 5 person, someone.

ਕਦਖੁਦਾ [kədxudā] *P* كدخدأ owner of the house. 2 king. 3 soul, human soul. 4 married man.

ਕਦਨ [kədən] *Skt n* anguish, trouble. "sumətī sādən bhəyo kədən bīram hē."—*NP*. 2 war, battle. 3 destruction, assassination.

ਕਦਮ [kədəm] See ਕਦੰਬ. 2 *A* قدم feet, foot. "tere kədəm səlah."—*bher m 5*. 3 *Dg* stride, foot.

ਕਦਮਪੋਸੀ [kədəmposi], ਕਦਮਬੋਸੀ [kədəmbosi] *P* كد موي *n* act of kissing the feet. In the following utterance, the scribe has used kədəmposi

instead of *kādāmbosi*. “*phirē kādāmbosi kəu karte*.”—GPS.

ਕਦਰ [kədər] *Skt n* saw. 2 goad. 3 white catechu tree. “*kādər bəṭ temal*.”—GPS. See *G Kedros*. 4 *A* کَرّ honour, glory, respect. 5 measure, standard, weight.

ਕਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਸ [kədərśanas], **ਕਦਰਦਾਨ** [kədərdaṇ] *P* کَدْرَشَان adj appreciative; seeking merit.

ਕਦਰਯ [kədrəy]. **ਕਦਰਾਈ** [kədrai] *Skt* कदर्य *n* cowardice; faint-heartedness. 2 nervousness. 3 fear, terror.

ਕਦਲ [kədəl] See ਕੈਦਲ.

ਕਦਲੀ [kədli] *Skt n* banana. 2 deer of dark-brown colour found in the Kamboj region. 3 a tree that grows in Assam and Burma; boats are made from its wood.

ਕਦਲੀਪੁਹਪ [kədlipuhəp] *n* heart, which is shaped like the flower of a banana. “*kədlipuhəp dhup pərgas*.”—*bher a kabir*.

ਕਦਲੀਬਨ [kədlībən] See ਕਜਲੀਬਨ.

ਕਦਵ [kədəv] *Skt* कदुक *n* ball; ball made of rags; material rolled into a round mass. “*khilāt janū kadd-vā*.”—*ramav*.

ਕਦਾ [kəda] *Skt adv* sometime, at some moment. “*jəg sukh me urjhe nəhi kəda*.”—GPS. 2 *A* کَدّ *n* prohibition, taboo. “*nūli sīahi kəda kərni*.”—*sri m I*. ‘Blue dress is meant to dispel mind’s darkness.’ 3 *A* کَدّ tear, saw. 4 set on fire. 5 taunt.

ਕਦਾਚ [kədac], **ਕਦਾਚ** [kədāc], **ਕਦਾਚਹ** [kədacəh], **ਕਦਾਚਹੁ** [kədacəhu], **ਕਦਾਚਨ** [kədacən], **ਕਦਾਚਿਤ** [kədacit], **ਕਦਾਚਿਦ** [kədacid], **ਕਦਾਪਿ** [kədapi], **ਕਦਾਪੀ** [kədapi] *adv* perhaps. 2 some time, rarely, seldom. “*kədac nəhi simrāt nanək*.”—*var jet*. “*nəhi simrāt mārṇā kədācəh*.”—*səhəs m 5*. “*bhālo kərəm nəhi kin kədapi*.”—GPS.

ਕਦਾਮਤ [kədāmət] *A* کَدَامَت *n* sense of being antique; antiquity, ancientness.

ਕਦਿ [kədɪ] *adv* when, at what time. “*səphəl darsən kədɪ pau*.”—*sar m 5*. “*pap binase*

kədike.”—*bavən*.

ਕਦੀਮ [kədīm] *A* کَدِيم adj ancient. 2 primitive. “*sevak kədīm tok ae teri sam he*.”—*cādi I*.

ਕਦੀਮੀ [kədīmi] *adj* from the beginning. See ਕਦੀਮ. “*hute kədīmi gurughər kere*.”—GPS.

ਕਦੂ [kədu], **ਕਦੂਆ** [kədūa] *P* کَدُو *n* gourd. “*beləhi te kədūa kəṭ ḍaryo*.”—*cādi I*.

ਕਦੂਰ [kədūrət] *A* کَدُور *n* darkness. 2 muddiness, dirtiness. 3 anger.

ਕਦੂਰੀ [kədūri] See ਕਦੂਰ. 2 *P* کَدُورِي *n* dining-table cloth; cloth on which meals are served. 3 meal taken in the name of Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad in which prayer is offered in her name. “*misimili taməsu bhərəmu kəduri*.”—*bher kabir*. ‘Pray after killing ignorance and confusion.’ Those who read the text as *bhərəm kəduri*, do not pay heed to the vowel sign [u] after [m].

ਕਦੇ [kədə] See ਕਦਾ. “*səhsa kədə nə jaɪ*.”—*var maru I m 3*.

ਕਦੰਚ [kədāc], **ਕਦੰਤ** [kədāt]. See ਕਦਾਚਿਤ. “*kədāc kəruṇa nə upərjəte*.”—*səhəs m 5*. “*cit me citvyo nəhi kədāt*.” and “*janyo gəhyo nə chutē kədāta*.”—GPS.

ਕਦੰਨ [kədān] *Skt n* food prohibited in religious scriptures. 2 medically forbidden food. 3 food grain of the coarse variety.

ਕਦੰਬ [kədāb], **ਕਦੰਮ** [kədām] *Skt* कदम्ब *n* group, community. “*sirjət he brāhmāḍ kədāb*.”—NP. 2 a particular tree that has yellow flowers. Krishan loved these trees very much. Mostly he frolicked among these trees in the forest. Now the devotees of Krishan in Vrindavan garland his idol with these flowers. Nauclea Cadamba.

ਕੱਦ [kadd] Khatrı subcaste of the Sarins. 2 *A* کَدّ height, physique, sturdiness.

ਕੱਦਾਵਰ [kəddavər] *P* کَدَاوَر adj tall.

ਕੱਦੂ [kəddu] See ਕਦੂਆ.

ਕੱਦੁਕਸ਼ [kəddukəṣ] *P* کَدُكُش *n* toothed sieve; a

device with a rough surface against which gourd is rubbed into curled pieces. A dish is prepared by dipping these pieces in curd.

कद्रु [kədru], कद्रुका [kədruka], कद्रु [kədru] *Skt* कद्रु *n* according to Purans, daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to snakes. "bīnta kədru dītr adītr erīkhr bāri bānay." -*VN*.

कधर [kədhər] See कंधार.

कन [kən] See कट. 2 ear. "jīn kən kine ākhi nak." -*dhāna m 1*. 3 drop of water. "jəl kən subhəg jhāre." -*parās*. 4 short for kənək; gold. "uc bhavən kən kamni." -*s kabir*.

कनौज [kənəuj] See कनौज.

कनौरी [kənəori] See कनौरी.

कनक [kənək] *Skt n* gold. "kənək kətīk jəl tərəg jesa." -*sri ravidās*. 2 thorn-apple. "kənək kənək te sō guno madək me adhīkār." -*bīhari*. 3 palas tree; Butea frondosa. 4 wheat and its flour. See कटि 2. 5 See कनक 3.

कनकबसिपु [kənək-kasipu] See कनकबसिपु.

कनककला [kənək kəla] *Skt* कनककल: one who knows the art of making gold ornaments; goldsmith. "jese kənīk kəla citu maḍīale." -*ram namdev*.

कनकटा [kənəkəṭa], कनकटी [kənəkəṭi] a disciple of Gorakh, or a woman, who has pierced ears. 2 with ears cut or shortened.

कनकबजा [kənəkəbja] Some ignorant scribe has substituted this for kankubaj. See चरित 217 number 3.

कनकलौचन [kənəklocan] See कनकलौचन (कनकलौचन).

कनका [kənka] See कनका. 2 virgin; unmarried girl. "or mīli kənka tāt an." -*NP*.

कनकचल [kənəkacal] kənək (gold) acal (mountain); mountain named Sumer.

कनकमनी [kənəkamni] short for कनक and कामिनी. See कन.

कनकाया [kənkaaya] *Skt* कनका: *n* water crow, water ouzel. "kāk bhek kīcāl kənkaaya." -*GPS*.

कनकुत [kənkuṭ] See कनकुत.

कनखल [kənkhəl] a city on the bank of the Ganges two miles to the west of Haridwar. According to Kuram and Ling Purans, it is the place where Daksh Prajapati performed the sacrificial ritual. The famous temple relating to Dakshesvar Mahadev is situated here. Guru Amar Dev stayed here for some time and a gurdwara is situated here.

कनपटी [kənpaṭi] *n* area between the eye and the ear; temple. 2 See कनकटी.

कनपाटा [kənpaṭa], कनपाटी [kənpaṭi], कनफटा [kənphaṭa], कनफटी [kənphaṭi], कनफटा [kənphaṭa] See कनकटा-कनकटी. "jogabhyasi əru kənpaṭe." -*GPS*.

कनैया [kənəyya] *n* spider; a species of creatures which spin a web. 2 Krishan. "əṭeru ko kənəyya nam." -*akal*.

कनैयात [kənə-ət] *A* كنيت *n* content with very little; satisfaction, contentment.

कनैयात [kənəit] See कनैयात.

कनैया [kənai] *n* Krishan. 2 the Creator. "simrio nahī kənai." -*maru m 9*.

कनैत [kənət] See कनैयात. 2 *T* كنيت tent wall; wall of cloth around a tent. 3 *A* lance. 4 back-bone, spine.

कनैयात [kənəyat] See कनैयात and कनैयात.

कनार [kənār] *P* كنار bank, side. 2 margin of a book. 3 catarrh afflicting a horse.

कनारा [kənārā] See कनार 1 and कनारा.

कनार [kənāl] measure of land equal to one eighth of a ghumaon.

कनवेज [kənavez] *n* a kind of silk cloth of the dāriai mould; kənavez from Bakhara used to be very popular.

कनि [kənī] to, towards, in the direction of. "aī nā saka tujh kənī piare." -*vəḍ m 1*. 2 in the ear. "kənī mūdri pai." -*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 *S* adv near, in the proximity of, close to.

कनिसू [kənīṣṭh] *Skt* adj tiny, very small. 2 mean,

abject.

ਕਨਿਸ਼ਥਾ [kəniṣṭha] *adj* the smallest. 2 *n* little finger. 3 in poetics, a lady not loved enough by her husband.

ਕਨਿਸ਼ਥਿਕਾ [kəniṣṭhika] *n* little finger. 2 younger sister.

ਕਨਿਕ [kənik] gold, wealth. See ਕਣਕ and ਕਨਕ. "kənik kamni het gəvara."—*asa ə m* 1.

ਕਨਿਕਕਲਾ [kənik-kala] See ਕਨਕਕਲਾ.

ਕਨਿਯਾ [kəniya] *P n* armpit. "kəniya bikhē krickən dhare."—*cəritr* 184. 'Bhimsen holds Kichak and his brothers in his armpit.' 2 lap. 3 an embrace, hug. 4 See ਕਨਯਾ.

ਕਨੀ [kəni] See ਕਣੀ.

ਕਨੀਆ [kəniya] an embrace, hug See ਕਨਿਯਾ 3. "sader so nɪj bhar kər kəniya."—*NP*.

ਕਨੀਜ਼ [kəniʒ], **ਕਨੀਜ਼ਕ** [kəniʒək] *P* کنيز *n* slave girl. 2 maidservant.

ਕਨੀਰ [kəniɾ] See ਕਨੇਰ.

ਕਨੁ [kənu] *S* ear.

ਕਨੁਕਾ [kənuka] *n* particle, mote. "dhuri ke kənuka pher dhuri hi sāmahfge."—*əkal*. 2 spark. "jese ek ag te kənuka koṭi ag uṭhē."—*əkal*.

ਕਨੇਸ਼ਥਾ [kəneṣṭha] See ਕਨਿਸ਼ਥਾ.

ਕਨੇਚ [kənec] a village in district Ludhiana, one and a half mile to the south-east of Sahnewal railway station. Guru Gobind Singh came from Machhiwara and stayed here for some time. Phatta, a landowner who, on one pretext or the other, refused to offer his pretty mare to the Guru, was a resident of this place.

ਕਨੇਤ [kənet] See ਕਨੈਤ.

ਕਨੇਰ [kəner], **ਕਨੇਲ** [kənel] *Skt* कनेर *n* a flower plant, flower of which is offered especially to Shiv; it bears flowers throughout the year. Snuff is also made from its leaves, and its bark and roots are used in numerous medicines. *Pterospermum Acerifolium*. *P* ਖਰਜੂਰਹਰ.

ਕਨੈਤ [kənet] a tribe dwelling in mountains,

which originated from Rajputs. Many writers have described its root as kanyahet, because Rajputs used to kill their daughters, while these people regarded such killing as a sin.

ਕਨੌਜ [kənoʒ] *Skt* कान्यकुब्ज *n* a city and its surrounding area in the district of Fararukhabad in U.P. In the ancient times, it used to be a famous capital of the Hindus. In 1194 Mohammad Gauri put an end to the Kanauj state along with its ruler Jai Chand. 2 a subcaste of Brahmins. See ਕਨਕੁਬਜ਼.

ਕਨੌਜੀਆ [kənoʒia] *adj* resident of Kanauj. 2 *n* a Kanyakubaj brahman.

ਕਨੌਡ [kənoɖ], **ਕਨੌਡਾ** [kənoɖa] See ਕਨੌਡ-ਕਨੌਡਾ.

ਕਨ੍ਹਾਈ [kənhai] *n* Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Divine.

ਕਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ [kənhəya] *n* killer of Kans, Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Supreme God. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur who, while serving the tenth Guru in the battle of Anandpur, served water to the enemies as well. He is also known as Ghanaiya. Many writers have mistaken Bhai Mihan as Kanhaiya. See ਮੀਹਾ.

ਕਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [kənhəyā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs which was established by Sardar Jai Singh, a Sandhu Jatt, son of Sardar Khushal Singh, resident of village Kanhe. The misl's income was rupees 40 lac and its army was eight thousand strong. At the time of conquering Sirhind in Sammat 1820, Jai Singh along with his troops sided with the Panth. This heroic Sikh died in Sammat 1847 (1789 AD). Mahtab Kaur, Jai Singh's granddaughter and daughter of Gurbax Singh, was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sardars (chieftains) of village Rakkhanwale in tehsil Kusr and chieftains of Fategarh in tehsil Vatala were from this misl.

ਕਨਕਕਾ [kənyaka] *Skt n* unmarried girl, virgin. 2 daughter.

कनडा [kənya] *Skt* *n* daughter. 2 unmarried girl. 3 one of the twelve signs of Zodiac, Virgo. 4 variety of large cardamom. 5 a poetic metre. See अकवा.

कप [kəp] See कपटा. 2 See कपि. "həth mərəṇ tənə kəpē."—*majh barāhmaha*. 3 See कपि. 4 *Skt* कप *vr* walk, move, tremble.

कपट [kəpəṭ] *Skt* *n* deceit, guile. "kuṛi kəpəṭi kinē nā paṛo."—*sri m 4*. 2 See कपट. "kholi kəpəṭ guru melia."—*jet chāt m 5*. "nanək mīləhu kəpəṭ dər kholəhu."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

कपटहथिआर [kəpəṭ-həthiār] *Skt* कृतासु *n* a weapon like baghnakha (shaped as lion's claw) kept hidden underneath the dress. "kuṛ kəpəṭ həthiār jīū."—*BG*.

कपट कपट [kəpəṭ kəpəṭ] deceitful doors; doors of guile. "kholē nā kəpəṭ kəpəṭ."—*rāhmān*.

कपटपुरुष [kəpəṭpurəkh], कपटपुरुष [kəpəṭpuruṣ] *n* scarecrow, frightener i.e. effigy as of a man made to stand in the field to scare animals.

कपटि [kəpəṭi] with guile, by deceit. See कपट 1 and निम्नीआदा.

कपटी [kəpṭi] *adj* deceitful, beguiling. 2 hypocritical.

कपटे [kəpṭe] deceitful persons. "kəḍi kəḍi jorəṭ kəpṭe."—*guj m 5*. 2 with guile, fraudulently.

कपटा [kəpṭa] *Skt* कर्तन *v* cut, chop. "pharida jī dīh nala kəpṭa."—*s fərid*.

कपटी [kəpṭi] *adj* of the monkeys. "cālī sən kəpṭi sākruddh."—*ramav*.

कपट [kəpəṭ] See कपिड.

कपथल [kəpṭhəl] See कैथल. "pəri luṭ kəpṭhəl vīkhe."—*GPS*. 'Looting took place in Kaithal city.'

कपार [kəpər] *S* कपार *n* steep bank of a river. "beṛa kəpər vat."—*s fərid*. 'Due to the strong wind, the ship gets pushed towards the steep bank of a river, leaving aside its ford. It is feared that it will be smashed on striking against the bank.'

2 wrong path, misleading path.

कपारद [kəpərəd], कपारदक [kəpərədək] *Skt* कपर्द-कपर्द fully purified by water; lock of Shiv's hair, from which flows the Ganga. 2 knot of matted hair. 3 small seashell, purified by the seawater.

कपारदन [kəpərədan] See कपारदिन.

कपारदिका [kəpərədika] *Skt* कपर्दिका *n* cowrie. See कपारदक.

कपारदिन [kəpərədin], कपारदिनी [kəpərədinī], कपारदी [kəpəradi] *Skt* कपर्दिन् *adj* with tangled hair. See कपारद. 2 matted hair; female with a knot of hair on the head. "je je hosi mahīkhasur mardani rāmkapardini chātchite."—*akal*.

कपारवत [kəpərvat] See कपार.

कपरा [kəpra] See कपडा.

कपरा [kəpəru] See कपार.

कपरे [kəpre] plural of कपरा. "mele kəpre kəhaləu dhovəu."—*māla ravidas*. means polluted mind.

कपरे बागे वाली [kəpre bage vali] *sen n kū*, a migratory bird which is white in appearance. "gəgən phirēti udī kəpre bage vali."—*gəu m 4*.

"bhāgvati pady puspājli stotr" composed by Pandit Ramkrishan is a very old text, and has thirty three-lined stanzas. Its free translation in twenty such stanzas forms Akal Ustai, not to be found in Chandichrit. For the information of the readers some pieces from both are given below:

"raktasur mardani cād cākardani danav ardani bīḍal bādhe,

sardhar bībarkhaṇi durjan dharkhaṇi etul amarkhaṇi dharamdhuje,

dhumrach vidhvāsani sronitcūsani sūbh nīpat nisūbh mōthe,

je je hosi mahīkhasur mardani rāmkapardini chātchite."—*akal*.

शर वर बधिणि दुर्घर धर्षणि दुर्मल मबाणि हर्षरते ।...

अधिनिजहुडकुति मात्र निराकृत पूषितोचन धूस शते ।

समरविशोषित शोणितबीज समुद्रवशोणितबीजतते ।

शिव शिव शुम्भ निशुम्भ महादव तर्पित भूतपिशाचपते ।

जयजय हे महिषासुर मदिनि रम्यकपर्दिनि शैलसुते ॥१०॥

कपल [kəpəl] See कपिल.

कपड़ा [kəpəɽ] See कपडा. 2 *Skt* कर्पीटक one who wears a ragged blanket. “kəpəɽ kedare jai.”—*sor kabir*.

कपड़कोठा [kəpəɽkoθa] *n* tent; dwelling; camp.

कपड़ा [kəpɽa], कपड़ [kəpəɽu] *Skt* कर्पट *n* clothes, dress. “kəpəɽu rup suhavṇa.”—*var asa*. 2 robe of honour. “siphəɽɪ səlah kəpɽa paɽa.”—*var majh m l*. 3 mortal frame, human body. “kəɽmi ave kəpɽa.”—*jəpu*.¹ “pərhəɽɪ kəpəɽu je pɪr mɪlə.”—*var sor m l*. Renunciation of hypocrisy is meant here.

कपास [kəpas], कपाह [kəpah] *Skt* कर्पास *L* Gossypium Herbaceum. “dəɽa kəpah sətokh sut.”—*var asa*.

कपाहू [kəpahəhu] from cotton. “təgu kəpahəhu kəti.”—*var asa*.

कपाही [kəpahɪ], कपाहीआ [kəpahia] *adj* made of cotton. 2 *n* a Khatri subcaste. This name is derived from the dealers in kəpah (cotton), just as Ghei is derived from ग्ही [ghi] (purified butter). “hema vɪcc kəpahia.”—*BG*.

कपाट [kəpaɽ], कपाट [kəpaɽə] *Skt* *n* that which keeps the air out as also stops it; a door. 2 ignorance. 3 final stage; palate. 4 cloth wetted with water, washed wet towel; it is a ritual to keep it on one's shoulders during the evening prayers. “duɽ dhəti vəstrə kəpaɽə.”—*var asa*.

कपाल [kəpal] *Skt* *n* skull 2 forehead. 3 half the portion of a pitcher or of an egg, which has the shape of a skull. 4 beggar's bowl.

कपालक [kəpalək] See कपालिक.

कपालविद्या [kəpalkɪɽɪya] *n* a Hindu ritual of breaking skull of the burning corpse with a wooden stick. As per Garur Puran, the skull of a family man should be broken with a heavy

¹वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि ।

तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ।।

—*gita* a 2 § 22.

stick while that of a saint or a sage with a bɪl fruit. This ritual transfers the dead to the transcendental world of the forefathers.²

कपालमोचन [kəpalmocən] a pond in Kashi. According to Padam Puran, Mahabhairav (Shiv) beheaded arrogant Brahma with the nail of his left hand. The head of Brahma clung to the hand of Mahabhairav. It separated only when Mahabhairav visited Kapalmochan Sarovar (pond) in Kashi. 2 According to Mahabharat, a pilgrimage centre, Aushnas, situated at the bank of river Saraswati is named as Kapalmochan. The head of a demon hacked by Ram Chandar clung to the leg of sage Mahodar, which could not be separated by taking dips in many sacred ponds. It separated only when the bath was taken in this holy pond. This place is five kōhs to the north of Jagadhari near Sadhaura in Ambala district. Guru Gobind Singh came here in Sammat 1742 to preach his doctrine. A gurdwara has been built here, which has 250 bighas of land attached to it. “ɪk kəpalmocən subh tal. təhɪ ko mela əyo vɪsal.”—*GPS*. Kapalmochan pilgrimage is on the land of the village named Milakh. Another pond called “Rinmochan” is near this pond and is regarded sacred by the Hindus. 3 In Mahabharat, Kapalmochan is also the name of a sage.

कपाली [kəpali] *Skt* कपालिन् *adj* bearing or carrying a skull. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 monk with a begging bowl. 4 Kapalini, Goddess Durga, Kali. “kaɽɪ kaɽɪ dəye kəpali.”—*cədi* 2.

कपाली आसन [kəpali asən] posture in Yog, with head on the earth and legs raised towards the sky.

कपालु [kəpalu] See कपाल. “kəɽəm kəɽɪ kəpalu

²अथ दग्धेऽयका पूर्णे स्फोटयेत्तस्य मस्तकम् ।

गृहस्थानांतु काष्ठेन यतीनां श्रीफलेन च ।

प्राप्तये दितृ लोकानां भित्त्वा तद्ब्रह्मरन्ध्रकम् ।।

—*garur puran* a 10 § 56-57.

māphitāṣī ri.”—*dhana trilocan*. See कपालमेचन and महीटसि.

कपाली [kəpālī] See कपाली. “hahasā kəpālā.”—*kalki*. ‘Kapali (Shiv) laughs.’

कपावन [kəpavən] See कपिवान. “kəp kadh kṛīpan kəpavhige.”—*kalki*.

कपि [kəpɪ] *adv* having cut off, having chopped off, “so sīru kəpɪ utar.”—*s farid*. 2 *Skt n* monkey. 3 elephant. 4 sun. See कप 4. 5 *adj* who wanders. “bhrāmāt phīrāt telak ke kəpɪ jru.”—*guj kabir*. ‘going in circles like an oilman’s ox.’

कपिटीस [kəpɪtɪs], कपिस [kəpɪs] See कपीस. “bān māhī rāhī kəpɪs hānumana.”—*NP*.

कपिक [kəpɪk] *Skt n* monkey. “phakto min kəpɪk ki nīai.”—*g5d m 5*. ‘got trapped like a fish and a monkey.’

कपिकुंजर [kəpɪkūjər] supreme among monkeys, Hanuman. 2 Sugriv.

कपिकेतु [kəpɪketu] Arjun, whose standard bears the emblem of a monkey.

कपिच [kəpɪc], कपिच [kəpɪc] See कपिच.

कपिजल [kəpɪjəl] *Skt n* kind of partridge. 2 rain-bird. 3 a sage.

कपिच [kəpɪtɪh] *Skt n* kind of wild pear; tree on which a monkey [kəpɪ] sits (Monkeys enjoy its fruit). See कैच.

कपिधुज [kəpɪdhuj], कपिधुज [kəpɪdhvaj] See कपिकेतु “dār kəpɪdhvaj rāth lāi bāhu bīrān ko ghāi.”—*cārītr 137*. ‘Arjun threw it in his chariot.’

कपिपति [kəpɪpəti], कपिराज [kəpɪraj] lord of the monkeys, Sugriv. 2 Hanuman.

कपिल [kəpɪl] *Skt n* fire. 2 dog. 3 Shiv. 4 brass. 5 sun. 6 a celebrated sage who wrote Sankhya Shastar; son of Devhuti and Kardam. According to Bhagwat, Kapil is regarded the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu. In Geeta, Krishan has talked about “siddhanā kəpilo munīh.” There is a reference in Purans that he incinerated

60,000 sons of king Sagar only with one glance, when they were searching for a horse stolen by Indar. “gavāhī kəpɪladi adījogesur.”—*sāveye m 1 ke*. 7 There was another Kapil, son of sage Vittath, different from the author of Sankhya Shastar. 8 In Purans, we also find a reference to a third Kapil, son of Vasdev born from the womb of Narachi. 9 *adj* brown, blackish-yellow.

कपिलवस्तु [kəpɪlvastu] a town situated on the bank of river Rohini in Gorakhpur district in Nepal’s foot hills, ruled by Shuddhodan (father of Buddha). It remained capital of the Shakya dynasty for a long time.

According to the modern scholars, Piprava of Pargana Mansur in district Basti 25 miles to the north east of Faizabad is, in fact, Kapilvastu.

कपिला [kəpɪla] *Skt n* a river of Kamrup. 2 Indian rosewood tree; शिषम. 3 Kapil—a cow of brown and white colour, whose teats are black. In Hindu mythology, this cow is regarded very sacred. See कपिल. 4 See कपिले 2.

कपिलद [kəpɪlad], कपिलदिक [kəpɪladik] sage Kapil etc. See कपिल 6.

कपी [kəpɪ] See कपि. *P* लृ लृgur.

कपीस [kəpɪs], कपीसुर [kəpɪsvər], कपीच [kəpɪdr] king of monkeys, Sugriv. 2 Hanuman.

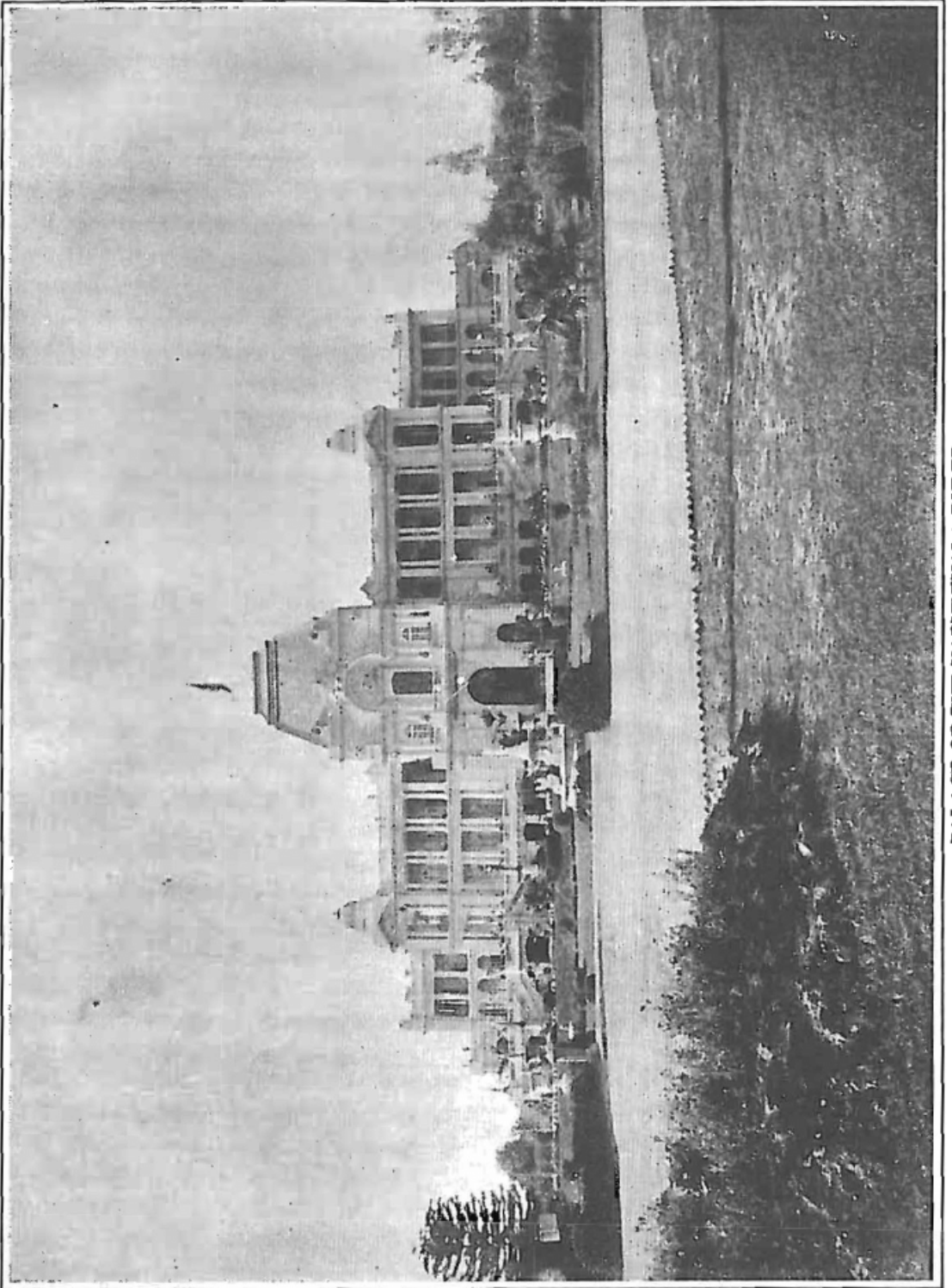
कपीरा [kəpɪra] *n* cutting tool. 2 dagger. “ek kəpɪra lehu hāmara.”—*GPS*. 3 Unlucky. 4 vicious, evil.

कपूर [kəpur] *Skt कपूर n* camphor; a tree and the fragrant white material produced from its extract, which is volatile and like ghee is inflammable. It is lit during an आरती [arti] (a ritual worship performed with lighted lamps or Kapur in tray moved in circular motion in front of an idol or person). It is used in many medicines. Camphora Officinarum.

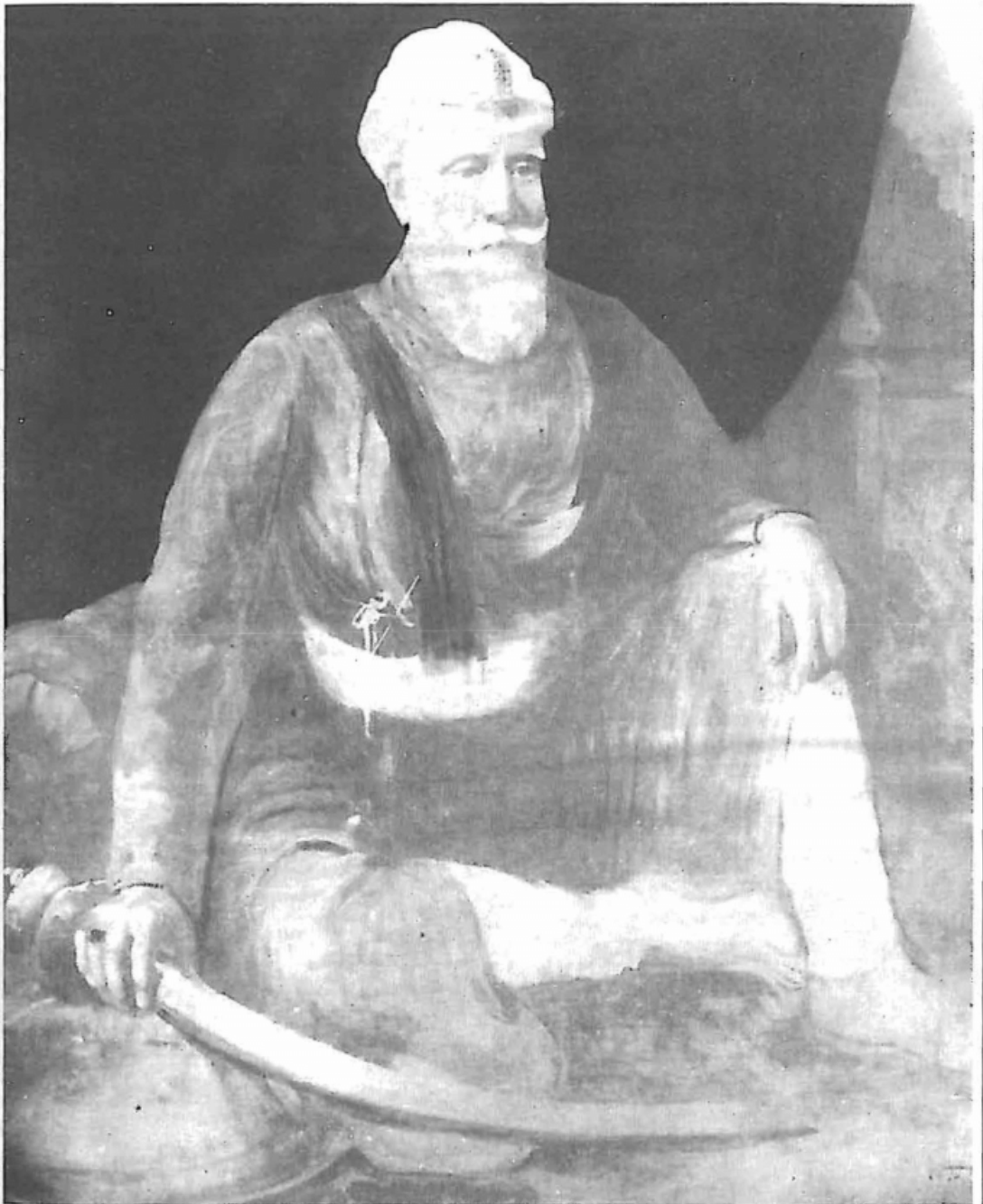
Its latent effect is cold and dry. It gives 'adījogesvar means Kapil, of noble birth.



KAPURTHALA GURDWARA



PAI ACE OF THE KADITHAI A BIER



THE VALIANT CRUISADER. SARDAR IASSA SINGH AHLIWALIA



MAHARAJA JAGATJIT SINGH II RULER OF KAPURTHALA

energy to the brain and the heart and relieves cough and cold. It is beneficial for curing lung diseases. It relieves irritation of the liver, quenches thirst and induces sleep. 2 a Khatri subcaste; a Hindu business class in Punjab. 3 In Dasam Granth, some scribe has wrongly written ਕਪੂਰ instead of ਕਰਪੂਰ. See ਕਰਪੂਰ.

ਕਪੂਰਸਿੰਘ ਨਵਾਬ [kəpursiŋh nəvab] In Sammat 1797, the governor of Lahore offered to confer the title of Nawab, a Jagir worth rupees one lac and a precious robe upon the Khalsa in Amritsar through Sabeg Singh, Wakil, so that mutual trust could be established, but no Sikh wished to accept these gifts from the tyrants. On repeated requests by Sabeg Singh, Panth agreed to confer the title of Nawab upon Kapur Singh – a Virk-Jatt of Faizalpur who was swaying a hand-fan over the assembly. This religious warrior rendered great service to the Panth and is regarded as one among the few eminent Sikhs.

Kapur Singh expired in Sammat 1811 (1753 AD) in Amritsar and was cremated in the premises of Gurdwara Baba Atal. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. 2 grand son of Gurditta—an eminently pious personality of the Phul dynasty and son of Surtia, who founded the village Kapurgarh after his name, which is now in Nabha state. He was childless, therefore Bhai Hamir Singh, younger brother of Kapur Singh, succeeded him to the throne. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਾ 1.

ਕਪੂਰਗੜ੍ਹ [kəpurgəh] a village founded by Hamir Singh's elder brother Kapur Singh, in Nabha state, subdivision Ainloh, police station Bhadson. Baba Natha Singh, a highly pious Sikh, lived here during Sammat 1840. A Jagir of Rs. 1050 was donated by the state to Baba's dera. The sacred sword of Guru Gobind Singh is preserved here.

ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ [kəpūthəla] a city on the eastern bank of river Beas (Vipash), which is the capital of Kapurthala state. Hoshiarpur is situated to the north of this state, while Ferozepur and Jalandhar are to its south and east respectively. Its area is 652 square miles with a population of 284070 (as per 1921 census). Thirty villages of Kapurthala state fall in districts of Amritsar and Lahore also. The state owns 461032 acres of land in the Avadh area. The total income of the state is about rupees 40 lacs.

The forefather of Kapurthala state, Sadhu Singh (some historians refer to him as Sadda Singh and Saddo) was a magnanimous person. He founded the village Ahlu, now in district Lahore. His dynasty Ahluwalia derived its name from the village Ahlu.¹ Badar Singh, the grandson of Sadhu Singh, was a follower of Nawab Kapur Singh, the chief of Faizulapuria misl. In 1718 AD, a son, Jassa Singh, the light and glory of the dynasty, was born in the house of Badar Singh. Badar Singh died when Jassa Singh was just five years old. Mata Sundari brought him up with great affection, keeping his mother with her. Mata Ji bestowed upon Jassa Singh a mace and entrusted him to Nawab Kapur Singh for instruction and orientation. Nawab Kapur Singh regarded him as his own son and educated him in the disciplines of religion and martial arts. While on death bed, Kapur Singh, the sublime hero, presented Kalghidhar's sword to Jassa Singh, which was bestowed upon the former by Mata Sundari. This precious sacred weapon is now preserved in the treasure-house of the Kapurthala state.

Following the footsteps of his illustrious
¹Village Ahlu, along with a few adjoining villages is now under the control of Kapurthala State.

mentor, Sardar Jassa Singh earned name and fame in the Panth, served the community as chief of the Ahluwalia misl. He established his authority by capturing several territories. He captured Lahore in 1758 for some time. He made Kapurthala his capital after conquering it from Rai Ibrahim Bhatti in 1774.

Illustrious families thought it an honour to be baptised by Jassa Singh. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala state was also baptised by him.

Jassa Singh expired in 1783 in Amritsar. He was childless, therefore Sardar Bhag Singh was made chief of the state. He was 38 years old then. Bhag Singh died in 1801 in Kapurthala. His son Fateh Singh, born in 1784, was made the head of the state. He was a very close friend of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. They exchanged turbans in 1802. The far-sighted Raja Fateh Singh came under the protection of the British in 1826 and died in 1836. His son Nihal Singh succeeded him. Kapurthala army sided with Lahore during the first Anglo-Sikh war, therefore a portion of the territory Kapurthala state was seized. An annual tax of Rs. 1,31,000 was levied in lieu of the territory which remained under the control of Raja Nihal Singh who died in 1852. His elder son Randhir Singh, born in March 1831, was enthroned at the age of 22 years. He supported the British whole heartedly during the 1857 mutiny. For this overwhelming support, he was bestowed the honour of Rs. 15,000, salute of 11 guns, sprawling land in Avadh region alongwith the title of "fərzāde dīlbād rəsīxul itkad dōlēte īglaṣīa."

Raja Randhir Singh fell seriously ill in the ship, while sailing to England and had to return from Aden. He expired on 2nd April, 1870, on

the way in the ship itself.

Kharak Singh, son of Raja Randhir Singh, who was born in 1850, was enthroned on 12th May, 1870. He got mentally retarded, and the state was first put under administrative control of the Council, then was entrusted to the superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh expired in 1877 at Dharamsala and his five years old son, Tikka Jagatjit Singh, was made the ruler.

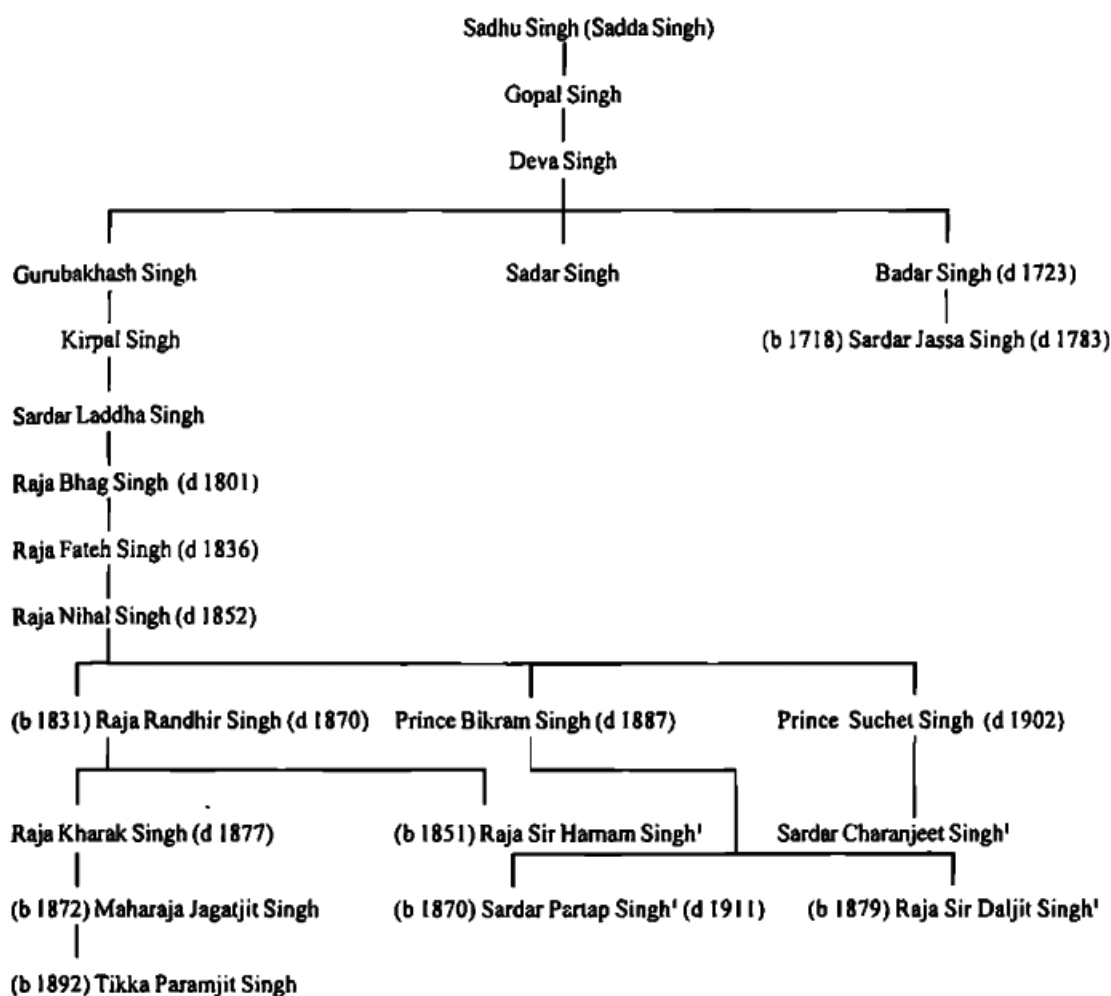
Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, born on 24th November, 1872, ascended the throne on 16th October, 1877 and attained full power to run the state in 1890. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh was very fond of architecture. The buildings erected during his rule, the palace, courts, darbar hall, a gurdwara, a mosque etc are worth-seeing. He had good knowledge of Punjabi, English, French, Hindi, Persian and Urdu, and was an advocate of education. Above all in each department, he assigned his powers to his loyal and experienced employees.

More than any other ruler of India, he travelled widely in the world. Pleased with his good governance, the British empowered him to dispense death sentence or capital punishment. In addition, the annual tax worth Rs 1,31,000 was waived off.

The full title of the maharaja is—His Highness Colonel Farzande Dilband Rasikhul Itkad Daulte Inglishia Raja-e-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Wali-e-Kapurthala.

The eldest son of the Maharaja is tikka Paramjit Singh, who was born on 19th May, 1892. Other sons, younger to him, are Mahijit Singh Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, and Jit Singh. Under the capable supervision of their father, they got very good education.

Dynasty of Kapurthala State



ਕਪੂਰਦੇਵੀ [kapurdevi] a dedicated disciple of Guru Arjun Dev. See ਸੰਮਤ.

ਕਪੂਰਾ [kapura] a Brar Jatt Sardar, after whose name is founded by the town of Kotkapura. When the forces of the subedar of Sirhind reached the jungle while chasing Guru Gobind Singh, Kapura was with the royal forces at Mukatsar. After the terrible battle had taken place, he told the subedar that there was no water in the vicinity and prevailed upon him

¹For fear of dilution, detail about his genealogy has been withheld.

not to chase the Guru. Kapura was baptised as Kapur Singh by the Guru. The Guru presented him a sword and a shield, which are preserved with reverence in the palace of Faridkot. The shield made of rhino's skin is 22 inches in diameter. The sword is 31 inches long and is made of a special kind of steel of the Sikhmani variety. Its width is 1¼ inches and the handle is golden. See ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ.

Manj Isakhan (who was the master of the neighbouring territory hanged Kapur Singh to death in 1708 AD. 2 testicle or kidney of a

male goat etc.

ਕਪੂਰੀ [kəpuri] *adj* (substance) made from camphor. 2 camphor-coloured. 3 a colony, four kohs away from Sadhaura, which was the capital of Sayyed Ammanulla, subedar of Gujarat. Banda Bahadur destroyed this town and the Khalsa army looted it before devastating Sadhaura.

ਕਪੈ [kəpə] trembles. "həth mərəṛə tənū kəpə." —*majh barəhmaha*. 2 See ਕਪਣਾ.

ਕਪੋਤ [kəpot] *Skt n* which flies in the air like an aeroplane; — bird. 2 pigeon. Poets compare a graceful and well-built neck to that of a pigeon. "kirṭ kəpot bīb kokīlā kalāpi bən lute phuṭe phirē mən chen hū nā kīṭ-hi." —*cādi 1*. Pigeons flying in the sky are employed to deliver letters.

ਕਪੋਤਿ [kəpoti] pigeon (nominative case) "jīu pākhi kəpoti apu bənāia." —*brha m 4*. 'as a flying bird (the pigeon) tempted by the seed, got itself trapped in the net.'

ਕਪੋਤਿਕਾ [kəpotika], **ਕਪੋਤੀ** [kəpoti] female pigeon (nominative case). "səghən chav tərū bən mähī əha. rəhit kəpot kəpoti təha." —*GPS*.

ਕਪੋਲ [kəpol] *Skt n* cheek.

ਕਪੋਲ ਕਲਪਨਾ [kəpol kəlpāna] *n* gossip; a concocted story not based on any authentic reference.

ਕੱਪੜ [kəppəṛ] cloth material. See ਕਪੜਾ. "kəppəṛ koṭṭusarīan." —*BG*.

ਕੱਪੜੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ [kəppre aūṇē] menstruate.

ਕਪੁਦਨ [kəpradən] See ਕਪਰਦਿਨ.

ਕਫ [kəph] *Skt n* cough, phlegm. See *E* cough. 2 *P* کف palm, inner side of the hand. 3 foam, lather.

ਕਫ਼ਸ [kəfəs] *P* کفش *n* slippers, shoes. 2 pair of wooden sandals. 3 *P* قفس or قفس cage.

ਕਫ਼ਗੀਰ [kəfgir] *P* کفگیر *n* implement to take foam off a cooking vessel; a small ladle, spatula,

spoon.

ਕਫ਼ਨ [kəfən] *A* کفن *n* coffin; cloth put over a dead body. "əb acho tih kəfən bənəyē." —*cəritr 37*.

ਕਫ਼ਨੀ [kəfni] *A* کفنی *n* coffin cloth worn by fakirs around the neck; also worn by persons who regard themselves as dead.

ਕਫ਼ਾਯਤ [kəfayət] *A* کفايت *act* of being enough. 2 moderation, restraint.

ਕਫ਼ਾਰਹ [kəfarəh], **ਕਫ਼ਾਰਤ** [kəfarət] *A* کفارہ and کفارت *n* payment of penalty to atone one's sins; meditating, fasting escaping from evil or sins.

ਕਫ਼ਾਲਤ [kəfalət] *A* کفالت *n* responsibility.

ਕਫ਼ੀ [kəphi] *adj* phlegmatic. "kəphi hākari khar grāhən kər chatibojh bənə bəḍ man." —*GPS*. 'A vain person is phlegmatic, divine knowledge is ghee.'

ਕਫ਼ੀਦਨ [kəfidən] *P* کفیدن *n* breaking, ripping. "kəfide dəl bə-əsurana." —*səloh*.

ਕਬ [kəb] *adv* when, at what time. "kəb lage mästək cərnən rəj." —*BGK*. 2 *n* poet, versifier.

ਕਬਹੂ [kəbəhu], **ਕਬਹੁਕ** [kəb-huk], **ਕਬਹੂ** [kəb-hu], **ਕਬਹੂੰ** [kəb-hū], **ਕਬਹੁਕ** [kəb-huk] *adv* sometimes, at a time, any time. "kəb-huk kou pave atəm prəgas kəu." —*səveye m 4 ke*. "kəb-hu nā bīsərəhu mən mere te." —*nəṭ m 5*.

ਕਬਜ [kəbəj] *A* قبض *n* act of obstruction. 2 controlling. 3 catching hold of. 4 a disease. *Skt* कौष्ठक constipation. It is of two types—first is a common one that may occur any time due to a specific reason; the second is chronic from which one suffers daily. To cure constipation, strong purgatives should not be taken for they cause weakness.

The following are the reasons for constipation: excessive sitting, not answering the call of nature on time, taking unsavoury dishes, weakening of the energy to push out faeces, drinking liquor, taking opium, cannabis, hemp etc, not doing any exercise, eating tart

¹According to this derivation, aeroplane is also a kəpot.

food in excess, doing excessive mental work, remaining in tension, not chewing meals well, not taking water when thirsty.

This disease should be treated after knowing its cause, but the general treatment to get rid of it is as under:

Taking hot milk or hot water at bed time, taking jam of myrobolan (harar); walking on foot; eating meals by chewing; taking butter, almond oil etc; consuming pith or pulp of *amaltas gulkād* (a medicinal paste prepared by mixing rose-petals with sugar), *bānāfṣa* (*viola odorata*—a medicinal herbal plant); aniseed (*sāph*—*pimpinella anisum*), after boiling all these like tea.

Taking kernels of almond, seeds of cucurbit, cassia lanceolate, raisin, *gulkād* in equal measure, and making their paste by crushing them together and eating one or two tolas of this paste with warm milk or warm water before going to sleep.

कृष्ण [kəbjaḥ], कृष्ण [kəbja] *A* كبر *n* act of controlling. “*dīl kəbaj kəbja kadro dojak sāja*.”—*tīlāg m 5. 2* grip of a sword.

कृष्ण वसुल [kəbjuḥ vāsul] *A* قبض الوصل *n* receipt given after taking possession of an object.

कृष्ण [kəbāḍḍi] See कृष्ण.

कृष्ण [kəbḍhi] *n* prosody. “*hārī ke sāt kəbḍhi sunā*.”—*kṛṣṇ*.

कृष्ण [kəbār] *A* قبر *pit* dug for burying the dead; grave; The grave should be as deep as the chest of the dead person is wide and, on one side of it, a cave should be dug in which the dead body can be laid spaciouly. The face of the dead body should be towards Kaba. While closing the grave one should be careful that the soil does not fall on the dead body. Raising a building on the grave is against the Islamic code; Abu Huraira writes that when people leave after laying

the dead body, the angels, Munkar and Nakir, arrive and ask the dead person, “Do you have faith in Hazarat Mohammad?” If he says ‘yes’, the grave extends to 70 yards in length and as many yards in breadth: light glows, angels tell him (her), “Have sound sleep till the doom’s day; you will not experience any suffering.” If the dead says, “I do not know Mohammad,” his (her) grave becomes so narrow that the body feels compressed. It is written in *Mishkat* that an atheist is so beaten with sticks that all the animals and birds near the grave can hear his wails, only the human beings cannot hear them. This suffering in the grave is called *azabul kəbār*. 2 See कृष्ण.

कृष्ण [kəbra], कृष्ण [kəbro] *Skt* कर्षुर् *adj* dappled, spotted. 2 *Skt* कर्षुर् *n* gold. “*jiu kēcān koṭhari chārīo kəbro hot phīro*.”—*sar m 5*. ‘as an ornament of gold, melted in a crucible, takes the crucible’s shape, but assumes its original form, after all to remain gold.’

कृष्ण [kəbāl] *A* قبل *adv* earlier, sooner.

कृष्ण [kəblas] See कृष्ण.

कृष्ण [kəba], कृष्ण [kəbaul], कृष्ण [kəbaɪ] *A* पृ *n* dress, apparel. 2 gown.

कृष्ण [kəbaɪ] See कृष्ण.

कृष्ण [kəbahāt] *A* عيب *defect*, badness. 2 difficulty, hardship, distress.

कृष्ण [kəbadaḥ] *P* كباد *n* soft bow; to learn archery one has to start with pulling a soft bow. “*gāhē kəbada khēchān kārē*.”—*GPS*.

कृष्ण [kəbab] *A* كباب *n* roasted meat. 2 minced meat in roasted form.

कृष्ण [kəbabi] *adj* kəbab (roasted meat) eater.

कृष्ण [kəbayāl] *A* قبال *plural* of कृष्ण.

कृष्ण [kəbalāḥ] *A* قبال *stand* surity. 2 take someone’s responsibility. 3 *He* Qabbaleh *E* Cabbala (or Cabal); explication of the holy scripture’s meaning, elaboration of the latent

doctrine. 4 a secret group; friends' circle.¹

ਕਬਾੜ [kəbāɾ] *n* garbage, junk, rags.
2 futile acts, evil deeds. "je səu kūrīa kur
kəbāɾ."—*dhəna m 1*. "choḍəhu prāṇi kur
kəbāɾa."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕਬਾੜੀ [kəbāɾī], ਕਬਾੜੀਆ [kəbāɾia] *adj* who deals
in discarded articles or junk.

ਕਬਾੜੁ [kəbāɾu] See ਕਬਾੜ.

ਕਬਿ [kəbɪ] *adv* at any time. 2 *Skt* कवि *n* poet,
versifier. "kəbɪ jən jogi jəṭadhari."
—*bəsəṭ kabir*.

ਕਬਿਤ [kəbɪt] See ਕਬਿੱਤ.

ਕਬਿਤਾ [kəbɪta] See ਕਵਿਤਾ. 2 *Skt* poet, versifier.
"kəbɪt pəre pəɾɪ kəbɪta mue."—*sor kabir*.

ਕਬਿੱਤ [kəbbɪt] *Skt* कविट्ट *n* poem; poetry.

motin kesi mānohār mal guhe
tuk əcchər riḥ riḥhave,
prem ko pāṭh kəṭhā hārīnam ki
ukṭi ənuṭhi bənay sunave,
'ṭhakur' so kəvɪ bhavə hāmə jui
sərv səbha me bəḍhəppən pave,
pāḍɪt log prəbīnən ko joi
cɪtt hərə su kəbbɪt kəhave.

2 poetic art, poetic quality. 3 a poetic metre;
generally all the poetic metres can be said to
be 'kəbbɪt' but it is a special kind of a metre
comprising long lines and is called mānhər or
mānhərən. It is characterised by four lines,
each line containing 31 characters with three
pauses — one each after every eighth character
and the fourth pause is after the last seventh,
ending with a guru. Use of the same
characters and their alliteration in this poetic
metre makes the composition very delightful.

¹It is evident from the history of England that in 1672
AD a committee was constituted to discuss foreign
affairs, which had Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham,
Ashley and Lauderdale as its members. This club came
to be known by the name of the word formed from the
initial letters of the five names comprising the group.

Although the above-mentioned characteristic
specifies a kəbbɪt, some poets have also laid
down the following rules to maintain its
rhythmic charm:

(1) It should not begin with a jəgən that is
ləghu, guru, ləghu.

(2) A single word comprising a təgən is also
not permitted at the beginning.

(3) A təgən should not occur after four
characters.

(4) A word of three characters in the form
of mēgən at the end is not appropriate.

(5) At the end of the line there should be no
combination of guru, ləghu, ləghu, and guru
i.e. bhəgən and a guru.

(6) All the four pauses should end at the exact
number of characters; without splitting a word.

(7) Combinations should occur between
similar words and not between a similar and a
dissimilar word.

For example:

- (a) chəṭr-dhəri chəṭripəṭi chelrup chɪtɪnath,
choṇikər chayabər, chəṭripəṭi gəie...—*gyan*.
- (b) vɪsɪpəl jəgɪkəl dɪndɪyəl vɪsɪl,
səda prəṭɪpəl jəmɪəl tɛ rəṭɪ hɛ...—*əkal*.
- (c) sɔdh hərə devṭa vɪrɔdh hərə dano bəḍe,
bodh hərə bodhək prəbodh hərə jəpsɪ...
—*əkal*.

kɪpən and ghənəkṣɪ metres are also
included among the category of kəbbɪt. See
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਨ and ਘਨਕਸ਼ੀ.

ਕਬਿੰਦ੍ਰ [kəbɪndr] *Skt* कबीन्द्र poet laureate; leading
poet.

ਕਬਿਲਾਸ [kəbɪlas] *Skt* कैलास *n* Kailas is white
like a crystal shining in water. It is 25 miles
north of Manasarover. Per Purans, this
mountain of silver is to the west of Sumeru. It
is the dwelling place of Shiv. "koṭɪ māhadev
əru kəbɪlas."—*bher ə kabir*.

ਕਬੀ [kəbɪ] *adv* at any time. 2 *n* poet, versifier.

बर्षीस [kəbis] *adj* leading poet; mentor of poets.
बर्षीर [kəbir] a renowned Indian saint, Kabir was born to a Brahmin widow on 15th Jeth, Sammat 1455. The mother abandoned the new born infant on the bank of Lahar pond in Benaras. A weaver Ali (Niru) took the infant to his house and his wife Nima brought him up like her own son.

At the proper time he was named Kabir as per Muslim faith. Islamic teaching was imparted to him but his natural inclination was towards Hinduism. On attaining the age of adolescence, he was married to Loi and a son Kamaal was born to her.

On the advice of Ramanand, who asked him to recite the name of Ram, Kabir adopted Vaishnavism. Kabir got ample opportunities to learn about doctrines of various sects and discuss them because Kashi was a centre of knowledge for scholars. His penetrating intellect made him adept in disputation. He attained knowledge of the ultimate reality. Due to his long association with highly learned persons, he became consummately erudite and many people gained from him in return.

When Sikandar Lodi visited Benaras in Sammat 1547, Kabir was brutally maltreated on the instigation of fanatic Muslims. This found expression in Kabir's hymn: "bhuja bādhr bhāra kārī dario."—*g5d*. But at last his elderliness left an indelible mark on the mind of the emperor.

To prove that one does not attain salvation by breathing his last in Kashi and damnation by dying in Mag-har, Kabir moved to that place (which is situated 15 miles to the west of Gorakhpur) a few days before his death and he left this mortal world in Sammat 1575.

Kabir's memorial in Kashi is known as

"Kabir Chaura" with a temple built at Lahar Talao.

The anthology of hymns of Kabir is named as Kabir Bijak which was compiled by Dharam Das and Surat Gopal etc, his disciples. Kabir Bijak is said to have been written by Dharam Das in Riwa state during Sammat 1521.

His hymns are also included in Guru Granth Sahib. "kāhāt kəbir choḍī bikhīrāsū."—*sri*. See बर्षी सगिख. 2 *A* کبر *adj* elderly, aged, old person. "haka kəbir kərim tū."—*txlāgm 1. 3 n* God, the Creator who is the greatest of all.

बर्षीरपंथी [kəbirpāthi] a member of Kabir's sect, a disciple of Kabir. 2 The weavers also call themselves Kabirpanthis as the cobblers (shoemakers) are called Ravidasie.

बर्षीरबंसी [kəbirbāsi] belonging to the pedigree of Kabir. 2 The weavers also call themselves as Kabirbansi.

बर्षीरु [kəbiru] See बर्षीर. "bhāro kəbiru udasū."—*s*.
बर्षीला [kəbila] *A* قبیل *n* family, tribe, clan. "guru kəbila let lāghae."—*GPS*.

बबुज [kəbuj] See बर्षीर. 2 See बबुजल बबुल. "kəbuj līkha kaji te lai."—*caritr 287*.

बबुजर [kəbutər] *P* بکر *n* pigeon. See बर्षीर.

बबुजरबज [kəbutərbaz] pigeon fancier.

बबुजरी [kəbutri] female pigeon.

बबुद [kəbud] *P* , بک *adj* blue. "sosənī kasənī kəbud."—*sāloh. 2 n* a particular mountain.

बबुल [kəbul] *A* قبول *n* acceptance, approval. "bīn bhagətī ko nā kəbul."—*akal. 2* bag tied to the saddle of a horse, in which the rider keeps his articles.

बबुलपुर [kəbulpur] See बबुलपुर.

बबुलि [kəbuli] having accepted. "pāhīla mārən kəbuli."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

बबोस [kəboj] See बर्षीर.

बबोट [kəbot] See बर्षीर.

बर्षी [kəbādh] *Skt* कर्बन्ध *n* headless body. "lārət

kābōdh turāk gən sāge.”—*PP*. 2 cloud, rain. 3 water. 4 Rahu. 5 abdomen, stomach. 6 a sage. 7 a celestial musician. 8 a demon whose head was detached from his neck by a heavy stroke of thunderbolt from Indar and got embedded into his abdomen. After chopping his hands, Ram Chandar pitched him alive in the ground in Dandak gardens.

ਕਛੀ [kābhi] *adv* at some time.

ਕਮ [kām] *P* کم *adj* little.

ਕਮਸਰੇਟ [kāmsrēt] *E* commissariat. *n* a department charged with furnishing of provisions, as for the army.

ਕਮਖਾਬ [kāmxab] *P* كمكب *n* a costly cloth, in which the warp is of silk and the waft is of golden thread. This cloth manufactured in Kashi is of fine quality. It is also known as ਕੀਮਖਾਬ [kimkhab].

ਕਮਖਯਾ [kāmekhya] See ਕਾਮਖਯਾ.

ਕਮੋਗਰ [kāmeggar] *P* كمك maker of bows.

ਕਮਚੀ [kāmcī] *T* كمچ *n* fine stick.

ਕਮੋਚਿਆ [kāmacchīa], ਕਮਛਯਾ [kāmekhya] See ਕਾਮਖਯਾ.

ਕਮਜਾਤ [kāmjat], ਕਮਜਾਤਿ [kāmjatī] *P* كمزات *adj* mean, base. “khasam visarəhi te kāmjatī.”—*sodaru*.

ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ [kāmjzor] *P* كمزور *adj* weak, feeble.

ਕਮਠ [kāmaṭh] *n* tortoise. 2 porcupine, rabbit. 3 bamboo.

ਕਮਠਾ [kāmaṭha], ਕਮਠੀ [kāmaṭhī] *n* small bow.

ਕਮਤਰ [kāmtar] *P* کمتر *adj* much less.

ਕਮਤਰੀਨ [kāmtarin] *P* کمترین *adj* minimum, lowest, poorest, inferior most. “mən kāmīn kāmīn.”—*var mēla m l*.

ਕਮਤਾ [kāmta] *n* shortage, scarcity, loss, humiliation. “kīm kāmīta apni cāhe.”—*GPS*. 2 *adj* performed. See ਕਮੋਤਾ. “so dāre jīnī pap kāmte.”—*biha chāt m l*.

ਕਮੋਤਾ [kāmotā] *adj* did; put into practice. “jāgal ādār jāṭke pakhāḍ kāmōtā.”—*BG*.

ਕਮੋਧ [kāmoddh] See ਕਬੋਧ. “dhavāt āddh kāmōddh āneka.”—*gyan*.

ਕਮਨੀ [kāmoni], ਕਮਨੀਯ [kāmoni], ਕਮਨੀਵ [kāmoniv] *Skt* कमनीय *adj* desirable. 2 beautiful, charming.

ਕਮਬਖ਼ਤ [kāmbaxat] *P* كمبخت *adj* unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.

ਕਮਬਖ਼ਤੀ [kāmbaxatī] *P* كمبختی *n* bad luck, misfortune.

ਕਮਰ [kāmar] *Skt* *adj* loving, erotic. 2 *P* कमर *n* waist, loins. 3 girdle, waistband. 4 *A* القمر *n* moon.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ [kāmarkasa] *n* strip of cloth worn round the waist. 2 act of wearing a strip of cloth round the waist. 3 gum of pālas tree and a dish prepared by mixing it, especially taken by women. It relieves them of pain in the waist.

ਕਮਰਖ [kāmrakh] *Skt* कमरख *n* a tree which produces sliced citron fruit used in pickle and sauce. Its fruit and roots are used in many medicines. *L* Averrhoa Carambala.

ਕਮਰਬਸਤਾ [kāmarbasta] *P* كمربسته *adj* determined to act; with loins girded up ready.

ਕਮਰਬੰਦ [kāmarbād], ਕਮਰਬੰਦੁ [kāmarbādu] *P* كمربند *n* cloth that is worn round the waist, girdle. “kāmarbādu sātōkh ka.”—*sri m l*. 2 belt. 3 *adj* determined to act.

ਕਮਰਾ [kāmarā] *L* Camera *G* Kamara. *n* room, cubicle.

ਕਮਰੀ [kāmrī] *adj* related to the waist. 2 mad, infatuated. “jutīn sō kāmīrī kār dārī.”—*cārītr 121*. 3 *n* blanket, thick woollen covering. “tān upār kāmīrīst līnā.”—*NP*. 4 loincloth. 5 brassiere to which strings are attached. 6 *A* قمری *n* pertaining to the moon.

ਕਮਲ [kāmal] *Skt* *n* lotus. “hārī cārāṇ kāmāl mākrād lobhīt māno.”—*dhāna m l*. 2 water. 3 eyeball. 4 a metre consisting of four lines, each line comprising a nagaṇ. ||1

¹In numerous chronicles, there are stories of valiant persons fighting headless against their enemies.

Example:

bhajan. karen. dukhan. daren

(b) a variation of chappay metre. See ਗੁਰੂਵੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ. 5 short form of ਕਮਲ; Lakshmi. "sakal anup rup kamal bikhe samat."—BGK.

ਕਮਲਸੁਤ [kamalsut] Brahma, son of lotus.

ਕਮਲ ਕੁਸੁਮ [kamal kusum] lotus flower. 2 See ਰਾਗਮਾਲਾ.

ਕਮਲਜ [kamalaj], ਕਮਲ ਤਨਯ [kamal tanay], ਕਮਲਤਾਤ [kamaltat] Brahma, who is born to lotus flower; son of lotus.

ਕਮਲ ਤਾਤ ਤਾਤ [kamal tat tat] Brahma, son of lotus, his son Naval. "kamal ke tat ke tat sōg narī le."—GV 10. 'Narad, taking female demons along with him.'

ਕਮਲਤ੍ਰਾਣ [kamaltrāṇ] pond, which protects lotus flowers; a lake.—sānama.

ਕਮਲਨਯਨ [kamalnayan], ਕਮਲਨੈਨ [kamalnen] adj having eyes like lotus. "kamalnen ājan sīam."—cāu m 5.

ਕਮਲਪੁਤ [kamalput], ਕਮਲਪੁਤ੍ਰ [kamalputr] Brahma. See ਕਮਲਸੁਤ. 2 adj born to lotus. "brāham kamalput, min brasa."—kan ā m 4. 'Brahma is the son of lotus and Vyas of Matsyodari.'

ਕਮਲਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ [kamalpragas], ਕਮਲਬਿਗਾਸ [kamalbigas] n act of heart's blossoming; that which is shaped like a lotus bud; blooming of the heart. "carī padarēth kamal pragas."—sukhmani. "kamal pragasu bhāra guru para."—mali m 4. "kamal bigas sēda sukh para."—majh ā m 3.

ਕਮਲਬੰਦੂ [kamalbēdhū] sun, who is a friend of lotus flowers.

ਕਮਲਵਿਗਾਸ [kamalvigas] See ਕਮਲ ਬਿਗਾਸ. "kamal vigse sēcu mān."—var mālā m 3.

ਕਮਲਾ [kamla] adj mad, insane. "binu nave jēgu kamla phire."—var sor m 3. 2 lotus. "kuṭōb dekh bigasēhī kamla jīu."—sri kēbir. 3 Skt Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. "kamla bhram bhīrī kamla bhram bhīrī he."—asa chēt m 5. 'Looking at the wall of illusion, the ignorant

person is fearing confusion.' 4 an ardent devotee of Guru Nanak. "kamla nam das īk aha."—NP. 5 See ਕੋਲਾ 4.

ਕਮਲਾਸਨ [kamlasan] Brahma, who uses lotus as his seat.

ਕਮਲਾਹ ਗੜ੍ਹ [kamlah garh] a village in the princely state of Mandi. Twenty four miles to its north, there is an old fort bearing this name where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for some time. Close to this place, the king of Mandi got built a fort named Gobindgarh. In 1887 Sammat Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Kamlahgarh. See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਕਮਲਾਕਾਂਤ [kamalakāt], ਕਮਲਾਕੰਤ [kamalakāt] husband [kāt] of the goddess of wealth [kamla]; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, whose maidservant is worldly power (maya) "kamalakāt kārāhī kātuhāl."—maru solhe m 5.

ਕਮਲਾਛਣਿ [kamalachanī] Skt ਕਮਲਾਕੀ adj having lotus-like eyes. "krorī krēlap kārē kamalachanī."—cārītr 115. 'Lotus eyed woman makes crores of laments.' See ਕੁਲਪ.

ਕਮਲਾਪਤਿ [kamlapati] See ਕਮਲਾਕੰਤ. "kamlapati kēvā nēhī jana."—dhāna kēbir.

ਕਮਲਾਵਤੀ [kamlavati] See ਪਦਮਾਵਤੀ (b).

ਕਮਲੀ [kamli] adj mad, headstrong. 2 n blanket. "lē kamli cālīo pālīa."—bher namdev. 3 Skt कमलिन् Brahma.

ਕਮਲੀਆ [kamliā] See ਅਲਮਸਤ.

ਕਮਲੇਸ [kamles] n Brahma 2 lord [iṣ] of Kamla [lakṣmi], Vishnu. 3 lord of material world, Brahma.

ਕਮਲੋਹਿ [kamlehi] is of the lotus. "ēsi hārī sīu prīrī kārī jēsi jāl kamlehi."—sri ā m 1.

ਕਮਲੋਹਾ [kamloha] dove-like bird found in the mountains which is pale yellow in colour and is the size of a pigeon. People kill it for food; its meat is greenish in colour.

'It is different from kamli (godrie); several writers have taken kamla and kamliā to mean the same. See ਅਲਮਸਤ.

ਕਮਾਉਣਾ [kəmauṇa] *v* make money by doing work. 2 put into practice, practise. "apɪ kəmau əvra updes."—*gəu m 5*. 3 rightful payment received by a village menial in return for professional service.

ਕਮਾਉ [kəmau] *adj* earner, breadwinner. 2 practitioner, doer.

ਕਮਾਉਂ [kəmaũ] *Skt* Kamrup comprises western part of Assam and eastern and northern parts of Bengal. "kasi bic jae te kəmaũ jaye mære hē."—*cəritr 266*. 2 See ਕੁਮਾਉਂ 2.

ਕਮਾਉਂ ਗਭ (ਗੜ੍ਹ) [kəmaũ gədh (garh)] a fort in the capital of Kamrup. "phəṭək si kelas kəmaũ gədh."—*əkal*.

ਕਮਾਇਓ [kəmaio], **ਕਮਾਇਅਤਾ** [kəmaiaṭa], **ਕਮਾਇਅਤੋ** [kəmaiaṭo] earned; made with hard work. 2 practised. "dɪnɾatɪ kəmaiaṭo so aio mathe."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਕਮਾਇਣ [kəmaɪn], **ਕਮਾਇਣੁ** [kəmaɪṇu] *n* undertaken action. 2 *adv* as a result of hard work. "papi pəcia apɪ kəmaɪṇu."—*bher m 5*.

ਕਮਾਈ [kəmai] *n* earning. 2 intense effort, hard work. 3 practice, action. "pure guru kəmai."—*ram ə m 5*. 4 **ਕਮ-ਆਈ** [kam-ai] is useful. "əpna kia kəmai."—*sor m 1*. 5 a small earthen bowl [ku-məy] "pothi puran kəmaie. bhəu vəṭi ɪtu tən paie."—*sri m 1*. 'Acting upon teachings contained in the holy scriptures, is like a small earthen bowl for the lamp.'

ਕਮਾਈਐ [kəmaie] is [ku-məy] (a small earthen bowl). 2 See ਕਮਾਈ.

ਕਮਾਸਿ [kəmasɪ] can do. "kia ɪh kəram kəmasɪ."—*kan m 5*.

ਕਮਾਹੀ [kəmahi] earn, earns. 2 practise, earn. "kuraṇu kəteb dɪl mahɪ kəmahi."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਢ [kəmac] a musical measure; also called khəmac. It is a complete musical measure wherein the ascending scale, second note, rɪṣəbh, is forbidden. Therefore it is a complete

musical measure of six notes in the ascending order. The seventh note, nɪṣad, is full tone, but in the descending order it is half tone. The third note, gādhār, is primary note and the seventh note, nɪṣad, is secondary. The home note is the third note, gādhār. The first quarter of night is the time for singing it.

ascending: ʃə gə mə pə dhə nə ʃə

descending: ʃə nə dhə pə mə gə rə ʃə

"gujərɪ əɾ kəmac dhənvəti."—*GPS*.

ਕਮਾਣ [kəmaṇ] See ਕਮਾਨ.

ਕਮਾਣਚਾ [kəmaṇca] See ਕਮਾਨਚਾ.

ਕਮਾਣਾ [kəmaṇa] *adj* which has been earned or put into practice. "ethe kəmaṇa su əge aia."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 earned. 3 used. "cəhu jugɪ mas kəmaṇa."—*var mēla m 1*.

ਕਮਾਣੀ [kəmaṇi] put into practice. 2 earned; produced. 3 See ਕਮਾਨੀ.

ਕਮਾਣੇ [kəmaṇe] from doing. "kuɾɪ kəmaṇe kuɾo hove."—*var asa*.

ਕਮਾਤਾ [kəmata] earned, done. "səbh lathe pap kəmate."—*sor m 5*. 2 **ਕਮ-ਆਤਾ** [kam-ata] is helpful. "səbh tero kia kəmata he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਤਿ [kəmatɪ] uses. "həɾɪ həɾɪ əukhədhu sadh kəmatɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਕਮਾਦ [kəmad] *n* smell of the field—sugarcane. "toɪəhu ən kəmad kəpaha."—*var mēla m 1*.

ਕਮਾਦਾ [kəmaḍa] earns.

ਕਮਾਦੁ [kəmadu] See ਕਮਾਦ.

ਕਮਾਨ [kəman] *P* کمان *n* [khəm-an] curved weapon, bow. 2 earned, did "duɪ mas raj kəman."—*gyan*. "nanək kɪɾət kəman."—*bavān*. 3 *E* command, order, permission.

ਕਮਾਨਗਰ [kəmaṅgər] See ਕਮੋਂਗਰ.

ਕਮਾਨਚਾ [kəmaṇca] *P* کمانچہ *n* small bow. 2 soft bow, kəbada. 3 bow-like instrument which carpenters use to rotate a drill.

ਕਮਾਨਜਨਾਉ [kəmanjanau], **ਕਮਾਨਜਨਾ** [kəmanjāny] *n* an arrow, which is shot from a bow.—*sənama*.

ਕਮਾਨੀ [kāmāni] See ਕਮਾਣੀ 2 *P* کمانی a device of flexible and bent metal which when pressed gets pushed but tends to return to its original position when the pressure is relaxed. *E* spring.

ਕਮਾਮ [kāmām] *A* کام roses in bloom. 2 *A* کام sense of being mixed. 3 justice. 4 truth, reality. 5 thick syrup.

ਕਮਾਰ [kāmār] See ਕੁਆਰ 5.

ਕਮਾਲ [kāmāl] *A* کامل adj perfect, complete. “karīmūl kāmāl he.”—*japū*. 2 *n* Kabir’s son. “upjīo put kāmāl.”—*s* kabir. 3 a Muslim of Kashmir, who after becoming a disciple of Guru Har Gobind, turned very pious and remained in the service of the Guru at Kiratpur. 4 Two famous Iranian poets also carried the same name; one lived in Afshan and the other was a resident of Khajand. The first died in 639 and the second in 883 Hijri.

ਕਮਾਲਦੀ [kāmāldī] See ਧੁਨੀ (b)

ਕਮਾਲਪੁਰ [kāmālpur] a village in Patiala state, district Sunam, tehsil Bhawanigarh, police station Dirhba. To the north of this village at a distance of half a mile, there is a place which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind respectively.

Maharaja Karam Singh got a gurdwara built there. About 75 bighas of land, free of revenue and as much with revenue, were donated to the gurdwara by the Patiala state. An Udasi saint serves as the priest.

There is a metallised road from Sangrur railway station upto Sangtiwala. Next six miles are unmetalled. Again there is a metallised road from Nabha railway station to Bhawanigarh but next seven kohs are unmetalled. 2 A village of this name also falls in district Ludhiana, tehsil Jagraon which is at a distance of six miles and a half from the railway station Jagraon to the south east. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated at a distance of one

mile from this village to the north east. The Guru came here from Hehran. About 10 bighas of land has been donated by the village to the gurdwara.

ਕਮਾਵਹਿ [kāmavahi] make use of. “hovāhi raje rās kās bāhutu kāmavāhi.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਾਵਦਾ [kāmavdā], **ਕਮਾਵਦੋ** [kāmavdāro] *v* earns, does. “kūṛū kapaṭu kāmavdāro jēnāmāhi sāsara.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਕਮਾਵਨ [kāmavan] *v* See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਿਛਾ [kāmichya] See ਕਮਾਖਾ.

ਕਮਿਤਾ [kāmīta] See ਕਮੋਤਾ. “se kārām kāmīta.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਕਮੀ [kāmī] *P* کمی *n* loss, deficiency.

ਕਮੀਆ [kāmīa] shortage, loss, lack. 2 is wanting; lacks. “tisu jān ko kahū kākī kāmīa?”—*gāu m 5*.

ਕਮੀਜ [kāmij] *A* قميص shirt. *L* Camisia. *F* Chemise

ਕਮੀਨ [kāmīn], **ਕਮੀਨਾ** [kāmīna], **ਕਮੀਨੋ** [kāmīno] *P* کمین adj little, trifle. 2 low, mean, base. “mān kāmīn kāmītarīn.”—*var māla m 1*. “bīnse tēn tē sēb kām kāmīno.”—*gurusobha*.

ਕਮੀਰ [kāmīr] See ਕਵੀਰ. “kāhī kāmīr kōl jāṭī patī tājī.”—*ram kabir*.

ਕਮੁ [kāmū] *S* work. 2 less. See ਕਮ.

ਕਮੇਰ [kāmēr] See ਕੁਬੇਰ. “kōṭī kāmēr bhārāhī bhāḍār.”—*bher ā kabir*.

ਕਮੋ [kāmō] See ਕੰਬੋ.

ਕਮੋਦ [kāmōd] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕਮੋਦਕੀ [kāmōdki] Vishnu’s mace. See ਕੋਮੋਦਕੀ. “kāmōdki hāth ke bic sēbhārī.”—*kṛisān*.

ਕਮੋਦਿਨੀ [kāmōdīnī] See ਕੁਮੁਦਿਨੀ.

ਕਮੰਡਲ [kāmāḍal], **ਕਮੰਡਲੁ** [kāmāḍalu] *n* that which acquires the splendour of water; water container with a handle, jug with a spout. 2 water container used by fakirs, made of riverine coconut; oval shaped bowl carried by monks. “rājān śrī rāghunāth ke bēṛ kumāḍal choḍ kāmāḍal līnē.”—*ramcāḍrīka*. “hāth kāmāḍalu kaprīa mānī trīsna.”—*maru ā m 1*.

ਕਮੰਦ [kəmād] *P* كمر *n* noose, snare. "ka vərṇadī bākhanke mād bəhur pād dehu. hovət nam kəmād ke cin catur cit lehu."—*sənāma*. 2 rope made by twisting cords. 3 See ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ.

ਕਮੰਧ [kəmādh] See ਕਥੰਧ. "kəmādh ādh uṭṭhi."—*rudr*.

ਕਮੁ [kəmr] *Skt* adj beautiful, pleasing. 2 See ਕਮਰ.

ਕਮੂਟ [kəmrāt] See ਕਰਤਾਲ.

ਕਯ [kəy] *A* قيء vomit, puke, spew. See ਫਰਦਿ.

ਕਯਾਸ [kəyas] *A* تخمين *n* guess, conjecture. 2 idea, thought.

ਕਯਾਸਨ [kəyasən] *adv* supposedly, by guessing, by estimate.

ਕਯਾਫਹ [kəyafəh], ਕਯਾਫਾ [kəyafa] *A* عرفت *act* of knowing someone's qualities and feelings from his appearance; physiognomy.

ਕਯਾਮ [kəyam] *A* قائم *stay*; state. 2 to stand.

ਕਯਾਮਤ [kəyamət] *A* قیامت *n* condition, state. According to Islam, dead bodies will stand up on the doomsday. So on the last day, persistence [kəyam] of souls in bodies is named as kəyamət. "kəyamət ke hi divəs me səbhə nəbəra hoī."—*māgo*. It is written in Surat 32 and Ayat 5 of Koran that the day after doomsday will equal thousand years of human life in which God Himself will judge the good or bad deeds of the human beings.

ਕਰ [kər] *Skt* *n* hand. "kər kəpəhi sīr dōl."—*jet chāt m* 5 "kər kəri ṭəhəl rəsna guṇ gavəu."—*gəu m* 5. 'service performed with hands.' 2 ray. "cād ke ban kīdhī kər bhanəhi dekhke det gāi dutī dia."—*cādi* 1. 3 land revenue, duty, tax. See ਕਰੂ 2. 4 elephant's trunk. "kūcəru tādūe pəkəri cālāio kər upəru kədhī nīstare."—*nəf ə m* 4. 5 hailstone. 6 *adj* who does something, as in sukhkər, duṣkər etc. 7 *suf* of. "ja kər rup rāg nəhi jənīat."—*həjare* 10. 8 kər has been used for kəl (peace, quiet or relief) also. "parət nə chīn kər."—*cəritr* 278. 9 See ਕਰ. "kər toryo

jīs ne nīj hath."—*GPS*. 10 imperative of kərna *Skt* कुरु. "kər mītrai sadh sīṭ."—*asa m* 5.

ਕਰਉ [kərau] See ਕਰਣਾ "kərau seva gur lagəu cəran."—*dhəna ə m* 5. 2 *n* distance covered by two steps, measure of one and a half yard. "kərau aḍhai dhərti māgi bavən rupī bəhane."—*prabha ə m* 1. 3 do, (1) act.

ਕਰਉਤੀ [kərauti] See ਕਰੋਤੀ.

ਕਰਉਲੀ [kərauli] See ਕਰੋਲੀ.

ਕਰਆਜ [kər-aj] *Skt* nail, that grows on the hand [kər] "hərnakhəs phare kər-aj."—*saveye m* 4 ke.

ਕਰਈਆ [kəraia] See ਕਰੋਯਾ.

ਕਰਸ [kərəs] *Skt* कर्ष *n* pulling, ploughing. 2 measure equal to sixteen mashas.

ਕਰਸਕ [kərsək] *Skt* कर्षक *adj* who ploughs; engaged in farming. 2 yoked to pull.

ਕਰਸਨ [kərsən], ਕਰਸਨੀ [kərsənī] will do (plural) "kərsənī təkhat səlam."—*var majh m* 1. 2 *Skt* कर्षਣ *n* pull, attraction.

ਕਰਸਾਇਲ [kərsail] See ਕਰਸਾਯਲ.

ਕਰਸਾਖਾ [kərsakha] *n* finger, which is a branch of the hand. "kərsakha rksar visala."—*NP*.

ਕਰਸਾਯਰ [kərsayar], ਕਰਸਾਯਲ [kərsayal] *Skt* कृष्णसार *n* black deer. "ghaī ek pəre tərphē su māno kərsayal sīgh bīdare."—*krisən*.

ਕਰਸੀ [kərsi] (He) will do.

ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ [kərsma] *P* كرامه *n* strange or wonderful action. 2 magic.

ਕਰਹਲ [kərhəl], ਕਰਹਲਾ [kərhala], ਕਰਹਲੂ [kərhəlu] *Skt* कर्मेल *A* كرميل *S* ਕਰਹੇ *E* Camel *n* camel, dromedary. "belī balha kərhəla."—*dhəna namdev*. "jese kərhəlu belī rijhai."—*asa m* 4. "əsv nag kərhəl arurī koṭī tetisa gaje."—*səloh*. In olden times, trading goods were carried to different countries on camelbacks and the camels always kept travelling in foreign lands. The idea of a camel as a trans migratory creature recurs in Gurbani. See the hymn kərhəle mān pādesia.—*gəu m* 4. under ਕਰਹਲੇ.

ਕਰਹਲੇ [kərhəle] See ਕਰਹਲ.

ਕਰਹਾ [kərhə] See ਕਰਿਹਾਂ.

ਕਰਹਾਲੀ [kərhāli] *n* cry, wail. "sūbh sūni kərhāli srəṇṇəbij di."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 a village in the Patiala state, three kōhs from Samana to the east under Chuaharpur police station. The ninth Guru visited this place. A gurdwara is situated at a distance of three furlongs to the north east of the village. 150 bighas land has been donated by the Patiala state. Rupees fourteen are annually paid by the Jind state. This place, to south west of Patiala railway station, is connected by 11 miles long unmetalled road.

ਕਰਹੁ [kərahū] *do*. "kərahū ənugrahū parbrāhəm."—*asa m* 5. 2 get done. "həri jiu! tīn ka darsən na kərahū."—*var sor m* 4.

ਕਰਕ [kərk] *n* shooting pain, pang, twinge. "kərk kəreje mahi."—*sor bhākhān*. 2 lightning followed by thunder; crash. 3 *Skt* कर्मदल. 4 pomegranate. 5 mōlsəri tree; minusops elangi. 6 kərir, a wild caper. 7 kəcnar tree. *bauhinia variegata*. 8 *Skt* कर्क crab. 9 fourth sign of the Zodiac, whose stars are in the form of a crab; capricornus. 10 *Skt* कर्क adj bitter, harsh. "kərk səbəd sām vīkh nə vīkhəm hē."—*BGK*. 11 hailstone.

ਕਰਕਸ [kərkəs] See ਕਰਕ 10.

ਕਰਕਟ [kərkət] garbage, refuse. 2 *Skt* कर्कट crab, which lives in water and looks like a scorpion. 3 pair of circular logs. "kərkət pai jhābie."—*BG*. 'Corn is threshed in a circle like a wooden frame for the well made of logs, due to which there is no fear of grains getting scattered.' 4 Cancer, a sign of the Zodiac. See ਕਰਕ 9.

ਕਰਕਟੀ [kərkəṭi] *Skt* कर्कट a kind of sparrow. 2 See ਕਕੜੀ.

ਕਰਕਨ [kərkən] See ਕੜਕਨ. "əṭi kərkən jīh ki kīlkari."—*NP*.

ਕਰਕਰ [kərkər] *Skt* कर्कर *n* salt obtained from

seawater. 2 *P* کر a powerful emperor. 3 the Creator, God. 4 *Dg* a bone.

ਕਰਕਰਹਿ [kərkərahī] the Creator did. See ਕਰਕਰ 3 and ਕਰਿਕਰਹਿ.

ਕਰਕਰਤਾ [kərkəṭa] *adj* performing action; practising; putting into practice. "kərkəṭa utarəsī parē."—*ram kəbir*.

ਕਰਕਰਾ [kərkəra] crisp. 2 See ਅਕਰਕਰਾ. 3 crisp white gourd cooked in sweetened milk, candied white gourd, sweet pudding prepared with white gourd. "bhatu pāhīṭi əru lapsi kərkəra."—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਰਕਾ [kərkə] *Skt* n hailstone. "kərkə ko bərkhar bīsala."—*NP*.

ਕਰਕਾਰੂ [kərkāru] *Skt* कर्करा *n* white gourd.

ਕਰਕੇ [kərke] *adj* equal, comparable. "me sātiguru nū pāmesər kərke jānda hā." 2 *adv* through, by means of. "guru kərke grān prapət hūda hē."

ਕਰਖ [kərkə] See ਕਰਸ and ਕਰਖਣ "tumre dərəs kərkəh mən lina."—*NP*. 'fascinated'. 2 کر a town near Baghdad.

ਕਰਖਣ [kərkəṇ] *Skt* कर्कट *n* pull. 2 drawing furrows with a plough.

ਕਰਖਤ [kərkət] *P* كرت *adj* harsh, rugged. 2 rough. 3 See ਕਰਖਿਣ.

ਕਰਖਨਾ [kərkəṇa] See ਕਰਖਣ.

ਕਰਖਾ [kərkə] a poetic metre with four lines, each having 37 matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, the second at the twelfth thereafter, the third at the eighth after that, and the fourth at the penultimate eighth; the end comprising a yagān. This metre describes best the emotion of heroism. There is a reference in Dasam Granth:

"dhadhīsen dhadi bhāv lāyo. kərkəhā var ucarət bhāyo.—*cāṭi* 405. "gāe jē kərkəhā."—*cāḍi* 2.

The more the number of lāghu characters, the more enchanting does this metre become.

This metre is also known as *raṇoddhrit*."

Example:

uḍat nabh garad, mukh jarad nit bhramat ravi,
udadhī ur dārad, dāl dābat lāka,
acal vad dāgat, śiv jagat nahī lagat liv,
khagat bhay bhagat, bidhī dagat śāka,
ahīp hīy dharak pīth kāmāth lūth karak uṭh,
kharak sun bharak, har brikhābh bāka,
bikāṭ bhāṭ kākak, ripu thāṭak tēn tājat jāb,
gajāt gurusīgh, bhāl bajāt dāka.

—*sikhi prabhakar*.

2 *adj* ਕਰੀਣ fascinated, attracted.

ਕਰਖਿਤ [karkhit] *Skt* ਕਰਿਤ *adj* pulled, drawn.

ਕਰਗ [karg], ਕਰੱਗ [kārāg] See ਕਰੰਗ.

ਕਰਗਸ [kargas] *P* کرگس *n* vulture. "kargas min kacchu lumri."—*saloh*. "The stream of blood has vultures, crocodiles, foxes and tortoises in it."

ਕਰਗਹ [kargah] weaver's loom; comb in which warp is inserted. 2 *P* کارگاه *n* place of work, factory. "dharani akas ki kargah banai."—*asa kabir*.

ਕਰਗਹਿ [kargahi] having acquired. "caran sarnagat kargahi lehu ubari."—*hajare 10*.

ਕਰਗੀਰੀ [kargiri] *n* handicraft. "kyō na karō sikhān kargiri?"—*GPS*.

ਕਰਘਾ [kargha] See ਕਰਗਹ 1. 2 strings tied to the pan of a scale. 3 string that passes through the middle of a scale's arm and is held in hand while raising the scale.

ਕਰ ਚਰਨ ਮਸਤਕ ਮੇਲ ਲੀਨੇ [kar caran mastak mel line]—*ram chit m 5*. Khatris, Shudars and Brahmans brought to an agreement. "car varan ik varan karāia."—*BG*. 2 having made Brahmans from Shudars.

ਕਰਚਾ [karcha], ਕਰਚੀ [karchi] *Skt* करखा *n* a ladle. "ris te karcha tapat uthayo."—*GPS*. "juthi karchi parosan laga."—*basāt kabir*.

ਕਰਜ [karaj] *Skt n* nails, which grow on the hand. "karajarun jim nag hvē suce."—*NP*. 2 *A*

کرن loan, debt. "ham karaj guru bahu sadhe."—*gau m 4*. 'We are highly indebted to the Guru.' See ਸਾਢੇ 2.

ਕਰਜੁ [karaju] See ਕਰਜ 2. "karaju utaria satiguru."—*brla m 5*.

ਕਰ ਜੋਤਿ [kar joṭi] with folded hands. See ਸਲਾਹਿਗੁ.

ਕਰ ਝਾਰ [karjhar] See ਝਾਰ.

ਕਰਟ [karat] *Skt n* crow. 2 elephant's temple.

ਕਰਟੀ [kartī] *Skt n* elephant, from whose temple an intoxicant oozes.

ਕਰਣ [karan] *Skt n* main reason. 2 cause.

3 sense organs. 4 body, physique. 5 weapon.

6 in grammar, third declension. 7 Per astrology there are eleven cases such as ਵਢ ਬਾਲਵ etc which figure in the solar month. 8 *Skt* कर्ण ear

"karan dehu nahī nīda or."—*GPS*. 9 son of the sun from the womb of virgin Kunti, whose name was Vasushen. He was a great philanthropist and warrior. Weapon training was imparted to him by Dronacharya. He was also a disciple of Parshuram. Arjun killed him in the battle of Kurukshetar. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Durvasa, fascinated by Kunti, daughter of Bhojraj, taught her a mantr with which she could summon any god of her choice. Kunti summoned the sun and from him a powerful armour wearing son i.e. Karan was born to her. To avoid public disgrace, she put him on a float and left it in Asht river to be swept away.

Adhirath Sut took the child out of the river and handed it over to his wife Radha for his upbringing. Karan was a friend of Duryodhan and an enemy of Pandavs. His wife was Padmavati and he lived at Malini. "bhāe karan senapati chātrpalā. mācyo juddh krudhā māha bīkralā."—*janmejāy*. 10 triangular plank on the back side of a boat. See ਪਤਵਾਰ. 11 *A* کران one, indivisible. "karan karim nā jato karta."—*maru ājuli m 5*.

ਕਰਣ ਆਧਾਰ [kəɾən adhar] basis of the senses; the Creator.

ਕਰਣਸਸਕੁਲੀ [kəɾənsəskuli] *Skt* ਕਰਣਸਸਕੁਲੀ *n* ear lobe. 2 a dish looking like an ear; samosa.

ਕਰਣਹਾਰ [kəɾəṇhar], ਕਰਣਹਾਰੂ [kəɾəṇharu] *adj* the Creator. "kəɾəṇhar prəbhu hīrde vuṭha." – ram *m* 5. "kəɾəṇharu jo kəɾi rəṭia sai vəṭia." – bīla *m* 5.

ਕਰਣ ਕਰਾਵਣਹਾਰ [kəɾən kəɾavəṇhar] *adj* (one) who himself does and can get things done from others. 2 who gets things done by organs of perception. "kəɾən kəɾavəṇhar prəbhu data." – sor *m* 5.

ਕਰਣਕਰੇਣ [kəɾəṇkəɾən] *adj* the Creator of causation; of all the elements, which caused the creation of the world, the Supreme. "hor nahi kəɾəṇkəɾən." – majh *dīnreṇ*.

ਕਰਣ ਕਾ ਥੇਹ [kəɾən ka theh] three quarters of a mile from Thanesar to the north-west, on the north-western corner of the Kurukshetar tank is situated a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. This gurdwara is half a mile away from Karan's mound.¹ See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਨੰ: 5.

ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ [kəɾəṇkəɾən], ਕਰਣਕਾਰਨ [kəɾəṇkəɾən]. See ਕਰਣਕਰੇਣ. "kəɾəṇkəɾən sāmraṭhu hē." – var majh *m* 2. 2 apparently and conventionally. 3 cause of the medium.

ਕਰਣਦੇਵ [kəɾəṇdev] Karan, son of the sun. "kəɾəṇdev prəman ləu əɾi jītke bəhu saj." – gyan. 'having conquered the enemy like the glorious Karan.'

ਕਰਣਧਾਰ [kəɾəṇdhar] *n* sailor, boatman; one who controls a boat, by rotating the oars. See ਪਤਵਾਰ.

ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ [kəɾəṇ palah], ਕਰਣਪਲਾਵ [kəɾəṇpalav] *Skt* ਕਰੁਣ ਪਲਾਪ *n* wail of sorrow that generates compassion. "kəɾəṇpalah kəɾe bəhūtere." – tīlāg *m* 1. "kəɾəṇpalav kəɾe bīl-lavē." – maru *solhe*

¹It is so known because it was at here that Karan and Arjun combated with each other.

m 1.

ਕਰਣਪੂਰ [kəɾəṇpur] *n* sārīh tree (allizzail bebbek) 2 blue lotus. 3 an ornament which women wear in their ears.

ਕਰਣਵੇਧ [kəɾəṇvedh] *Skt n* In Hinduism, the ceremony of piercing the ears. It has to be performed from the sixth to the sixteenth month after birth. The ear of Brahman and Vaish should be pierced with the badkin of silver, that of Kshatri with the needle of gold and that of Shudar with a packing needle made of iron. In Sikhism piercing of nose and ears is forbidden.

ਕਰਣਾ [kəɾṇa] *v* do; perform. 2 *adj* worthdoing. "jo kīchu kəɾṇa so kəɾ rəṭia." – var *asa*. 3 *n* effect, work. "tūdh ape kəɾṇ ape kəɾṇa." – vaṭ *m* 5. 4 cause. "ape hi kəɾṇa kio." – var *asa*. 5 compassion. "kəṭāc kəɾṇa nə upəɾjate." – sahas *m* 5.

ਕਰਣਾਟ [kəɾṇaṭ], ਕਰਣਾਟਕ [kəɾṇaṭək] *n* territory near Mysore. 2 language of Karnatak state. ਕਰਣਾਟਕ [kəɾṇaṭək] *n* Arjun, who killed Karan. – sənama.

ਕਰਣਾਮਯ [kəɾṇaməy], ਕਰਣਾਮੈ [kəɾṇamə] *adj* compassionate, merciful. "kəɾṇamə din bənti kəɾe." – sukhmānī.

ਕਰਣਾਰਿ [kəɾṇarī] *n* enemy of Karan, Arjun. – sənama.

ਕਰਣਾਲਯ [kəɾṇaləy] ਕਰਣਾਲੈ [kəɾṇalə] abode of mercy. See ਕਰੁਣਾਲਯ.

ਕਰਣੀ [kəɾṇi] *n* deed, action. "jīh kəɾṇi hovəhī sāmīda." – dhāna *m* 5. 2 toil, labour, work. "jəh kəɾṇi təhī puri mətī." – sri *m* 1. 3 mason's implement, which looks like a hand [kəɾ]. 4 *adj* worthdoing. "kəɾṇi kəɾ dhurəhu phurmai." – dhāna *chāt m* 1. 5 See ਕਰਿਣੀ. 6 See ਕਰਨੀ 3.

ਕਰਣੀਯ [kəɾṇiy] *adj* worthdoing.

ਕਰਣੈ [kəɾṇe] See ਕਰਣ. 2 duty.

ਕਰਣੈ [kəɾṇe] of the Creator. "kəɾṇe ke kəɾṇe" It also means 'He himself does and gets things done'.

nahi sumaru."—*jəpu*. 'There is no end to the feats of the Creator.'

ਕਰਣਹਾਰੁ [kəṛṇeharu] See ਕਰਣਹਾਰ. "kəṛṇeharu rīde māhi dharu."—*gəu m 5*.

ਕਰਣਤ [kəṛṇāt] *Skt* कर्णात् up to the ear. 2 end of the ear; upper end of the ear. "saph sāmāsu ke kac bīc cire. dīsi dono kəṛṇāt ucire."—*GPS*. 'Divided the beard into two equal parts and wrapped one part around each ear.'

ਕਰਣਦਰਿ [kəṛṇādārī] within the body. 2 See ਨਦਰਿ.

ਕਰਤ [kəṛət] does. 2 duty, action. "nana kəṛət nā chutiē."—*oākar*. 3 the Creator. "he gobīd kəṛət māia."—*səhəs m 5*. 'O merciful God!' 4 *Skt* कर्त difference, division. 5 pit, depression. 6 *A* كرت turn, time, opportunity.

ਕਰਤਗਿ [kəṛtagi], ਕਰਤਗਜ [kəṛtagy] See ਕੁਤਗਜ and ਕੁਤਗਜ.

ਕਰਤਤ [kəṛtat] *Skt* कर्तृत्वं *n* control; righteousness of the Creator.

ਕਰਤਨ [kəṛtən] *Skt* कर्तन *n* cutting. 2 spinning of yarn. 3 doers, creators. "kəṛtən māhi tū karta kahiahi."—*gujə m 5*.

ਕਰਤਬ [kəṛtəb] *Skt* कर्तव्य *adj* worthdoing. "səṛəb kəṛtəb māmākarta."—*səhəs m 5*. "tis ke kəṛtəb bīrthe jat."—*sukhmāni*.

ਕਰਤਰੀ [kəṛtəri] *Skt* कर्त्री *n* scissors. 2 See ਕਰਤ and ਕਰਤੀ.

ਕਰਤਲ [kəṛtəl] *n* palm of a hand. "nəv nīdhī kəṛtəl tākē."—*soravīdas*. "əsəṣīdhan thakur kəṛtəl dhəria."—*sodaru*. 2 *Skt* कर्तु gimlet. "rīd ātar kəṛtəl kati."—*prəbha beni*. 'within is a deadly knife.'

ਕਰਤਲ ਕਾਤੀ [kəṛtəl kati] See ਕਰਤਲ 2.

ਕਰਤਲਿ [kəṛtəli], ਕਰਤਲੀ [kəṛtli] on the palm. 2 *n* palm, fist (tight grip) "khəṭ dārsən kəṛtəli re."—*asa m 5*. 'Evil deeds have tight control over the six systems of thought.'

ਕਰਤਵਜ [kəṛtəvy] See ਕਰਤਬ.

ਕਰਤਾ [kəṛta], ਕਰਤਾਰ [kəṛtar] *Skt* कर्तु *adj* doer,

creator. "kəṛta hoī jənavē."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *n* God; the Creator. "kəṛtarē mām kəṛtarē."—*NP*. 'The Creator has created me.'

ਕਰਤਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ [kəṛtar cīt ave] *sen* Blessings of Guru Nanak (be upon you). Whenever some one greeted the Guru, he used to utter this sentence.

ਕਰਤਾਰਨ [kəṛtarən] rays of the sun; rays of the sun to dispel darkness of ignorance. "kəṛtarən se subh vak vīlas."—*NP*. 2 clapping. "bīhəg vīkarən ko kəṛtarən."—*NP*. See ਕਾਰਨ. 3 kəṛtar-hən. are the doers, are the makers.

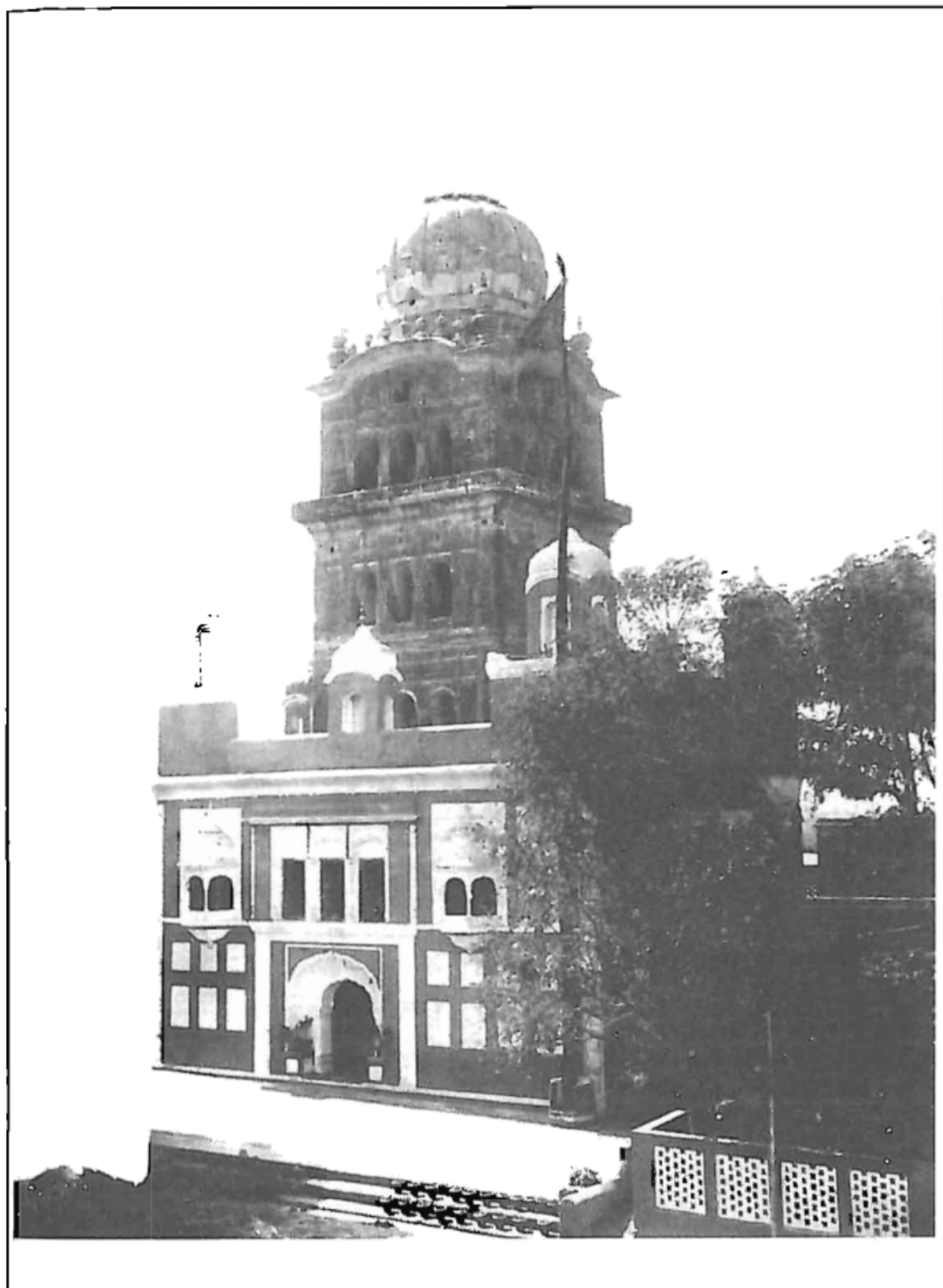
ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ [kəṛtarpur] a town founded by Guru Nanak Dev in Sammat 1561. It is situated in tehsil Shakargarh of district Gurdaspur. It is the same place where the universal Guru settled in Sammat 1579 after travelling far and wide to preach his doctrine.¹ Bhai Gurdas writes:

"baba aīa kəṛtarpur
bhekh udasi səgəl utara.
pəhīr sāsari kəppre
māji beṭh kia əvtara."—*var 1*.

Bhai Doda and Duni Chand (Karoṛimall) put in strenuous efforts for the establishment of this town. They set up the village for the Guru and raised an inn (dharamsala).

Guru Nanak Dev breathed his last in this town in Sammat 1596. Kartarpur has since long been submerged by river Ravi. The existing Dehra Baba Nanak or (Dera Nanak) was set up by Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Dass. The memorial of the Guru has also been reconstructed. The gurdwara has an annual donation of rupees 375 from village Kohlian and a jagir of 70 ghumaons of land from various villages.

¹From here also, the Guru travelled to other places for the reformation of the people i.e. Travel to Achalvatala etc.



GURDWARA THAMM SAHIB, KARTARPUR

[illegible]

Namdhari Elibrary



This place is situated at a distance of twenty-one miles to the northwest of Batala. It is also a railway station of the North-Western Railway on Amritsar Verka Dera Baba Nanak line and its distance from Amritsar is 34 miles. Guru Hargobind also visited this place, where he met Baba Sri Chand. The following gurdwaras are located in this town:

- (1) Chola Sahib;
- (2 & 3) Rose-wood trees where Baba Sri Chand used to sit;
- (4) Dehra Sahib, where the memorial is situated;
- (5) Dharamsala of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru initially stayed at this place and preached sermons from there.
- (B) a town raised by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1651 (1593 AD), which falls in Jalandhar district. It is to the east at a distance of half a mile from Kartarpur railway station. During Akbar's reign, prince Salim (Jahangir) granted a freehold lease to the dharamsala in Sammat 1655, measuring 8946 ghumaons, 7 kanals and 15 marlas. This town belongs to Sodhi Sahib rais of Kartarpur, who is a descendant of Baba Dhirmall.

In Kartarpur the following places are worth visiting:

- (1) Shishmahal, got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev and beautified by Guru Hargobind. The following articles belonging to the Gurus are kept here:
 - (a) Guru Granth Sahib, which was dictated by Guru Arjan Dev to Bhai Gurdas. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.
 - (b) Guru Hargobind's sword, which weighs standard six seers. Painda Khan was killed with this sword.
 - (c) a Khanda, khāḍa, (a broad double-edged sword) of Guru Har Rai. It has the following

inscription on it: ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ੴੴ.

- (d) a Gutka, guṭka, (a religious hand-book) of Guru Arjan Dev.
- (e) ਸੇਲੀ [seli] and ṭopi – a garment and cap of Baba Sri Chand which he gifted to Baba Guruditta.
- (f) nīṣan – a standard of Guru Hargobind.
- (g) dāstar – a small turban of Baba Gurditta.
- (h) ਸੋਜ਼ੀ [sozni] (a quilted cloth used as carpet) by Baba Guruditta.
- (i) oḍhāṇ di ṣal – a woolen wrap of Baba Guruditta.
- (j) godri (a patched cloth) of Baba Ji.
- (2) Mallian Well where Bhai Gurdas used to sit and compose poetry in seclusion.
- (3) Guru ke Mahal and Tham Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev got constructed an audience hall. In the middle of it was a pillar of Tahli (Indian rose wood). Hence its name Tham Sahib. Now stands here a multi-storyed building which is visible from afar.
- (4) Gangsar Well, which Guru Arjan Dev got constructed in Sammat 1656.
- (5) Tahli Sahib – a place one and a half miles to the south-west of the town. This place is associated with Guru Har Rai.
- (6) Tham Sahib. See 3 above.
- (7) Damdama Sahib – a raised platform where Guru Hargobind would sit. Here he used to hear heroic ballads and inspect military exercises. He also rested here after killing Painda Khan.
- (8) Damdama Sahib 2. Guru Hargobind Sahib rested here several times.
- (9) Nankiana – Mataji's residence to the south of the town at a distance of half a mile on one side of the G.T. road. People say it is her memorial, but she breathed her last at Kiratpur. No wonder, Sodhis might have brought the ashes from Kiratpur and erected

a memorial over here.

(10) Ber Sahib – to the south-east of the town at a distance of one mile stands a beri, under which Baba Guruditta often rested and once Baba Sri Chand also came to see him.

(11) Memorial of Mata Kaulan – It is located in Pacca Bagh near Ramgarhian da Mohalla.

(12) Vivah-Asthan – where Guru Tegh Bahadur was married to Mata Gujri. This gurdwara is located in mohalla Rababian.

In Sammat 1814 (1756 AD) Ahmed Shah set Kartarpur on fire and thus inflicted heavy loss on this town.

(C) congregation, holy assembly. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰਿ.

ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰਿ [kərtarpurɪ] in holy assembly. “kərtarpurɪ kərtā vāse.”—*bṛla m 5*.

ਕਰਤਾਰਿ [kərtari] the Creator did. “āgikaru kio kərtari.”—*bṛla m 5*. 2 to the Creator. “jō bhaṇi kərtari.”—*asa m 5*

ਕਰਤਾਰੀ [kərtari] Guru Nanak Dev's disciple, who is a devotee of the Creator. 2 clapping of hands. “bikhe bīhāgān ko kərtari.”—*GPS*. ‘clapping of hands particularly to shoo the birds away.’

ਕਰਤਾਰੇ [kərtare] *Skt* कर्त the Creator did. “{haḍhi pai kərtare.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਰਤਾਲ [kərtal] *n* castanet. “kə kərtal pəkhavəj nənəhu.”—*ram m 5*. ‘castanet for the hands and timbrel for the eyes (a kind of drum).’ 2 clapping of both the hands.

ਕਰਤਾਲੀ [kərtali] See ਕਰਤਾਰੀ 2.

ਕਰਤਿਆ [kərtia] *adj* got done. “kita kərtia os da səbhu gəra.”—*var gəu l m 4*. ‘Everything done and got done proved futile.’

ਕਰਤਿਕਾਨੀ [kərtikyani] Kartikey's might. “nəmo kərtikyani siva sitlayā.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਕਰਤੂਤ [kərtut], ਕਰਤੂਤਿ [kərtuti] *n* deed. “kərtuti pəsu ki manəs jati.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 satirical naming of a misdeed. “cāgi kərtut kiti he!”—*prov*.

ਕਰਤੋਯਾ [kərtoya] *n* a rivulet of east Bengal and Assam which flows by Rangpur. There is a legend that at the time of his marriage with Parvati when Shiv held water of promise in his hand, this rivulet came into being. It is believed that crossing over this rivulet leads to the destruction of righteousness. See ਕਰਮਨਾਮਾ.

ਕਰਤ੍ਰੀ [kərtṛi] *Skt* कर्तृ actor; doer. 2 nominative case in grammar. 3 Brahma. 4 ਕਰੀ female doer.

ਕਰਦ [kərad] *adj* who is a taxpayer or octroi payer. 2 supporter. 3 *Skt* कर्द mud, filth. 4 *P* کر done. 5 *P* کر knife, sword. 6 Bhai Santokh Singh has written: “nɪj kərtē sətɡuru ko dāi, yāte kərad nam vɪdtāi.”—*GPS*. But this etymology seems without any basis.

ਕਰਦਹ [kərdəh] *P* کر done.

ਕਰਦਨ [kərdən] *P* گردن v do. “gusəl kərdən bud.”—*tlīg kəbir*.

ਕਰਦਭੇਟ [kəradbhet] offering of a sword. See ਭੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕਰਦਮ [kərdəm] *Skt* कर्दम *n* mud, filth. “kərdāmē tərāt pəpilākah.”—*səhəs m 5*. 2 sin. 3 a sage, who was born from the shadow of Brahma. His wife was Devhuti, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. See ਕਪਿਲ. 4 *P* کر I did.

ਕਰਦਲ [kərdəl] crying, shouting, screaming. 2 crushed. 3 *Skt* कूदर house, home. 4 abdomen, womb. 5 See ਦਲ 4.

ਕਰਦੀ [kərdi] *P* کردی you did. Its root is ਕਰਦਨ.

ਕਰਦੇਮ [kərdem] *P* کردیم we did. “kərdem badi khral.”—*tlīg m 1*.

ਕਰਦੈ [kərdā] See ਕਰਦਨ.

ਕਰਨ [kəran] See ਕਰਣ. “kūḍəl kəran vari, suməti kəran vari, kəməl kəran vari gəti he kərin ki.”—*GPS*. ‘with rings in her ears, provider of good sense, bearer of lotus in her hand, with gait like that of an elephant’. 2 sense organs such as eyes, nose, ears etc.

"kərən siu-ɪcha carəh."—səvɛyɛ m 2 ke. 'use senses in accordance with their will' i.e. '...have control over organs of perception'.

3 See ਕਰਣ 11.

करनकारन [karənkaran] See करट वारट.

करन्दपात्र [kərandhar] See करदपात्र.

કરનપલાહ [karənpalah], કરનપલાવ [karənpəlav]
See કરટપલાહ.

ਕਰਨਪੁਰ [karənpur] See ਕਰਣਪੁਰ. "karənpur bə
besə kine."—NP.

कर्णद्वल [kəṛənpʰul] *n* ornament for the ears,
which is flower-shaped.

करना [kərna] v do, put something into action.
 2 citrus plant. 3 citrus flower. "kəhina
 kəhina phul hen sugādhī guru kərna kərna
 kərna."—GPS. 'The saying of an ordinary
 person is odourless like grass but the action of
 the Guru is fragrant like a flower of citron.'
 4 See करडा and करुडा. 5 See करनटि.

वरुणहि [kərnaɪ], वरुणही [kərnaɪ] *Skt* कारुण्य *n*
compassion, pity. "chordeyo muhṛ ke
kərnaɪ."—*krīsən*. 2 *A* *ॐ* [t̪ɔ̃] cornet. "dəph
sō murli kərnaɪ."—*NP*. "sākh qhol kərnaē
gaj̃."—*cāritr* 97. See *E* cornet.

करहाटव [kərnəʈək] See **करहाटव**. 2 swindling, cheating.

ਕਰਨਾੜ [kərnal] a district of Punjab, part of the
commissionery of Ambala. It is said that this
was founded by Karan. [kərnalay]

Banda Bahadur took over Karnal in 1709 AD. Guru Nanak stayed in this town on his way to Delhi. There is a gurdwara in mohalla Thatheran. 2 a gun, fired with hand without any support.

बहनि [kəraɪ] in the ear. "kəde nə kəraɪ
dhəria."-sri ə m 5. 2 (they) do. "māne ka
bahi kəraɪ vicaru."-jəpu. 3 have been done.

बर्नी [kərnɪ] See बरही. "kaha kahau me əpni kərnɪ?"—*sar m 9. 2* See बरिनी. 3 with ears. "kərnɪ sunie jəsu gopal."—*gəu thɪti m 5.*

ਕਰਨੀਨਾਮਾ [kərninama] It is another name for the disputation held between Qazi Rukanudin and Guru Nanak.

बनते मे [karnese] *sen karan-jese*, like the ear.
 "krudhke juddh karyo karnese."—*cāḍi* 1.
 2 with the ear. "parath jyō riske karnese."
 —*krisan*.

वरनँचरि [karnādari] See वरनँचरि. 2 See नँचरि.
वरपट [karpəṭ] *Skī* वरपट *n* tattered garment, rag;
bell. 2 dress, robe. 3 ochre-coloured robe.

कर्पटेषु [karpṭāḥu] See वरिपटेषु.

करपत्र [karpatr] See करदत्त.

करपदा [kərpəpha] has done. 2 (they) do. 3 (let it) flourish. "jəpI sobha gurmukhI kərpəpha."
—*prabha m 4*.

करपर [kəpər] *Skt* कर्पर *n* cup, bowl. 2 skull.

करपलह [kərpələv] *Skf* करपलह *n* finger.

करपलव साक्षा ब्रिचारे [karpəlav sakṣa bicare]
-ram beṇi. 'should regard the world as leaves
and branches of the Brahma tree.'

क़रपल्लवी [kərpəlləvi] *n* an alphabet of signs, depicted with fingers. Various types of alphabets of signs have been conceptualised. Composers have assigned their own signs and have created characters and matras of their own. However a very well known kərpəllāvi is given below:-

“əhɪ phən kəməl cəkɪ tɔkar.

taru pəlləv yəvən sɾɨgar.

Ūgli æcchər cutki mat.

ram kəhət ləchmən se bat."

Shaping the hand like the hood of a snake brings to the mind the **ਓ** [uṛa] row; changing it to a lotus depicts the **ਕ** [kəkka] row; moving the finger in a circular way depicts the **ਚ** [cēcca] row; a gesture showing the beating of a gong with a gavel stands for the **ਟ** [tēka] row. Raising the hand like a tree, shows **ਤ** [tātta] row; making a leaf-sign suggests **ਪ** [pāppa] row; caressing the moustaches suggests **ਯ** [yāyya] row. Fingers

suggest letters and their snap the vowels. To explain the word **गुरु** [guru], moulding the hands into the shape of a lotus, means **क** [kəkka] row of which **ग** [gægga] is the third character. Raising the third finger, to depict **ग**, that carries the fifth vowel, which shows snapping the index finger five times. The second character is **र** [rara]; for it at first touch the moustaches, and it will indicate the **य** [yayya] row. **र** is the second character, so raise the second finger. It has the sixth vowel, hence snap the thumb and the index finger six times. Thus becomes the word **गुरु**. In this may be grasped the formation of all words and vowels.

करपा [kərpā] *n* a double-edged broad sword, with a wooden handle. It is used like a lance. 2 protector of the hand, tongs. 3 glove.

करपाटी [kərpāṭi] *Skt* कर्पात्रिन् *adj* who uses his hands as a vessel; who discards other vessels except his hands. "mon bhāro kərpāṭi rāhro nāgān phirio bān mahi."—*sor a m 5*.

करपान [kərpān] See **विपाट**. 2 drinking with hand or one who drinks with hand.

करपाल [kərpāl] tax collector. 2 See **वरदाल**.

करपाली [kərpālī] See **वरपल्लवी**.

करपुर [kərpur] *Skt* elephant, who fills his belly with the help of his trunk. "kərpurgəṭi bin akal dujo kəvən?"—*gyan*. Some ignorant scribes have written this term as "kəpurgəṭi". "kābugriv kərpurgəṭi."—*sāloh*. 2 *Skt* the tree and the fragrant substance made from its sap; camphor. "kərpur puhəp sugādhā."—*gāthā*. See **कपूर**.

करब [kəərb] doing. "bāhur jəgg ko kəərb mīṭayo."—*ārḥāt*. 2 *A* **ک** *n* sorrow, grief, woe. 3 distress. 4 anxiety.

करबाला [kəərbāla] *A* **کربلا** a place in Iraq (Mesopotamia) situated on the western bank of river Euphrates, where Hussain, son of the fourth caliph Hazrat Ali, was mercilessly killed by the army of Yazid on 10th October, 680.

See **हुमैन**.

At present there is a big town at this place. According to the preceding census, its population was 60,000. Located there is a gold tombed mausoleum of Imam Hussain. Many Muslims consider it their sacred duty to bury their dead at this place and, therefore, bring dead bodies from far-off places. Rich people from India as Mirs of Khairpur also take their dead bodies there. 2 a compound where models of the martyr's tomb are buried.

करबाल [kərbāl] See **वरदाल**.

करबुर [kərbur] *Skt* कर्बुर *n* gold. 2 jimson weed, datura stramonium. 3 water. 4 sin. 5 demon. "kərbur bināsi."—*bhāvərsāmrit*.

करब [kəərbh] *Skt* *n* young one of a camel. 2 young one of an elephant. "kərikəərbh bisāl kər."—*NP*. 'arms as long as the trunk of an elephant's young one.' See **देहरा** 13.

करबिध [kərbhikh] son of king Dhritrashtar.

करबी [kərbhi] feminine of **करब**.

करम [kəərm] *Skt* कर्म *n* a long stride, pace, step; one and a half yard in length; a three cubit measure. 'prem pīrām kə gānəu ek kəri kəərm."—*cəu m 5*. 2 *Skt* कर्म action. "kəərm kəəṭ hove nīhkəərm."—*sukhmāni*.

Scholars have divided actions into three categories:

- (a) kriyman, which are underway.²
- (b) prarbādḥ, which have brought forth the existing body.

¹In Delhi, Hissar, Ambala etc, the measure of a kəərm is 57 inches, and in Simla it is 54 inches. Such variations exist elsewhere also.

²kriyman kəərm is of two types: one performed as a matter of routine like having a bath, doing meditation, performing prayer etc; while the other is performed on some special occasions such as Gūrpurabs or prayers, charitable deeds and oblations performed on the occasions of death and marriage etc.

(c) *sācit*, those actions from previous births whose consequences have not yet been experienced. 3 *adj* ਕਰਿੰ (one) who performs. “*kəuṇ kəram kəuṇ nihkərama?*”—*majh m 5*. 4 At one place in Guru Granth Sahib *kəram* is used in place of *kəramē*. See ਮੁਖੀਰੰ. 5 practice. “*māsa kəri simrətu tujhe... baca kəri simrətu tujhe... kəram kəri tuə dərəs pəras.*”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 *A* ڪر generosity. 7 kindness, benevolence. “*nanək rakhīlehu apən kəri kəram.*”—*sukhmāni*. “*avən jaṇ rəkke kəri kəram.*”—*gəu m 5*. “*nanək nam mīlk vədīai edu upəri kəram nəhi.*”—*ram a m 1*.

ਕਰਮਿੰਦ੍ਰਯ [kəram-īdrəy], ਕਰਮਿੰਦ੍ਰੀ [kəram-īdri] See ਕਰਮੇਂਦ੍ਰਯ.

ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ [kəram sīgh] son of raja Sahib Singh of Patiala from rani Aas Kaur. He was born on Assu Sudi 5, Sammat 1855 (16th Oct, 1798). He ascended the throne at the age of 15 on Harh Sudi 2, Sammat 1870 (30th June, 1813). He was a perfect Gursikh, brave fighter, man of good deeds, great administrator and very shrewd person. During his reign he got constructed numerous *pacca* gurdwaras within and beyond the state and granted jagirs to such holy places.

Maharaja Karam Singh breathed his last on 23rd December, 1845 at Patiala.

ਕਰਮਹੀਣ [kəramhin] ਕਰਮਹੀਨ [kəramhin] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

ਕਰਮਕ [kərmək] See ਕਰਮੁਕ.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡ [kəramkāṇḍ] *Skt* कर्मकाण्ड *n* part of a *shastar* dealing with *kəram* (actions). It includes actions which are permitted or forbidden. Apart from this, it also mentions who has to perform which actions and at a what time. “*kəramkāṇḍ bəhu kərəhi əcar.*”—*gəu m 3*.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡੀ [kəramkāṇḍi] performer of an action.

ਕਰਮਕਿਰਤ [kəramkīrat] actions performed. “*kəramkīrat ki rekh.*”—*bavən*.

ਕਰਮਖੰਡ [kəramkhāṇḍ] *n* country of grace; situation or role in which God bestows His mercy and forgiveness. 2 philanthropic role or detached action. “*kəram khāṇḍ ki bani joru.*”—*jəpu*.

ਕਰਮਚਾ [kəramca] based on actions. “*dhurkəramca.*”—*var maru 2, m 5*.

ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ [kəramcari] worker, employee, official.

ਕਰਮਚੰਦ [kəramcād] son of Chandu, who fought against Guru Hargobind and was killed by him in the battle of Hargobindpur. 2 See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. 3 a devotee of Guru Hargobind from Hafizabad who attained ultimate realisation after listening to the meanings of Japu Ji from Guru Hargobind, when on his way back from Kashmir, the Guru stayed at Hafizabad.

ਕਰਮਜਾਰ [kəramjar], ਕਰਮਜਾਲ [kəramjal] *n* group of actions. 2 warp of actions. “*bithryo ədrisəṭ jīh kəramjar.*”—*akal*.

ਕਰਮਜੋਗ [kəramjog] *Skt* कर्मयोग *n* practising altruism, for the purification of mind without expectation of any reward. 2 always remaining ready to perform actions as part of one's duty.

ਕਰਮਠ [kəraməṭh], ਕਰਮਠੀ [kəraməṭhi] *Skt* कर्मठ *adj* performer of actions, doer of good deeds. “*māhā kəraməṭhi māhā sujainū.*”—*dīlip*.

ਕਰਮਣਾ [kəraməṇa] *Skt* कर्मणा third declension: due to action. “*riḍ kəraməṇa bəcsa.*”—*gūjjedev*. ‘due to mind, action and utterance.’

ਕਰਮਣੀ [kəraməṇi] *adj* ਕਰਿੰਤ੍ਰ who is a doer, worker. 2 ਕਰਿਣਤ੍ਰ capable of performing action, capable of doing a deed. 3 *n* ਕਰਿੰਤ੍ਰ action.

ਕਰਮਦਕਸ਼ [kəramdəkṣ] *adj* adept in performing action.

ਕਰਮ ਧਰਮ [kəram dhəram] *adj* mundane action and spiritual activity. “*kəram dhəram ki sar nə jāne, surəṭi mukəṭi kīu paie.*”—*asa m 1*.

ਕਰਮਨਾ [kəraməna] See ਕਰਮਣਾ. “*māsa baca kəraməna mē dekhe dojak jat.*”—*maru kabir*.

ਕਰਮਨਾਸਾ [kəramnasa] *Skt* कर्मनाशा a rivulet which has its origin in the Kaimore mountain of Shahabad district. It traverses a distance of 146 miles in the districts of Mirzapur and Gazipur before joining Ganga near Chausa. There is a myth that this river originated from the saliva of Trishanku. Others hold that it came into being from the urine of Ravan. The orthodox Hindus believe that taking a bath in this rivulet results in the ruin of virtue.¹ "cēlat cēlat kramnasa sēta. tēhā aṛ heryo jēl cēta." —GPS. In order to remove this misconception Guru Teg Bahadur took a bath in it.

ਕਰਮਨਾਮ [kəramnam] name assigned to someone according to his deeds. "kəram nam bərnāt sumətī." —japu.

ਕਰਮਪੇਡ [kərampeḍ] virtue in the form of a tree.

ਕਰਮਫਲ [kəramphal] outcome of one's action.

ਕਰਮਬਧ [kərambəd] bound by actions. "kərambəd tum jiu kəhīt h." —g5d kəbir. 2 destruction of actions.

ਕਰਮਬਿਧਾਤਾ [kərambidhata] *Skt* कर्मविधातु adj maker of rules for action; God, the Creator. "səbhna ka data kərambidhata." —asa chēt m 1.

ਕਰਮਭਾਗ [kərambhag] adj righteous actions, virtues. "kərambhag sātən sēgane kast loh udharīo." —gəu kəbir.

ਕਰਮਭਾਵਨੀ [kərambhavni] n feeling for actions, desire for doing. 2 destiny determined by action.

ਕਰਮਭੀਰੁ [kərambhīru] shirker; dodger due to fear of interruption and misfortune.

ਕਰਮਭੂਮਿ [kərambhumī] n per Hindus Bharat

¹See an assertion from Simriti:

कर्मनाशा जलस्पर्शात् करतोया विलक्ष्यनात्
गण्डिका बाहुतरणाद्धर्म्यः शरति कीर्तनात् ।।

Touching the waters of Karamnasha, crossing the Kartoya river, swimming through Gandika, praising one's self, all result in the ruin of religions beliefs and noble deeds.

desh; territory between Vindhyachal and the Himalaya. In Purans, actions performed on this terrain have to be accounted for in other territories. All other territories are the terrain for suffering their consequences. "ketia kərambhumī mer kete" —japu. 2 according to Sikhism, human body is both the territory and the terrain. "kərambhumī bijən so khavən." —foḍi m 5.

ਕਰਮਭ੍ਰਸ਼੍ਟ [kərambhraṣṭ] adj who has gone astray from good action.

ਕਰਮਮਣੀ [kəram-māni] gem of virtue. 2 arrogance born of action.

ਕਰਮਯੋਗ [kəramyog] See ਕਰਮਯੋਗ.

ਕਰਮਰਤ [kəramrāt] adj who performs good actions; having craving for action. "həu həu karte kəramrāt." —bavən.

ਕਰਮਰੇਖ [kəramrek] n line drawn by destiny; its writing; destiny itself.

ਕਰਮਵਿਪਾਕ [kəramvipak] n outcome of action. 2 a book containing the sermon taught by the sun to its charioteer Arun describing the outcome of actions. "kəramvipak su grāth vicarē." —GPS.

ਕਰਮਵੀਰ [kəramvir] adj a brave, unrelenting man of action whom trials and tribulations cannot force away from his path. 2 n Guru Gobind Singh.

ਕਰਮਾ [kərma] adj who acts; a man of action. 2 fortunate. "kəhu nanək kəun uh kərma. jəkə māni vāsia hērinama." —asa m 5.

ਕਰਮਾਉ [kəramau] action. 2 effort, performance, achievement. "jisu guru saca bheṭiē bhai, pura tis kəramau." —sor ə m 5.

ਕਰਮਕਾਰੀ [kəramkari] adj who is a performer of good actions. "suṇī pēḍīt kəramkari." —sor ə m 1.

ਕਰਮਾਤ [kəramāt] See ਕਰਮਾਤ and ਕਰਮਾਤ.

ਕਰਮਾਂਤ [kəramāt] adj the end of an action; its completion.

ਕਰਮਾਂਤਕ [karmātāk] destroyer of destiny i.e. knowledge. "gīanubhāta tēh kārāmāhi nas." —*bher ravidas*.

ਕਰਮਾਤਾ [karmatā] *adj* engaged in action. "purāk kūbhak recak karmatā." —*bavān*. 2 *Skt* कर्मात्ता destiny's vessel.

ਕਰਮਾਤਿ [karmatī] See ਕਰਮਾਂਤ and ਕਰਮਾਤ. "nanāk sa karmatī sahibu tuṭhe jo mīle." —*var asa*. "dhigu sidhi dhigu karmatī." —*var sor m 3*.

ਕਰਮਾਨ [karmān] *Skt* कर्मण्य *adj* capable of performing; adept in working. 2 *n* salary, wages. 3 action, activity. "nīhphāl sēbh karmān." —*sar m 5*.

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਈ [karmabai] daughter of Pandit Parshuram, a resident of village Khajal in southern India. She remained engrossed in meditating upon Vishnu. She deserted her husband only because he was not Vishnu's worshipper. Karmabai devoted her whole life to the spread of devotional knowledge. Her memorial is still there in Vrindaban. Her temple is also located near Jagannath. There is a story in Bhagatmal that Jagannath himself went to her to taste the dish of khichri she had prepared. "karmabai kārī khichri jīm āvī tum rup murarī." —*GPS*.

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਹਰਾ [karmabahra] *adj* devoid of good action. 2 unfortunate. 3 deprived of the Creator's grace. "nanāk karmabahre dārī dhōe nē lēhīnī." —*var asa*.

ਕਰਮਾਲ [karmāl] *Dg n* sun. 2 See ਕਰਮਾਲਾ.

ਕਰਮਾਲਾ [karmalā] *n* hand used as a rosary, counting on fingers rather than on rosary.

ਕਰਮਾਵਿਸ [karmavis] See ਵਿਸੁਕਰਮਾ. "bhān rāgin bānāi māno karmavis." —*cādi 1*.

ਕਰਮੀ [karmī] See ਕਰਮੀ. 2 by the grace of. "jis no karmī prapāt hove." —*sor m 5*. See ਕਰਮ. 3 by virtue of (good) actions. "karmī pāve nisan." —*var majh m 1*.

ਕਰਮਿਆ [karmīa] *Skt* कृमागत *adj* some form

successively achieved. "kirāt rekh kārī karmīa." —*bāsāt m 5*. 2 performer of actions. 3 believer in destiny.

ਕਰਮਿਸ਼ੁ [karmisṭh] *Skt* कर्मिष्ठ *adj* ready and eager to perform actions.

ਕਰਮੀ [karmī] due to actions. "karmī sēhājū nē upjē." —*anādu*. 2 performer of action. 3 believer in destiny. 4 merciful; forgiver of sins.

ਕਰਮੁ [karmu] See ਕਰਮ. "jis no karmu kārē kārta." —*bher m 5*. 'May God be merciful.'

ਕਰਮੁਕ [karmuk] See ਕਰਮੁਕ. "karmukē udhā." —*cādi 2*. 'raised bow.'

ਕਰਮੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ [karmēndriy] *Skt* कर्मेन्द्रिय *n* organs of action: hands, feet, mouth, anus and penis.

ਕਰਮੇ [karmō] wife of Baba Prithi Chand and mother of Meharban. She persuaded her husband to ask the babysitter, a Brahmin by caste, to mix poison in the curd to be served to Guru Hargobind. "dhik dhik karmō kin kukarmō, hātē bal kya karmō aī?" —*GPS*.

ਕਰਯਾਰ [karyar] This word has been used in place of kārval; sword. "an pāyo karyar nīkare." —*cārītr 51*. See ਕਰਵਾਲ.

ਕਰਰਾ [kār-ra], ਕਰਰੋ [kār-ro] *adj* strong, hard. 2 rude, unaccommodating. "kār-ro dharmārāa." —*suhi m 5 pārtal*.

ਕਰਲ [kārēl], ਕਰਲਾ [kārā] *S* sound, voice. "kāhān kāhāvān ihu kirātī kārā." —*sri m 5*. 2 path, way. "sahib ka phurmaṇ hoi uṭhī kārē pahī." —*var sar m 2*. 3 *Pa* entertainment, show. 4 dance.

ਕਰਲਾਉਣਾ [kārāuṇa] *v* levy tax. 2 moan, groan. See ਕਰਲਾਪ and ਕੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ. "mar pāi kārāṇe." —*asa m 1*.

ਕਰਲਾਪ [kārāp] *Skt* कर्लप *n* moaning, groaning; lamentation that pleads for mercy.

ਕਰਵ [kārēv] This word has been used to mean *Dg* kādām. i.e. pace, step. "dūī kārēvā kār tīn lōa." —*BG*. 2 *E* curve.

ਕਰਵਟ [kārēvāt], ਕਰਵਟੁ [kārēvāt] *Skt* कर्बट *n* (in

lying position) act of turning with the support of a hand. "kərvətu bhāla nā kərvəṭ teri."—*asa kabir*. 'It is better to die than to be shunned by you.' 2 *Skt* बहट market, bazaar.

बहट [kərvət], बहट [kərvətu], बहट [kərvətrə] *Skt* कर्पत्र saw; an implement for sawing wood. "māno rukh kəṭe kərvətrān ke."—*krīṣṇa*. 2 In ancient times there was a saw in Kashi and Prayag, under which innumerable persons cut themselves to pieces to achieve salvation. "aradh sarir kəṭaie sirī kərvətu dhārāi."—*sri m l*.

बहट [kərva] paces, steps. "dūi kərva kər tīn lō."—*BG*. 'Vaman covered all the three worlds in two steps.' 2 *adj* bitter, acrid, astringent. 3 *n* loṭa—a small earthen pot (used for holding water). *Skt* बर्ष pitcher. "kacē kərve rāhe nā pani."—*suhi kabir*. "kərve hoisu ṭoṭi rekhe."—*BG*. 'Whatever is in the loṭa, will come out of its spout.'

बहट [kərvaī], बहट [kərvai] *n* bitterness, acidity, astringency. 2 act of getting things done by others.

बहट [kərvar], बहट [kərval] *Skt* बहट *n* nail, which is hand's son. 2 sword, which is curved like a nail. "kərvar ubharət var kəryo."—*GPS*. "kalāyudh kərvar."—*sānāma*.

बहट [kər-ṛa], बहट [kər-ṛi] *adj* cruel, unkind. "kər-ṛa mānmukh gavaru."—*sidhgosāṭi*. 2 difficult, arduous. "guru pirā ki kakri māhā kər-ṛi sukhsaru."—*sāva m 4*.

बह [kəra] See बह. "sābh tēji māne ki kamkəra."—*asa m 5*. "gvarāni cādkəra si."—*krīṣṇa*. 'Gopi like a phase of the moon.'

बह [kərə upari] *adj* over the hand, clear, undoubted, above suspicion. This term is a synonym of hāstamālāk vāt. "gurmukhā kərə upari hāri cetia, se paini mokhduaru."—*sāva m 3*. 'There is no doubt about the existence of God.'

बहट [kəraih], बहट [kərai] gets done. "jeha kəraih teha hāu kəri vākhian."—*suhi m 4*. 2 (You) get it done. 3 (I) get it done.

बहट [kərasī], बहट [kəraṣi] will get it done. 2 gets it done.

बहट [kərah] See बहट. "kāhyo kī tere udār mē guru ker kərahu."—*GPS*. 2 See बहट. 3 *n* levelling plank that brings earth from the higher to the lower side. 4 *A* کراہ field in which sowing has been completed. 5 field ready for sowing. 6 clean water. 7 *P* کرا edge. 8 limit. बहट [kərahna] *v* groan, moan, lament. See *P* کرا 2 process of levelling soil with the help of a levelling plank.

बहट [kərahət] moans, laments. "kərahət hē giri se gəṭ lāge."—*cāḍi l*. 2 levels the field. 3 *A* کراہ *n* aversion, disgust.

बहट [kərahna] See बहट.

बहट [kəraha] See बहट. "diragh kərahe lin."—*GPS*.

बहट [kərahi] See बहट. "kərahi carhke line bāre pəkaī."—*cārītr 32*. 2 consecrated food offered to Durga and other gods.

बहट [kərahiyat] *A* کراہ causing aversion; state of disgust.

बहट [kərakus] See बहट.

बहट [kəragəu] will do, will earn. "jiu mile piara apna te bol kəragəu."—*bīla m 5*.

बहट [kəragur] finger of the hand. "gəhī tat kəragur."—*NP*. 'holding father's finger.'

बहट [kəraci bādar] in the territory of Bombay, the wharf near Karachi, the main city of Sindh where ships are anchored. It was founded in 1725 AD.

बहट [kəracur], बहट [kəracor], बहट [kəracol] *P* کرا sword. "kəracor kərdhār cāmkae."—*GPS*. "kəracol kīrpan ke lijāhu nam sudhar."—*sānāma*.

बहट [kərajh] *n* mourning cry. See बहट *vr*. "oi khəpī khəpī mue kərajha."—*jet m 4*.

ਕਰਾਬਤ [kərabət] *A* کرابت *n* feeling of being near; state of being a close relative.

ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabīn] *T* کرابین long pistol having a broad muzzle, which can have many bullets in its magazine. 2 See *E* carbine.

ਕਰਾਮ [kəram] See ਕਰਮ. "so pae jisū mastəkr kəram."—*dhana m 5. A* کرام plural of ਕਰੀਮ.

ਕਰਾਮਤ [kəramət] *A* کرامت *n* venerability. 2 grace. 3 miracle.

ਕਰਾਮਲਕ ਨਾਯ [kəramlək nyay] See ਨਾਯ.

ਕਰਾਮਤ [kəramət], ਕਰਾਮਤਿ [kəramatī] *A* کرامات plural of kəramət; miracles; supernatural powers with the help of which impossible things can be turned into possible happenings. Apart from those referred to in Hindu and Sikh scriptures, miracles do find mention in the scriptures of Jews, Christians and Muslims. See Zabbur Chapter 105 and Koran Surat Bakar Ayat 87 and Surat Araf, Ayat 160.

ਕਰਾਮਤੀ [kəramatī] *adj* performer of miracles; person having supernatural powers.

ਕਰਾਮੀ [kəramī] See ਕਰਮ.

ਕਰਾਯਨ [kərayən] *A* کران plural of kərina; imprints, signs, facets.

ਕਰਾਰ [kərar] *n* bank, coast, shore. "səta ke gire kəra."—*rudr*. "kərarən te bədh manəhu nīrədhī kopke gajyo."—*krīsən*. 2 See ਕਿਰਾਤ. 3 crevice, creek, hole. "mano pəhar kərar mē cōc pəsar rəhe sisu sarak jese."—*cādi 1. 4 A* کرار stability. 5 courage. "kīchupəkrə kərar."—*nəsihət*. 6 promise, commitment. 7 satisfaction, contentment.

ਕਰਾਰਕੰਦਨੀ [kərakədnī] *n* rivulet that erodes its banks.—*sənama*.

ਕਰਾਰਨੀ [kərarənī] rivulet bound by its banks.—*sənama*.

ਕਰਾਰਾ [kəraṛa] *adj* spicy; in which salt, chillies and spices are opulently put. 2 patient. "gavəhī vir kəra."—*jəpu*. 3 satisfying. "bin gursəbəd kəra."—*gəu chāt m 3. 4* difficult, full of

dangers and obstacles. "age pəth kəra."—*sri m 5 pəhīre*. 5 fast, sharp. "khərag kəra."—*var maru m 3. 6* determined, enthusiastic. "sikkhā di seva kəra hoīke kəməvda he."—*bhəgtavli 7* bank of a river, shore.

ਕਰਾਰੀ [kərarī] feminine of kəraṛa. See ਕਰਾਰ. *n* determination. 2 situation. "juk dām kərarī jəu kəra."—*tlīg kəbir*. 3 *adj* strong, hard. "vic həume bhīt kərarī."—*məla m 4. 4* difficult, full of obstacles. "hukmi bāde kar kərarī."—*BG*. 5 promise, pledge. "həm sō ih bīdhī kərē kərarī."—*gurusobha*.

ਕਰਾਲ [kəral] *adj* horrible, dreadful. 2 *n* a minister of Ravan.

ਕਰਾਲਾ [kərala] *Pa n* dance. 2 pageant, play. 3 *Skt* herb having unending roots. 4 goddess Kali. 5 feminine of ਕਰਾਲ.

ਕਰਾਵਣਿ [kəravəṇi] for getting done. "həri kām kəravəṇi aṛa."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਕਰਾਵਨ [kəravən] *v* get done. 2 destroy, take away. See ਕ੍ਰਿ *vr*. "apī upavən apī sədhərna. apī kəravən dos nə lena."—*bīla m 5*. 'to create, sustain, destroy and still remain blameless, detached.'

ਕਰਾਰ [kəraṛ] See ਕਿਰਾਤ.

ਕਰਿ [kəri] in hand, within reach. "rīdhī sīdhī nəv nīdhī bəsaḥī jisū səda kəri."—*phunhe m 5. 2* *adv* having done. "kəri ənəṛəth dərəbu sāchīa."—*var jet. Skt* करिन् elephant; which has got a trunk. "ekahī kər kəri he kəri, kari səhəs kər nahī."—*vrfd*. 'An elephant having one trunk is said to be one-armed but one who possesses thousands of arms is not an elephant.'

ਕਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ [kəriṣma] See ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ.

ਕਰਿਹਾ [kərihā] utter. "gobīd gobīd kərihā."—*asa m 5. 2 Pkt n* waist. "bər kərihā ṣəmṣer."—*GPS*. "kehəri so kərihā."—*cādi 1*.

ਕਰਿਕਰਹਿ [kərikərahī] the Creator has. "səgəl bhātī kərikərahī upaio."—*bavən*. See ਕਰਕਰ.

ਕਰਿਕੁੰਡ [kərikūbh] *n* pitcher-like spot on the forehead of an elephant. "kehəri jyō kərikūbh vīdare."—*səloh*.

ਕਰਿੰਗ [kəriŋ] a small plant, also called Kalinga. It grows numerous ears, which emit abundant fragrance from dusk to dawn. During the day time, the flowers do not emit odour. *Cestrum Nocturnum*.

ਕਰਿਜਾਵਾ [kərijəva] *Pu n* liver. "kaḥ kərijəva əpən ləla ko dijīye."—*cəritr* 2.

ਕਰਿੰਜੇ [kəriŋje] (please) do.

ਕਰਿਣੀ [kəriṇi] *Skt* female elephant.

ਕਰਿੰਦ [kəriṇd] *adj* king of elephants, Gajraj.

ਕਰਿੰਦਾ [kəriṇda] See ਕਰਿੰਦਾ.

ਕਰਿਨੀ [kəriṇi] See ਕਰਿਣੀ. 2 army of elephants. —*sənama*.

ਕਰਿਪਟੰਡ [kəripəṭāḍu] *kəripəṭ-vicc-āḍu*. holding water in the palm; with water in the palm. "kəripəṭāḍu gəli mən lavəṭi."—*gəu m* 1. 'While holding water in the palm, he indulges in idle talk,' i.e. even at dusk while offering water to the deities and forefathers, his mind is not at peace.

ਕਰਿਪਾਈ [kəripai] "kəri karte kərṇi kəripai."—*oṣkar*. 'Having created living creatures according to their actions, the Creator has done His duty,' i.e. has determined their fate.

ਕਰੀ [kəri] elephant. See ਕਰਿ 3. 2 *n* arm that holds the hand. "tūm rakhəhu dharī kəri."—*gūj m* 5. 3 short for ਕਰੀਰ. 4 you should do, I should do. "kēcən ke koṭ dātu kəri."—*sri ə m* 1. 5 did; past tense of kərən. "jakəu kṛipa kəri prəbhī mere."—*sor m* 5.

ਕਰੀਅਹੁ [kəriəhu] let us do. "həri! sakat seti səgu nə kəriəhu."—*var gəu l m* 4. 2 Please do.

ਕਰੀਆ [kəriə] *n* sailor, boatman. "tuhi daria tuhi kəriə."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 *adj* who does. "kəriə dhruvbudhi."—*səveye m* 4 ke.

ਕਰੀਐ [kəriə] *adj* the Creator. "həriə kəriə."—*japu*. 'destroyer and creator.'

ਕਰੀਹ [kərih] *A* كره *adj* condemned; evil. 2 ugly. 3 nauseating, disgusting. See ਕਰਾਹਤ.

ਕਰੀਹਾ [kəriha], ਕਰੀਹਾ [kərihā] the will to do. 2 I do. "guṇ kaməṇ kəriha jiu."—*gəu m* 4. 3 See ਕਰਿਹਾ.

ਕਰੀਕਰ [kərikər] elephant's trunk.

ਕਰੀਕਰਬਾਹੁ [kərikərbahu] *adj* who has long arms like the trunk of an elephant.

ਕਰੀਕਰਾਂਤਕ [kərikərātək] *n* sword, that destroys an elephant's trunk.—*sənama*.

ਕਰੀਖਨ [kərikhən], ਕਰੀਛਨ [kərichən] *v* pull, attract. 2 shear, tear.

ਕਰੀਜਾ [kərija] *adj* worth doing.

ਕਰੀਟ [kəriṭ] See ਕਿਰੀਟ.

ਕਰੀਠਾ [kəriṭha] See ਕਰਕਰੀਠਾ.

ਕਰੀਂਦੁ [kəriṇdu] See ਕਰਿੰਦ.

ਕਰੀਨਾ [kəriṇa] *A* كرين *n* rule, method. 2 order. 3 sign.

ਕਰੀਫਲ [kəriphəl] caper fruit, fruit of capparid aphylla. "sudha mīṣṭan pan ke bādle kəriphəl."—*BGK*.

ਕਰੀਬ [kəriḥ] *A* قريب *adv* near, close by. 2 approximately.

ਕਰੀਬੀ [karibi] *adj* near, close by. 2 *n* nearness, closeness. See ਕਰੀਬ.

ਕਰੀਮ [kərim] *A* كريم *adj* merciful, benevolent. 2 generous. 3 elderly.

ਕਰੀਮਬਖਸ਼ [kərimbəxəʃ] an army official of emperor Shahjahan who was killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in the battle of Hargobindpur.

ਕਰੀਮਾ [kərimia] *A* كريم *O* merciful! O benevolent! "kərima rəhima əlah tu gəni."—*tiṭāg namdev*.

ਕਰੀਮਾਰ [kərimar] killer of an elephant, the lion. —*sənama*.

ਕਰੀਮੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ [kərimul rəhim] (japu) merciful and compassionate, generous and benevolent.

ਕਰੀਰ [kərir], ਕਰੀਲ [kəril] *Skt* ਕਰੀਰ *n* bamboo's new shoot. 2 pitcher. 3 capparid aphylla, which bears caper fruit.

ਕਰੀਲੀ [kəriḷi] *adj* pertaining to the wild caper.
 2 (female) doer. "karəṇ kəriḷi."—*akal*.
ਕਰੁ [karu] See ਕਰ. "əḥīkaru kərə su əḥīkaru pae."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 'As you sow, so shall you reap.' 2 *Skt* ਕਰ. See ਕਰ 3. "gəu bīrahman kau karu lavəhu."—*var asa*.
ਕਰੁੰਜਾ [karūjra] See ਕਰੁੰਜਾ.
ਕਰੁਣ [karuṇ] *adj* full of grief, troubled.
 2 merciful.
ਕਰੁਣਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ [karuṇkṛipalu] compassionate to the miserable. "karuṇkṛipal gopal dinbēdhū."—*kan m* 5.
ਕਰੁਣਾ [karuṇa] *n* compassion, mercy. 2 in poetics one of the nine aesthetic tastes. See ਰਸ.
ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਾਨ [karuṇanidhan], **ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਿ** [karuṇanidhi] treasure house of mercy.
 2 mainstay of compassion.
ਕਰੁਣਾਪਤਿ [karuṇapati] lord of compassion.
ਕਰੁਣਾਬੁਧਿ [karuṇābudhi] ocean of kindness.
ਕਰੁਣਾਮਈ [karuṇamāi], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮਏ** [karuṇamāe], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ** [karuṇamāy], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮੈ** [karuṇamāe] incarnation of kindness; kindest of all.
 "bhagatvachal karuṇamāyāh."—*səhəs m* 5.
 "tako dukh hərəxo karuṇamāe."—*maru m* 9.
ਕਰੁਣਾਯਤਨ [karuṇayātan], **ਕਰੁਣਾਲਯ** [karuṇalay] abode of kindness, abode of compassion.
 "karuṇalay hē."—*japu*.
ਕਰੁਣਾ [karuṇa] See ਕਰੁਣਾ.
ਕਰੁਣਾਜਲੀਸ [karuṇajəlis] ocean of kindness, treasure house of mercy. "suno ərəj das karuṇajəlis."—*GV* 10.
ਕਰੁਣਾਮੈ [karuṇamāe] See ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ. "nanək kəḥit gaṛ karuṇamāe."—*gəu m* 9.
ਕਰੁਵਾ [karuva], **ਕਰੁਆ** [karua] *adj* bitter, acrid.
 "lagi sēgəṛi karua miṭha."—*gəu m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਕਰਿਕ *n* earthen vessel, pitcher. See ਕਰੁਆਚੋਥ.
 3 *Skt* morsel, bite. "layək hē tumre mukh ki karua."—*kṛisən*.
ਕਰੁਆਚੋਥ [karuacoth] *Skt* On the fourth day of

the month of Kattak, Hindu women observe fast during daytime, offer water to the moon through the spout of an earthen vessel and end their fast. Widows do not observe this fast.
ਕਰੁੰਜਾ [karūjra] *Skt* क्यरटा *n* hawker; now this term is being used for the vegetable vendor, in particular.
ਕਰੁਠ [karuṭh], **ਕਰੁਠੀ** [karuṭhi] *adj* cruel, hard-hearted. "māno phag khelē pīsaṇ kəruṭhi."—*GV* 6.
ਕਰੁਪ [karup], **ਕਰੁਪੀ** [karupi] See ਕਰੁਪ. "dujə bhāi kərupi dukh pavəḥi."—*vəḍ m* 3.
ਕਰੁਰ [karur] See ਕਰੁਰ.
ਕਰੁਰਾ [karura] See ਕਰੁਰਾ.
ਕਰੁਰਾਚ [karurach] *Skt* क्रूरक *n* one having dreadful eyes; Saturn. 2 a demon in Ravan's army. 3 a demon who was killed by the goddess. "karurach ghaya."—*cāḍi* 2. 4 per Sarvloḥ, son of Brijnad, the demon. "karurach bhəṭ."—*səloh*.
ਕਰੇਹੁ [kərehu] *do*. "kari ehū kərehu."—*var bīha m* 3.
ਕਰੇਕੈ [kərekə] having done. "nəḍəṛi kərekə apni."—*sri m* 1 *jogi āḍər*.
ਕਰੇਜਾ [kəreja] *Skt* कर्क *n* liver. "kəṛək kəreja māhi."—*sor bhīkhan*. 2 This word also stands for mind (heart).
ਕਰੇਟੁ [kəreṭu] *Skt* *n* aquatic bird which belongs to the family of Sarus crane.
ਕਰੇਦਾਰ [kəṛēḍar] *adj* who is a doer. "pap kəṛēḍar sərṇər muṭhe."—*maru ə m* 5 *ājūli*.
ਕਰੇਦਾ [kəṛēḍa] *adj* who does. 2 while working.
ਕਰੇਰ [kərer], **ਕਰੇਰਾ** [kərerā] *adj* hard, severe. "mano luhar liye ghən hathən loh kərerə ko kam sāvare."—*kṛisən*. 2 See ਕਰਾਰਾ.
ਕਰੇਰੈ [kərerə] *does*. "dhuri pəviti kərerə."—*kən m*. 'purifies.'
ਕਰੇਲਾ [kərela] *Skt* कारवेत्तल *n* bitter gourd creeper bearing fruit, which looks like a corncob.
 2 bitter gourd vegetable. 3 collryium container

shaped like a bitter gourd.

ਕਰੋਵ [kərev] *kəre-iv*. 2 does. "ape *kəraṇ kərev*."—*sri m* 5.

ਕਰੋਵਾ [kəreva] socially approved widow-remarriage.

ਕਰੋੜਾ [kərəṛa] See ਦੰਤਸਰਕਰਾ.

ਕਰੋਯਾ [kəreya] *adj* engaged in, doing. "bar juddh *kəreya*."—*kṛisān*.

ਕਰੋਟ [kəroṭ] *kə-roṭ*. shield to protect the hand. 2 trench. "oṭaṇ kud *kəroṭaṇ phādh*."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* skull.

ਕਰੋਟਿ [kəroṭi] See ਕਰੋਟ 3. *kəroṭ* and *kəroṭi* are both Sanskrit words.

ਕਰੋਟਿ ਓਟ [kəroṭi oṭ] *n* protective head covering made of iron; helmet. "ched *kəroṭin oṭaṇ koṭi*."—*ramav*.

ਕਰੋਟੀ [kəroṭi] *n* goddess Kali who holds a skull in her hand. "*kāmāchya kəroṭi*."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਕਰੋਡ [kəroḍ] See ਕਰੋੜ and ਕਰੋੜ. 2 according to Guru Pratap Suraj, during his sojourn in Malwa Guru Teg Bahadur reached village Karod after having visited Barhe and Gurne. "cāle *kəroḍ gram mahī ae*."—*GPS*. 'From Karod, the Guru reached Dhamdhan.'

ਕਰੋਤਿ [kəroṭi] does. "jese pavak *kaṣaṭ bhāsmā kəroṭi*."—*sahas m* 5.

ਕਰੋਧ [kəroḍh] See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਕਰੋਧਿ [kəroḍhi] due to anger, angrily. "kam *kəroḍhi nāgaru bahu bhāṛia*."—*sohila*. 2 See ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ.

ਕਰੋਧੁ [kəroḍhu] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਧ anger, wrath. "kam *kəroḍhu kapaṭu bikhia taji*."—*asa m* 1.

ਕਰੋਪ [kərop] *Skt* ਕੋਪ *n* wrath.

ਕਰੋਰ [kəror] *Skt* ਕੋਟਿ *n* ten million, one crore. See ਸੰਖੜਾ.

ਕਰੋਰੀ [kərori] See ਕਰੋੜੀ.

ਕਰੋਲੀ [kəroli] *n* mischief, taunt. "kārē *kəroli nitt*."—*PPP*. See ਕਰੋਲੀ.

ਕਰੋੜ [kəroṛ] See ਕਰੋਰ.

ਕਰੋੜਾ [kəroṛa] *n* supervisor. See ਅਕਬਰ. 2 revenue

officer of a territory submitting one crore coins as land revenue. See ਕਰੋੜੀ 2.

ਕਰੋੜਿ [kəroṛi] ten million i.e., unlimited. "*kəroṛi hasat teri ṭahīl kāmavāhi*."—*suhi chāt m* 5.

ਕਰੋੜੀ [kəroṛi], ਕਰੋੜੀਆ [kəroṛia] *adj* multi-millionaire. 2 Emperor Akbar in 1575-76 divided the whole of his kingdom (except Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat) into 182 territories, each with income of one crore coins. Officers of these territories were known as *amīl* or *kəroṛi*. During those days a ਦਾਮ [dam] was equivalent to 1/40 of a rupee. According to this scale one crore dam were equal to rupees 2,50,000. 3 treasurer. 4 Dunichand, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev who abandoned superstition and false belief and turned benevolent. He is also mentioned as Karori Mal in Janamsakhi. During the inhabitation of Kartarpur, it was he who spent all the money and got erected a residence for the Guru and a dharamsala for the devotees. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 1.

ਕਰੋੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [kəroṛiā di mīṣal] one of the twelve Sikh misls. Its leader was a Jatt Karora Singh Barkiwala. Hence it came to be known as *mīṣal kəroṛiā*. Sardar Baghel Singh belonged to this misl. Its capital was Chhalandi on the bank of Jamuna. The dynasty of Gurbax Singh Kalsia state was from this misl. To the same belonged the chiefs of Dhanaur of Karnal district and jagirdars of Lede in Ambala district.

ਕਰੋੜੀਮੱਲ [kəroṛimall] See ਕਰੋੜੀ 4.

ਕਰੋ [kəro] pace, step. See ਕਰਉ. "kəro *aḍhai dhəṛatī mēg*."—*BG*. 'Vaman having demanded two and a half steps of land.'

ਕਰੋਂਜਾ [kəṛja] See ਕਰੋਂਦਾ. "badri *khadar kəṛje jal*."—*GPS*. 2 thorny bitter plant.

ਕਰੋਤੀ [kəroṭi] *n* serrated sword. "*kəroṭi kaṭarā*."—*cāḍi* 2. See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਕਰੋਂਦਾ [kəṛda] *Skt* ਕਰਮਦੰਕ *n* thorny plant with leaves like those of a lemon tree, the fruit of

which is used for making pickle. *L. Carissa carandas*.

ਕਰੋਲ [kərol], **ਕਰੋਲਾ** [kərola] *n* hunter. "dhār kār bhes kərol ko gəi təvən ke dham."—*cārītr* 298. 2 *adj* horrible, terrible.

ਕਰੋਲੀ [kərouli] *T* ٧, ٨ short, straight sword; long knife. "kərolī kīni kaḡh pəhīlu bīdaryo."—*səloh*. 2 a state of Rajputana, whose noblemen are of Yadu lineage.

ਕਰੋਊ [kərou] *do*, perform. "bhagəti kərou liv lae."—*vəḍ chāt m* 5. 2 pace, step.

ਕਰੋਕ [kərek], **ਕਰੋਗ** [kəreg] *Skt* कर्क *n* skeleton. "kəregi ləga hās."—*varsuhū m* 1. 'A living being in the form of a swan, whose business was to pick up pearls (virtues) has instead fallen a prey to sensuality.' "kəreg bīkhu mukhī lare."—*ram m* 4.

ਕਰੋਜਨ [kərejən] **ਕਰੋਜਨੇ** [kərejno] (they) *do*, (they) perform. "seva kərejən."—*BG*. 2 *doer*, performer. "kṛipā kərejno."—*BG*. 3 (one) who sustains the poor.

ਕਰੋਜੁਆ [kərejua], **ਕਰੋਜੁਆ** [kərejua] *Skt* कण्टकरञ्ज *L* Caesalpinia Bondaccella. This thorny plant is very bitter. Its effect is hot and dry. It is useful in curing piles, leprosy, abdominal worms and skin diseases. It removes inflammation, purifies blood. It is generally grown as a hedge around the fields.

ਕਰੋਡ [kərod] *Skt* कण्ड *n* large basket; small basket. 2 honeycomb. 3 sword. 4 swan-like bird.

ਕਰੋਤਾ [kərota] *does*, performs. "khaṭkəram kərota."—*sopurəkhū*. 2 See ਕਰੋਤੇ ਕੀ ਅਗਿ.

ਕਰੋਤੇ ਕੀ ਅਗਿ [kərote ki agi] *Skt* कृत्वाग्नि oblationary fire regarded as most sacred. "gəga ka udək kərote ki agi."—*bəsət m* 1. 2 artificial fire produced with a wooden instrument by invoking the sun. It is ordained that only such fire be used in oblations. See ਅਰਣੀ.

ਕਰੋਦਰ [kərodar] *S* *adj* *doer*, performer. See

ਕਰੋਦਰ.

ਕਰੰਮ [kəram] See ਕਰਮ. "kəhu nanək take purkəramā."—*sor m* 5. "so prəbhucitī nā avai nanək nāhi kəram."—*var maru* 1 *m* 5. 2 See ਕ੍ਰਮ.

ਕਰੰਮਕਾਲ [kəramkal] chronological account of events. "kəramkal yō bhəi."—*VN*.

ਕਰੰਮਾ [kərama] See ਕਰੰਮ. 2 *adj* lucky. "kəhu nanək hām nic kəramā."—*asa m* 5. 3 due to actions. "həri jəpie vade kəramā."—*bīla m* 4.

ਕਰੁਨਾ [kərhna] *v* boil, get heated, be in distress. "kərhe nā jhure nā mānu rovanhara."—*asa m* 5.

ਕਰੁਹਾ [kərha] a village of police station Pahoā, tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal. To the south east of this village at a distance of half a mile, is a gurdwara. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. Guru Hargobind Sahib also stayed here. The Guru cured a blind leper at this place. Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib also lent dignity to this place with his visit.

The ninth Guru provided money for the construction of a well and the setting up of a garden. Guru Gobind Singh also came to this village but he did not stay here. Mounted on his horse, he gave a sermon to the congregation and left the village. All these sanctified places are located in the same complex. The ruler of Kaithal, Bhai Uday Singh, got them renovated. The gurdwara is situated sixteen miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station. It receives grants of Rs 425, Rs 55 and Rs 15 annually from the states of Patiala, Jind and Nabha respectively. Bhai Uday Singh donated three hundred bighas of land to these gurdwaras.

ਕਰ੍ਹੇ [kərhe] See ਕਰੁਨਾ.

ਕਲ [kal] *Skt* कल् make a sound; count; throw; go; take; be impatient. 2 *adj* fascinating, pleasing. "kəhīn əmrīt kal dhalən."—*səveye m*

2 ke. 'Charming utterance of the Guru is like nectar.' 3 n melody. 4 semen. 5 supernatural power. "niki kīri māhi kēl rakhe."—*sukhmāni*. "jīn kēl rakhi meri."—*suhi m 5*. 6 part, segment. "kēli kēl māhi īk kēl rakhi." and "tēte īk kēl kīni dūri."—*ram m 3*. 7 tomorrow. "cārēn nē chādēu sērīr kēl jai."—*gāu rāvīdas*. 8 rest, peace. "mēn kēl nīmākhmatr nēhi pāre."—*GPS*. 9 art, education. "jīs bhulāe apī tīs kēl nēhi jāniā."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. "tu beṣṭu sārēb kēl pura."—*bera m 4*. 10 ignorance which shackles human beings. "gur kē baṇī bēj kēl chedi."—*gāu kabīr*. 11 device, machine. "bādhēn kaṭe so prabhū jākē kēl hāthī."—*bīla m 5*. 12 goddess Kali, Yogini. "kēl sēnmukh avāt bhāi jāhi bēkh bīkral."—*NP*. 13 short for अकाल. "jo kēl ko īk bar dhīche."—*cōpāi*. 14 one line of a poetic metre. 15 See ਕਲਿ.

ਕਲਉ [kālū] pen. "kālū māsajni kīa sēdaic?"—*var sri m 3*. 'Where is the need to ask for a pen and ink pot?'

ਕਲਸ [kālās] *Skt* कलस n crest dome on the top of a temple, which is gold-plated. "tē jēn kēu kēlās dipaiāu."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 'You have made your sērvant shīne like a dome.' 2 pitcher. "kānēk kēlās bhār anē."—*sālōh*. 3 a measure, which at present is equivalent to eight seers. 4 a metre, also known as hullas,¹ which is a combination of two metres. The last line of the preceding stanza should initiate the first line of the following stanza as a requirement of sīghavālokēn (back reference). In Dasam Granth, this metre has been created by combining cōpāi and trībhāgi, as:

adī ēbhe āngadh sērūpā,
rag rāg jīh rekh nē rūpā,
rāk bhāyo ravāt kēhū bhupā,
kēhū sāmudrā sārīta kēhū kupā, -

¹Poet Sainapati in his Gursobha Granth mentions it as lojān chād.

sārīta kēhū kupā, sāmudsērūpā,
ālākhbībhutā ēmitgātā,
ēdvē ābināsi pērām prākasi,
tēj surasi, ākritkrītā,
jīh rūp nā rekhā, ālākh ābhēkhā
āmīt ādvēkhā, sārābmāi,
sāb kīlvīkh hārā pātīt udhārā,
āsārān sārā ēk dār."—*gyan*.

(b) In Guru Granth Sahib kēlās metres have been created by combining numerous metres. A few of those are given below.

kēlās from the combination of cōpāi and sāveye.

sātīguru sevī pērāmpādū payāu,
ābināsi ābigātū dhīrāyāu,
tīs bhēte darīdrā nē cāpē,
kālyās-harū tasū guṇ jāpē.—
jāpāu guṇ bīmāl sūjān jēn kere,
āmīānamū jākēu phurīa,
īnī sātīgur sevī sēbād rāsū payā,
namū nīrājān urī dhārīa,
hārīnam rāsīk gobīd gungahakū
cāhākū tātt sāmātsāre,
kāvī kāly thākūr hārī dastāne,
gur rāmdās sār ābhār bhāre.

—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

(c) kēlās from the combinaton of nīta and sar: Characteristics of nīta are four lines, each having twelve matras, the last two being guru.

Example:

hām ghār sājān āe, sācē melī mīlāe,..
sāhīj mīlāe hārī mēn bhaē,
pāc mīlē sukh pāīa.
sai vāsātū pērāpāt hoi,
jīs setī mānū lārā.² ...

—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਕਲਸਹਾਰ [kālās-har] a Bhat eulogizer of the Guru. "kāhū kīrātī kēlās-har."—*sāveye m 2 ke*. 2 *Skt* water pitcher carrier, water man.

²for the purpose of matras rhyme is payā and layā.

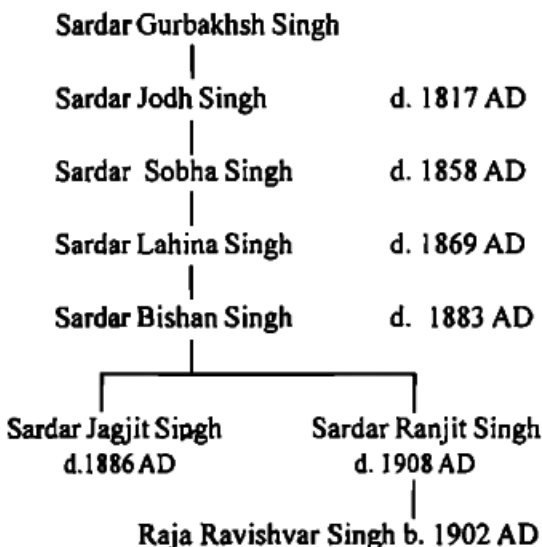


RAJA RAVISHWAR SINGH, RULER OF KALSIA

ਕਲਸਾ [kəlsa] See ਕਲਸ 2. "phisle pəg kəlsa gɪrɛ."—GPS. 2 a village in Bangar where the tenth Guru stayed for a night. "utre kəlse gram sujae."—GPS.

ਕਲਸੀ [kəlsi] small pitcher.

ਕਲਸੀਆ [kəlsia] Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Sandhu, landlord of village Kalsia, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore, was baptised as a Sikh in Sammat 1782. Thereafter he joined Karorian di misl and rendered great service to the community. His descendants live in Chhachhrauli, capital of the state in Ambala district, but the state is known as Kalsia. Their genealogy is as below:



ਕਲਸੁ [kəlsu] See ਕਲਸ.

ਕਲਹ [kələh] *n* clash, quarrel. 2 war, battle. 3 sheath of a sword.

ਕਲਹਨੀ [kələhni] termagant, quarrelsome woman.

ਕਲਹਾ [kəla] See ਕਲਹ. 2 female ascetic. "kəla ha nam syam tən dhara."—GPS. 3 goddess of war.

ਕਲਹਾਂਤਰਿਕਾ [kəlhātrika], **ਕਲਹਾਂਤਰਿਤਾ** [kəlhātrita] in poetics, the heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

ਕਲਹਾਰ [kəlar], **ਕਲਹਾਰਾ** [kəlara], **ਕਲਹਾਰੀ**

[kəlahari], **ਕਲਹਿਨੀ** [kəlhini] *adj* quarrelsome, termagant, troublesome. 2 heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

ਕਲਹਾਂਸ [kəlhāns] *Skt n* swan. 2 supreme god, the Creator. 3 kadāb tree, Nauclea Cadamba.

ਕਲਕ [kələk] *Skt* कलक *n* powder. 2 crushed cannabis. 3 excreta. 4 sin. 5 wax of the ear. 6 hypocrisy. 7 *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔 uneasiness, restless. 8 grief.

ਕਲਕੱਤਾ [kəlkəta] Set up at Kalighat on the bank of river Ganga, 86 miles away from the sea, a major city of Bengal, and population wise, the largest in India,¹ it has been the capital of India for a long time. In Sammat 1968 (1911 AD) Emperor George V, made Delhi the capital of India.

In Calcutta there are numerous gurdwaras as Vadi Sangat, where recitation of the Gurbani goes on to the accompaniment of kirtan.

Calcutta is 1176 miles away from Lahore. **ਕਲਕਲ** [kəlkə], **ਕਲਕਲਾ** [kəlkəla] *n* sound of water flowing from a spring etc. 2 noise, clamour.

ਕਲਕਾਲ [kəkal] See ਕਲਿਕਾਲ. "khuṣi bhāyo kəkal sɪɪ mukh yṣ kəhē."—GV 10. 2 destroyer of Time, Mahakal (the supreme destroyer, God). **ਕਲਕਿ** [kələki], **ਕਲਕੀ** [kəlki] *Skt* कल्कि *n* Kalki's incarnation. "caubɪsvō kəlki əvtara."—kalki.

There is a reference in Vishnupuran that in the horrible age of vice [ghor kəlyug], Kalki Avtar will appear in the house of a Brahman named Vishnuyash at Sambhal, a town in Muradabad district. Mounted on a white horse, he will conquer the land around and destroy the evil doers. See ਸੰਤਲ.

ਕਲਕੱਠ [kəlkāṭh] *n* peacock and the Indian cuckoo, which have melodious voice. 2 *adj* one

¹According to 1921 census, the population of Calcutta is 13,27,547.

with a sweet voice; melodious.

बलध [kələkh], बलध [kəlkha] See बलध. *Skt* बलध. आकृष्ट *adj* drawn. "sīr uparī khəṛəg kəlkha." -*var maru* 1 m 3.

बलगा [kəlgā] a flowering plant, which has a red-coloured, crest-shaped flower at its top; coxcomb. 2 *xa* bald man.

बलगा सिंघ [kəlgā sīgh] *xa* bald man.

बलगी [kəlgī] *T* ^क *n* gem-studded feathered ornament worn on their heads by kings and maharajas of India. 2 comb on the head of a bird.

बलगीधर [kəlgidhər] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to wear a marvellous crest on his head. "ab anki as niras bhāi kəlgidhər vas kīyo mān mahi."-*GPS*. Lady Login writes that when the English conquered Lahore, her husband Dr Login took charge of the store-room where precious articles were kept after preparing their list. In those articles was the Kalghi of the tenth Guru. None knows how Maharaja Ranjit Singh had acquired it and where it is at the moment.¹

बलग [kəlagg] *adv* on one side, at one end. बलगा [kəlgā] *adj* Time, the killer. "pəkarī khəre sabbh kəlgā."-*suhi* m 4.

बलजुग [kəljug] See बलिकल and जुग.

बलज [kələt], बलज [kələtu], बलज [kələtr] *Skt* कलत्र *n* wife. "tənu dhənu kələtu sabbhu dekhu abhimana."-*bīla* a m 1. "putr kələtr māha bīkhīa māhī gurisace lai tərāi."-*ram* a m 5. 2 buttocks. 3 vagina. 4 See बलित. "sāpe hetu kələtu dhən tere."-*bhēr* kəbir. 'accumulated wealth.'

बलदार रुपया [kəldar rupya] See चेहे सारी.

बलधौत [kəldhəut] See बलधौत.

बलधारी [kəldhari] See बलधारी.

बलधौत [kəldhət] *Skt* *n* gold. "kəldhət ke bhukhān āg sājē jīh ki chabī sō savīta dāb-hi."-*krīsan*.

¹See Lady Login's recollections, page 80.

2 silver. 3 *adj* whose dirt has been washed away; spotless.

बलन [kələn] *Skt* *n* counting. 2 making, creating. 3 morsel. 4 adorning, embellishing.

बलनामा [kəlnama] a chapter in Sausakhi and Gurpratap Suray, wherein is a description of actions marking the age of vice. "kəlnama gurbākhās sīgh toko dīno eh."-*GPS*. *rut* 5, *ch* 24.

बलप [kəlap] *Skt* कल्प *n* process, method; action worth performing. 2 part of a Ved, in which are described the actions to be performed during oblations as also the recitation of Ved-mantars on different occasions and advantages to be gained therefrom. 3 According to Purans Brahma's day is equivalent to 4,320,000,000 years. In the disputation at Mecca there is a strange assumption about kəlap i.e when a leaf of the Kalap tree falls a kəlap has elapsed and when all the leaves fall, holocaust takes place. 4 Kalap tree. 5 short for बलपना. "ātārī kəlap bhəvaic jori."-*prabha* a m 5. "rove put nā kəlapē mai."-*asa* m 1. 6 *S* doubt, suspicion.

बलपसुत्र [kəlapsutr] scriptures composed by saints like Ashvlayan and Apstamb detailing methods for performing oblation etc. 2 a book written by Jain Saint Bhadarvahu.

बलपना [kəlpāna] See बलपना. "mānu dīrīru kārī asānī besu jogi, ta teri kəlpāna jai."-*ram* a m 3.

बलपतु [kələptaru] बलपदुम [kəlapdum] Kalap tree See मुरतु.

बलपदुम अनुजा [kəlapdum ānuja] Lakshmi, the youngest sister of Kalap tree. According to Purans, both of them emerged from the churning of the ocean. "kəlapdum ki ānuja kāmni bīn."-*cārītr* 109. 'Lakshmi lost her grace.'

बलपधेनु [kəlapdhenu] Kamdhenu, which fulfils the wish that comes to mind.

बलपना [kəlpāna] *Skt* कल्पना *n* creation. 2 remedy,

effort. 3 scheme, plan. 4 pretext, logic. 5 feeling.

वल्परिचर [kəlap̄irəç] वल्परिच [kəlap̄vrik̄] See वल्परिच.

वल्पर [kəlp̄a] bedding sheet. See वल्पर. "ta p̄ar kəlp̄a roc̄ir bichava."—NP. An ignorant scribe has written kəlp̄a in place of t̄alp̄a.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄auna] v cause worry, upset, render fanciful.

वल्पर [kəlp̄e] See वल्पर 5.

वल्पर [kəlp̄h] A कल्फ n lunar spot that looks black. 2 scar on the face. 3 dye that is used to colour grey hair; hairdye. See वल्परिच.

वल्पर [kəlp̄] A कल्फ n heart.

वल्पर [kəlp̄at̄] n furore, hue and cry, din in which nothing is audible. "kəlp̄at̄ h̄am ne sunpava."—GPS. 2 cry in distress.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄rik̄] See वल्परिच.

वल्पर [kəlp̄ut̄] See वल्परिच.

वल्पर [kəlp̄bh] Skt न युवा n young one of an elephant. 2 young one of a camel. 3 thorn-apple.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄hi] feminine of कल्फ.

वल्पर [kəlp̄m] A कल्फ pen. "kəlp̄m j̄alau s̄aṇu masvanie."—var s̄r̄i m 3. 2 branch of a tree, cut for grafting. 3 anything looking like a pen. 4 short for वल्पर. "kəlp̄m khudai paku kh̄ara."—maru sol̄he m 5. 'To remain absolutely pious is a divine order.' 5 Skt a variety of rice.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mak̄h] Skt कल्मष n spot, blemish. 2 sin, defect.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mz̄an] P कल्म n writer. 2 painter, artist. 3 adj struck off what was already written; material stricken off.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mandan] P कल्म penstand, a small box for keeping pen, inkpot and other writing material.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄m̄rip̄u] n penknife.—s̄anama.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄m̄] See वल्परिच.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄m̄alana] v writhe. 2 fidget and make noise. "kəlp̄m̄alat̄ īk̄aṭhi bh̄at̄ bhir."—GPS.

"k̄ai h̄ajar subh̄at̄ k̄alm̄ale."—GPS.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄m̄al̄i] rendered impious in the era of vice. "kəlp̄m̄al̄i h̄oi medni."—var m̄ala m 3.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄ma] A कल्फ n Muslim confession of faith. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله "la ilah ill-lahu muh̄am̄adur̄rasul̄allah." i.e. None but Allah is worthy of worship and Mohammad is His prophet. "t̄av tur̄ak̄ j̄an̄am̄ k̄alma ucar."—GPS. 2 meaningful sentence. 3 talk, matter, discourse.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mas] Skt कल्मष adj black. 2 dappled. 3 name of a country. See वल्परिच.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄maspad̄] Skt कल्मषपाद adj (one) having black feet. 2 n a Surajvanshi king named Saudas who ruled over Ayodhya. Once his cook (who was a demon in disguise) cooked human flesh and served it to Vashisht. Getting enraged, the sage cursed the king to turn into a demon. The king also took palmful of water to curse the sage in return because he thought himself to be innocent. His queen, Madyanti, forbade him from doing so. The king spilt the water on his feet that he had taken in his hand. As a result, his own feet turned black.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mak̄] वल्परिच [kəlp̄mak̄h] T कल्फ n Tartar country. 2 adj Tartar. "rumi j̄āgi īrm̄ani h̄ab̄si te k̄alm̄ak̄."—m̄ago.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mi] adj written with a pen. 2 grafting of a branch.

वल्परिच [kəlp̄mur̄ac̄] P कल्मुरغ ghoḡar. In Punjabi, this bird is also known as b̄aggi—ill i.e. a white kite. The female is black in colour. It lays eggs in nests made upon trees during the summer months. This bird lives on the rural filth. Only when it is in heat, does it cry, otherwise it always keeps mum. "maryo k̄alm̄urḡ k̄alol̄ j̄ry me bh̄ae."—52 poets.

वल्मेट [kəlp̄m̄oṭ̄] also known as Khera-Kalmot. This village is situated in police station Nurpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. Its residents had

looted a Sikh congregation that was on its way to Anandpur. The tenth Guru raided the village and punished the offenders. Now a gurdwara stands at this place. The peepal tree under which the Guru sat is still in existence. Gurpalah is three or four miles to the north of this place. Khera Kalmot is 13 miles to the east of Garh Shankar railway station.

बलर [kəlar] *n* alkaline soil. *Skt* बल्लुर. 2 hard and dry land that cannot be cultivated. 3 alkaline. "kəlar kerī kād̥h jīu āhinīstī kīrī dhāhi parī."—*sri m* 1. 4 nitre, saltpetre. "kəlar sirī, kiukarī bhāvjalū lāghāsi?"—*maru solhe m* 1. 'Nitre dissolves in water.' Here it stands for hypocritical actions.

बलरबल [kəlarəkəval] See बलरबल.

बलरा [kəla] See बलर. "kahe kəla sīcāhu?"—*basāt m* 1.

बलरि [kəlarī] in the barren land. "kəlarī kheti bijīe kīū laha pavē?"—*asa ə m* 1.

बलरव [kəlvət], **बलरवि** [kəlvəti], **बलरव** [kəlvətu], **बलरव** [kəlvətr] *Skt* saw. See बरव. 2 with a saw. "kācān vāne pase kəlvəti cirīa."—*asa farid*.

बलरार [kəlvār], **बलरारि** [kəlvāri], **बलरारी** [kəlvāri], **बलराली** [kəlvāli] *Skt* बलरार *n* distiller of liquor. "ri kəlvāri gəvarī muḍhmātrī."—*keda kabir*. "kālī kəlvāli kam mād."—*var bīha s mardana*. "kālī kəlvāli māra mād mīṭha."—*asa m* 1. 2 *adj* noisy. "kālī kəlvāli sara nīberī."—*ram ə m* 1. 'In the era of vice [kālyug], cases are decided through noisy religious quarrels.'

बलरिब [kəlvīk] *Skt n* male sparrow. "kir kəlvīk kāk."—*NP*. 2 water-melon.

बल [kəla] *n* strife; goddess of war. "tābe kəla guru ke nīktai."—*GV* 6. 2 quarrel, riot. 3 *Skt* part, portion. 4 sixteenth part. 5 60th part of the 30th portion [ās] of a sign of the Zodiac. 6 power, authority. "dharāṇī ākasu jāki kəla mahī."—*basāt m* 5. 7 feat, game. "esi kəla nā khedīe

jītu dārgāhi gārā harīe."—*var asa*. 8 basis, support. "bājhu kəla dhār gəgān dhāria."—*basāt ə m* 1. 9 contraption, machine. 10 learning. 11 skill. "sərab kəla sāmraṭh."—*bavān*. Ancient poets have divided learning and skills into 64 categories, but a difference of opinion exists. Sixteen are mentioned in Brahmavaivarat. Poet Ban mentions 48; Kalavilash and Mahabharat talk of 64; and 84 are mentioned in Lalit Vistar. If we enumerate them, then they may perhaps go to several hundred. kəla should mean learning and skill. See बलर, बलर, बलर and बलर.

बल [kəla] *P* بلك *adj* large, big. 2 some ignorant people write kəla as plural of kəla.

बलारी [kəlai] *Skt* बलारी *n* joint of the hand and the arm; wrist.

बलरक [kəlakəd] *n* a sweet made of sugar candy; a special sweetmeat in which sugar is added to condensed milk by heating.

बलर [kəlaṇ], **बलरि** [kəlaṇī] *Skt* बलर *n* happiness, well being. 2 benediction, blessing. 3 glory; praise sung in the morning by Bhats etc. "tudhu sāce sub-han sāda kəlaṇīa."—*var majh m* 1. "bāgāburgu sīṇīa nale mīli kəlaṇ."—*var suhi m* 1. See बलर. 2 *adv* through praise, by eulogising. "sāca khāsəmu kəlaṇī kəmalu vīgīa."—*var majh m* 1.

बलरधर [kəladhər] *Skt n* the moon, which has sixteen phases. 2 the Creator, the Omnipotent. "əkəl kəladhər soi."—*sīdhgosaṭrī*. 'He is immortal and omnipotent.' 3 See बलरिबि (b). **बलरधारी** [kəladhārī] *adj* powerful. 2 See बलरिबि. **बलर** [kəlan] See बलर. 2 See बलर. 3 *P* بلك *n* crown. "kam ke kəlan bīdhī kīne he bīcarke."—*aj*.

बलरिबि [kəlanīdhī] *Skt n* moon. 2 *adj* adept in learning and in craft.

बलनौर [kəlanāur] main town of a tehsil in district Gurdaspur. Akbar was enthroned here and this

town was very dear to him. In Sammat 1772, Banda Bahadur, with help from Khalsa Dal, conquered Kalanaur and Singhs were appointed faujdars in place of Suhrab Khan.

ਕਲਾਪ [kəlap] *Skt* *n* sect, community. "pap kəlap ap chəpjehē."—*GPS*. 2 tail of a peacock. "pəkh dhəryo bhəgvan kəlapī."—*krīsən*. 3 quiver. 4 bell, girdle. 5 trade, commerce.

ਕਲਾਪੀ [kəlapī] *Skt* कलापिन् *n* peacock. See **ਕਲਾਪ**. 2 *adj* wearer of a quiver belt.

ਕਲਾਬੈਲੂ [kəlabəllu] *P* کلابک intertwined wire of gold and silver.

ਕਲਾਬਜੀ [kəlabajī] (the art of) acrobatic feat. 2 a jump in which the body spins with head down and feet above.

ਕਲਾਮ [kəlam], **ਕਲਾਮੁ** [kəlamu] *A* کلام *n* dialogue comprising many utterances; conversation, talk. 2 utterance, maxim. 3 See **ਕਲਮ**. "səbhna līkhia vūri kəlam."—*jəpu*. "kərmī vəhē kəlam."—*var sar m* 1.

ਕਲਾਮੁਲਾਹ [kəlamulləh], **ਕਲਾਮੁਲਾ** [kəlamulla] *A* کلام الله per Muslim faith, the utterance of God, Koran. "kəlamulləh ki an tihare."—*cəritr* 38.

ਕਲਾਰ [kəlar], **ਕਲਾਰੀ** [kəlarī], **ਕਲਾਲ** [kəlal], **ਕਲਾਲਨ** [kəlalən], **ਕਲਾਲਨੀ** [kəlalənī], **ਕਲਾਲੀ** [kəlālī] *Skt* liquor distiller. "ek būd bhər tənū mənū devau jo madu der kəlālī re."—*ram kəbir*. 'kəlālī' means the disposition to be self-sufficient. 2 earthen vessel in which liquor-distiller carries out fermentation. "kara kəlalənī lahənī meləu."—*ram kəbir*.

ਕਲਾਵਤ [kəlavət] artist, singer, musician. 2 scholar. 3 moon. 4 powerful, mighty.

ਕਲਾਵਤਨੀ [kəlavətnī] female musician. 2 prostitute. 3 female scholar.

ਕਲਾਵਾ [kəlava] *P* کلاوا *n* embrace, hug. 2 skein, a ball of thread.

ਕਲਾਵਨ [kəlavan], **ਕਲਾਵੰਤ** [kəlavāt] See **ਕਲਾਵਤ**.

ਕਲਿ [kəli] *Skt* *n* sin. 2 strife, dispute. "he kəlimul krodhā."—*səhəs m* 5. 3 the fourth era.

"hovē pərvāṇa kərəhī dhīṇāṇa kəli ləkhən vicarī. ... je ko sətū kərə so chijē təp ghərī təpu nā hoi. je ko nau ləe bədnāvi kəli ke ləkhən ei."—*ram ə m* 1. See **ਯੁਗ**. 4 warrior, hero.

5 This word has also been used for the people of kəliyug, the era of evil. "kəli hoi kutemūhi."—*var sar m* 1. 6 This word has also been used for Kalki Avtar. "pən səman bəhē kəliban."—*kalki*. 7 *Skt* कलियुग part in the day to dawn, tomorrow. "kheleṇu əju ki kəli."—*sri ə m* 1.

ਕਲਿਊਰਾ [kəliura] See **ਕਲਜੋਰਾ**.

ਕਲਿਆਵਤਾਰ [kəli-əvtar] Kalki Avtar, who will end the era of vice [kəliyug]. See **ਸਰਦਾਰ** 2.

ਕਲਿਆਣ [kəliāṇ] See **ਕਲਿਆਨ** 2. 2 See **ਕਲਾਣ**.

ਕਲਿਆਣਮਯ [kəliāṇmāy], **ਕਲਿਆਣਮੈ** [kəliāṇmē] blissful, beneficial. "kəliāṇmē pərgəṭ bhāe."—*brha chāt m* 5.

ਕਲਿਆਨ [kəliān] See **ਕਲਾਣ**. kalyan ṭhaṭ (scale) has five notes. It has many variants; its pure form is give here. In arohi maddham (4th note) and nīṣad (7th note) are forbidden. gādhar (3rd note) is primary and dhevāt (6th note) is secondary. maddham (4th note) is sharp and the rest are all pure notes. Its time of singing is the first quarter of night.

arohi- ṣa, rā, gā, pā, dhā, ṣa.

avrohi- ṣa, nā, dhā, pā, mi, gā, rā, ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Kalian is at the twenty-ninth place. 2 a town in Bombay presidency, which was once the capital of Chalukya Rajputs.

ਕਲਿਸ਼ [kəliṣṭ] *Skt* क्लिष्ट *adj* grieved, distressed. 2 difficult, hard, tough.

ਕਲਿਹਾਰੀ [kəlihari] *adj* termagant, quarrelsome (woman). 2 *Skt* *n* a herb also known as kəlikari. Aconitum Napellum. Its effect is hot and dry. It cures diseases of blood, piles, phlegm, cough and colic pain. It heals wounds, aborts pregnancy and kills fleas.

वलिबलेम [kəlikəles] strifes of the era of evil.
“mīṭane sabbhi kəlikəles.”—*ram m 5*.

वलिवा [kəlika] *Skt n* sixteenth phase of the moon. 2 pod; flower bud, lily. “duti kəlika rādan māṇidu.”—*GPS*. ‘Like White lily is the glamour of teeth.’

वलिवाल [kəlikal] era of vice [kəliyug].

(a) surtai ādhre me dṛiṣṭai pahān me
nasika cānan mādhy nān rāhi haṭ me,
dharm rāhyo pothīn vāḍai rāhi vṛikṣan me
bādh prāpa pātān me paṇi rāhyo ghaṭ me,
yāhi kəlikal ne bīhal kio sabb jag,
“nayaḥ” sukāvi kesi bāni hē kuṭhaṭ me,
rāj rāhi pāthān rājai rāhi śitkal
raja bhāyo nai āru rai rāhi bhaṭ me.

(b) mirzade pirzade āsāl āmīrzade
sahīb fākīrzade goṣe tān go rāhe,
rayzade rauzade šahzade sahuṣzade
kul ke āsīlzade tajpān kho rāhe,
“thakur” kəhīṭ kəlikal ke kəhīṭ bic
pəhīṭ pəhīṭ piche bhare bhūm bho rāhe,
dan kīrpan sāmē syān gurugyan sāmē
sabbh zādē mīṭkē haramzade ho rāhe.

(c) kur bhāye kūvār mājur bhāye maldar
sur bhāye gupāt āṣur bhāye jābre,
data bhāye kṛipān ādata kəhī data hām
dhāni bhāye nīdhān nīdhān bhāye gābre
sacīn ki batān pātyat kou jag mājh
raj dārbarān bulīyē log lābre,
bhānāt “prābin” āb chīn bhāi hīmat, so
kəliyug ādāl bādāl dāre sāgre.

2 evil time; painful period. See वलि 3.¹

वलिवाली [kəlikali] See वली.

वलिङ्ग [kəliṅg] *Skt* कलिङ्ग *n* a dust-coloured bird, whose neck is long and head is red. “bolāt kəpot bhrīṅg khājan kəliṅg kəl.”—*NP*. 2 water melon. 3 the territory which lies between the western Ghats and Godavari. To its north is

¹In Mahabharat, Bhisham has accused the king of being the cause of yug 3 as: “raja kalasya karnā.”

Orissa. 4 idr jō (Holarrhena antidy-senterica).
5 sārīh tree (alhizzial lebbek).

वलिङ्गा [kəliṅga] See वलिङ्ग.

वलिङ्गर [kəliṅgar] a town in Bundelkhand. It is known for the ancient fort built by Chandel king Kiratbrahm, and Nilkanth temple known as Kottirath. “des kəliṅgar ke nīkāt sen bīcācchān rai.”—*cārīṭr 240*. “kōḍe si kəliṅgar, sabbhān mukh rādan si, nanāk ki kīrātī sātōkh sīgh ganīye.”—*NP*. See वलिङ्गर.

वलिजुग [kəlijug] See वलिवाल and जुग. “kəlijug udharia gurudev.”—*āsa m 5*. 2 See वलिजुग 2.

वलिङ्ग [kəliṅḡ] blissful. “dhāram phokṭāno sabbhe īk kevlā kəliṅḡ bīna.”—*kalki*.

वलिउ [kəliṭ] *Skt* adj accumulated, gathered. 2 afflicted with. “kəliṭ krodh.”—*parās*. 3 decorated, embellished. “astārān bār mīṛḍul kəliṭ kār.”—*GPS*. 4 wellknown. 5 fascinating, captivating. 6 See वलउ.

वलिउत [kəliṭtār], वलिउ [kəliṭr] See वलउ.

वलिङ्ग [kəliṅg], वलिङ्गकान्या [kəliṅgkānyā], वलिङ्गी [kəliṅgī], वलिङ्गी [kəliṅgī], वलिङ्गी [kəliṅgī] *Skt* कलिङ्ग *n* bāhera tree (beleric myrobalan). 2 sun. 3 a mountain that is the source of river Yamuna (Jamna). That is why Yamuna is also known as Kalindi and Kalind Kanya. “kəliṅg ke srīghū te nīksyo āhī ko phān kop bhāryo hē.”—*kṛisān*.

वलिपत [kəlipātār], वलिपतु [kəlipātāru] See वलिपत and वलिपतु. “ek nam kəlipātār tare.”—*gāu kəbir*. “kəlipātāru rog bīdar sāsartap nīvar.”—*sāveye m 2 ke*.

वलिभगवत [kəlibhāgvāt] *Skt* वलिभगवत a heretic of the era of vice [kəliyug]; hypocritical worshipper. “kəlibhāgvāt bād cīramā.”—*prābha benī*. ‘pretends to worship for a long time.’

वलिमल [kəlimāl] *Skt n* sin, fault. “kəlimāl dārān mānāhī sādharān.”—*dev m 5*.

वलिभुल [kəlimul] basis of the era of evil

[kəlyug]. 2 root of strife. "he kəlimul krodhā!"—*sāhas m 5*.

वलिपुत्र [kəlyug] the fourth era/aeon. See वलि 3 and पुत्र. 2 a priest of Jagannath, who was a great hypocrite and evil doer. Under the influence of Guru Nanak Dev, he turned into a noble and philanthropic person.

वलिपुत्री [kəlyugī] *adj* pertaining to the era of evil. 2 riotous.

वली [kəli] kəlyug – the era of vices. See वलि. "nəhī dokh biapəhī kəli."—*keda m 5*. 2 quicklime. 3 earthen top of a hubble-bubble. 4 gusset of a shirt. 5 verse, line. "kəli mādhar jagān bənāi."—*rupdip*. 6 bud. "āli kəli hi sō bīdhyo."—*bīhari*. 7 artistic, mighty. "kī sərbā kəli hē."—*japu*. 8 *A* کلی metal extracted from a mine named kəla; bangle; stannum.

वलीकाल [kəlikāl] era of vice [kəlyug]. "kəlikāl ke mīṭe kəlesa."—*suhi m 5*. See वलि 3 and वलिकाल.

वलीका [kəlika] See गलीका.

वलीद [kəlid] *P* کلید *n* key.

वलीदा [kəlidā] *n* water-melon. "khərbujāṇ kəlidā sājal bīkarīe."—*BGK*.

वलीम [kəlim] کلم conversationalist, speaker, orator. "kī sərbā kəlime."—*japu*. 'He speaks on everything.' 2 *A* کلیم country, a region of the earth. See *E* clime. "jahār kəlim hāftāz."—*ramav*. 'evident from the seven foreign lands.' See उदर वलीम.

वलीयार [kəliyār] *A* کلی *n* meat cooked on a round thick iron plate. 2 meat roasted after mincing.

वलील [kəli] *A* کلیل meagre, inadequate, insufficient.

वलीव [kəliv] *Skt* क्लीव *n* impotent person, eunuch. "talən pur kəliv su nacāhī."—*NP*. 2 cowardly, timid.

वलु [kəlu] See वलि and वलु.

वलुख [kəlukh], **वलुखा** [kəlukha], **वलुखाई** [kəlukhai]

Skt वलु *n* dirt, filth. 2 soot. 3 stigma, blot. 4 sin. 5 anger.

वलुचरे [kəlučare] sayeth poet Kalh. "kəlučare jəsu jāpau ləhne rāsən."—*sāveye m 2 ke*.

वलु [kəlu] See वलि. "əb kəlu aro re! iku namu bovāhu."—*baśāt m 5*.

वलुख [kəlukh] See वलुख. "khot kəlukhən dindāyal."—*NP*.

वलुखत [kəlukhat] *Skt* वलुखित *adjs* sinning, guilty. 2 stigmatised. 3 *n* sin, fault, filth. "sadh ke sāgiz kəlukhat hāre."—*sukhmāni*.

वलुनसनि [kəlunasənī] Ganga, which, according to the Hindu faith, is believed to be the destroyer of sins.—*sānāma*.

वलुब [kəlub] *A* کلب plural of kəlab (heart)

वलुव [kəluv] See वलुव. "kəsāṭvar kullu kəluv."—*cārītr 217*.

वले [kəle] *adv* which subsumes the underworld; underneath. "pīdhi ubh kəle sāsara."—*dhāna namdev*. The world is like a Persian wheel whose earthen vessels go into water, then come out and thus this process continues.

वलेस [kəles] *Skt* वल्लेस *n* grief. 2 dispute. 3 anxiety, worry. 4 anger. 5 In Sanskrit texts, scholars have mentioned five types of kəleş. (a) ignorance, lack of understanding, misunderstanding.

(b) pride and arrogance of material wealth.

(c) love and fondness for material things.

(d) animosity, enmity.

(e) insistence on performing undesirable deeds and fearing the consequence of death

वलेसर [kəlesār], **वलेसूर** [kəleşvār] a mountain in Bibhaur, district Hoshiarpur. "nam kəlesār brāhme dhāryo."—*GPS and GV 10*.

वलेजा [kəleja] See वलेजा. "kərak kəleje mahī."—*var māla m 1*. *Dg* वले.

वलेद [kəled] *Skt* वल्लेद See वल्लेद *vr n* dampness. 2 sweat, perspiration. 3 distress, pain. 4 puke, vomit.

ਕਲੇਦਨ [kalēdan] *Skt* क्लेदन *n* wetness, dampness. 2 sweat.

ਕਲੇਵਰ [kalēvər] *Skt* *n* body, physique. 2 frame. ਕਲੇਵਾ [kalēva] breakfast, light meal.

ਕਲੇ [kalē] See ਕਲਹ. 2 *Skt* destroyer. 3 epoch, time. “neṛī nā avai jāmākār jāmālē.”—*var maru* 1 m 3. ‘Messenger of the god of death and the time of dying will not get close.’

ਕਲੈਰ [kalēr] *n* peacock’s tail, tuft of feathers.

ਕਲੈਰੀ [kalēri] *adj* plumed. 2 *n* peacock.

ਕਲੋਹ [kaloh] a village in tehsil Hamirpur, district Kangra, where the tenth Guru stayed.

ਕਲੋਤਾ [kalota] See ਟਿਕਲੋਤਾ.

ਕਲੋਲ [kalol] *Skt* कल्ल. *n* wave, ripple. “māha kalol bujhāhī māia ke.”—*dhāna* m 5. 2 state of bliss, mind’s longing.

ਕਲੋਲੀ [kalōlī] *n* black cumin; nigella indica. Its effect is hot and dry. It is used as condiment in the preparation of mango pickle and several other medicines.

ਕਲੰਕ [kalāk] *Skt* कलङ्क *n* fault, shortcoming. 2 ignominy, defamation. 3 blemish, stain. 4 black spot on the moon’s surface. 5 material such as calcined tin, used in the preparation of medicines etc. “dhātu me tənīk hī kalāk dāre anīk bārān meṭ kṇāk prākās hē.”—*BGK*.

ਕਲੰਕਾਰ [kalākar] *adj* who brings into being power, knowledge and craft. “kalākar rupe.”—*japu*. 2 enemy of evil.

ਕਲੰਕੀ [kalāki] *adj* stigmatised, blemished. 2 Kalki Avtar. “pāsuram ram kīśan ho kīlāk kalāki atī āhākare.”—*BG*.

ਕਲੰਗ [kalāg] ਕਲੰਕ. 2 *Skt* a branch of river Brahmaputra, which flows in Assam. Kalang river.

ਕਲੰਗਾ [kalāga] See ਕਲੰਗ and ਕਲੰਗਾ. plural of ਕਲੰਕ. “janām janām ke hāre kalāga.”—*brīla* m 5. 2 a plume-like flower.

ਕਲੰਜ [kalāj] *Skt* कलञ्ज *n* tobacco. 2 creature killed with a poisoned arrow.

ਕਲੰਦਰ [kalādar], ਕਲੰਦਰੂ [kalādarū] *P* کَلَدَر or کَلَدَرُ *adj* indifferent, carefree. 2 a particular class of mendicants. See ਅਬਦਾਲ. “au kalādar kesva.”—*bher namdev*. “manu māndarū tēnu ves kalādarū.”—*brīla* m 1. ‘For me mind is the temple, and body a carefree attire.’ 3 These days a person who makes monkeys dance is also known as a kalādar.

“jog to jāndio tum udhāv,
asān sadh sāmādhī lāgane,
purak recak kūbhak kī gātī,
en lāgavāt ṭhik ṭhīkane,
pe jāsudhasut ke jou kōtak,
kyōkar tu rīd ātar ane.
manī munīdār su jāne kṇhā kachū
bōdār bhed kalādar jāne—*das*.

ਕਲੰਬਕ [kalābāk] *Skt* *n* a type of green leafy vegetable that grows upon the surface of water like a creeper. 2 lotus. “cādān dhup kādāb kalābāk dipak dip tēhā dārsae.”—*kṛīśan*. ‘The flowers of sandalwood, frankincense, kadāb and lotus shone like magical lamps.’

ਕਲੰਮ [kalām] See ਕਲਮ. “hathī kalām āgām.”—*phunhe* m 5.

ਕਲੁ [kalh] See ਕਲਜ.

ਕਲ੍ਹਨ [kalhān] a scholar, Kashmiri Brahmin by caste, who in the twelfth century wrote the chronicle of Kashmir named “Rajtarangini” in Sanskrit. It is written in stanzas, and gives an account of Kashmir from the 7th century.

ਕਲ੍ਹਾਰਾਣਿ [kalharaṇī], ਕਲ੍ਹਾਰਾਯ [kalharay] a chieftain of Raikot (district Ludhiana) who was raja of Tihara territory near Jagraon. He was a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Raikot from Machhivara disguised as a Muslim pir. He gave him all the resources at his disposal. He sent his shepherd Nuru to Sirhind who brought the news of the martyrdom of the Guru’s younger sons. The Guru bestowed a sword to Kalharay and bade him

to keep it with reverence. Kalhe obeyed him to the full but his grandson donned the sword during hunting. After getting injured with it, he died the same day by falling from a horse. People of Kalha's community now live in Raikot. Two articles of the Guru are with them: one is a jug for containing sacred water and the other is a rehāl, a folding book-stand. See ਟਾਹਲੀਆਣਾ and ਰਾਯਕੋਟ.

ਕਲਜ [kəly] *Skt n* early morning, dawn. 2 tomorrow. 3 yesterday. 4 liquor. 5 tavern, pub. 6 a Bhatt singer of the Guru's glory. "kəbɪ kəly sujəs gavəu guru nanək."—*səveye m 1 ke*.
ਕਲਜਸਹਾਰੂ [kəlyas-haru] a Bhatt singing the Guru's glory. "kəlyas-haru tasu guṇ jəpe."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਲਜਪਾਲ [kəlypal] See ਕਲਾਲ.

ਕਲਜਾਣ [kəlyan] *Skt n* well being, welfare. 2 heaven. 3 name of a rag. See ਕਲਿਆਨ 2.

ਕਲਜਾਣਰਾਇ [kəlyanrai] In Gurū Nanak Chandroday, it is the name of Baba Kalu. See ਕਾਲੂ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਕਲਜਾਣੀ [kəlyani] *n* Durga; Goddess, whom the Hindus regard as the bringer of bliss. 2 short for Mata Kot Kālyani. See ਰਾਮਰਾਯ.

ਕਲਜਾਨ [kəlyan] See ਕਲਜਾਣ. 2 See ਕਲਾਣ. benediction; blessing. "iū sun hərəkh uṭhyo mardana. ucryo sri nanək kəlyana. pita pitaməh pər pun pərke. bərnən nam kərə jəg guru ke. subh guṇ sāg kin pərsāsa. nīpjo vedikol əvtāsa."—*NP*.

ਕਲਜਾਨਾ [kəlyana] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a spiritual and devout person. During the settlement of Amritsar, he went to the hills to collect funds and timber etc. At Mandi he was in great trouble. Due to the non-observance of fast on the occasion of the celebration of Krishan's birthday and for not doing worship in the temple, he was arrested on the orders of the raja of Mandi. Taking him

to be an atheist, the raja wished to impose heavy punishment upon him, but on listening to the sermon of this spiritual personage, he became a totally changed man. So he fell upon Kayana's feet and sought forgiveness. The raja accompanied by Bhai Kalyana reached Amritsar for the Guru's audience and became his disciple. 2 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to the Bindrau subcaste. He also served Guru Hargobind and took part in the crusades. See ਬਲਵੰਤ ਖਾਂ.

ਕਲਜੁਚਰੈ [kəlyucrē] Poet Kaly sayeth. "guru ramdas kəlyucrē."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਲਜੋਰਾ [kəlyora] See ਕਲੇਵਰ. "kam ju nē korik kəlyora kedhō kərə hē."—*krisən*. 'as if cupid has assumed innumerable forms.'

ਕੱਲਰ [kəllər] See ਕਲਰ.

ਕੱਲਰਕੋਲ [kəllərkəol] lotus in barren land, that is, getting best from the worst. 2 a noble fellow taking birth in an ignoble family. "kəllərkəol bhagət prəhīlad."—*BG*.

ਕੱਲੋ [kəllō] *adj* alone, all alone. 2 *P ੳ n* part of the face that lies between the cheek and the neck; jaw.

ਕਵ [kəv] *Skt* कव् *vr* compose verse, narrate, draw pictures. 2 See ਕਵਿ.

ਕਵਕਾ [kəvka] See ਕਵਿਕਾ.

ਕਵਚ [kəvəc] *Skt n* that which obstructs air; armour, coat of mail. 2 protective mantar. "ram kəvəc das ka sēnahu."—*g5d m 5*. 3 kettledrum.

ਕਵਚ ਸੰਨਾਹ [kəvəc sēnah] wearing an armour or coat of mail.

ਕਵਚਨੀ [kəvəcni] army wearing armour. —*sənama*.

ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ [kəvčātək], **ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕਰ** [kəvčātkər] destroyer of armour; sword, arrow, spear and gun.—*sənama*.

ਕਵਚੀ [kəvəci] *adj* wearer of armour.

ਕਵਚੁ [kəvəcu] See ਕਵਚ.

ਕਵਡੀ [kəvḍi] cowrie. "kis-hū nā kəvḍi pūn te

kāb hi nā kayōhi dēhge.”—*kalki*.

ਕਵੱਡੀ [kāvāddi] a rural sport. The players are divided into two groups, with a line drawn on the ground. A player from one side goes to the other side of the line continuously uttering, “Kavadi, Kavadi.” He touches someone on the rival side and comes back to his side without taking a breath and getting caught. If he is caught then he loses. The only tact required is to touch an opponent without taking a breath and not be caught on that side.

ਕਵਣ [kāvāṇ], **ਕਵਣੁ** [kāvāṇu] *pron* who. “tīn kāvāṇu khālāve kāvāṇu cugave?”—*sodaru*.

ਕਵਤਕ [kāvtāk] See **ਕੋਤਕ**. “kālēhi kāvtāk kār bhari.”—*kalki*.

ਕਵਤਾ [kāvta] See **ਕਵਿਤਾ**. 2 poet. “kāvte bhi jasi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕਵਨ [kāvān], **ਕਵਨੁ** [kāvāṇu] See **ਕਵਣ**. “kāvān gun prānpāṭi mīlāu meri mai?”—*gāu m 5*. “kāvāṇu sujān jo sādā jorē?”—*gāu m 5*.

ਕਵਰ [kāvār] See **ਕੋਰਵ**. “pār nari ke het kāṭāk kāvrān ko ghayo.”—*cāṭiṭr 21*. 2 morsel. See **ਕਵਲ**. 3 *Skt* salt. 4 sour juice. 5 curl, tress.

ਕਵਰਾ [kāvra] *adj* bitter. “pāc biadhī triage kāvre.”—*gāu a m 1*.

ਕਵਰੀ [kāvri] cowrie. 2 bitter. 3 *Skt* plait, braid.

ਕਵਲ [kāvāl] *Skt n* morsel. “bhāryo kāvāl kār anān payo.”—*GPS*. 2 lotus. “gur ke cārān kāvāl rīd dhare.”—*sor m 5*. “kāvāl khīre mukh kāvāl sudhare.”—*GPS*. ‘put morsels into the lotus-like open mouth.’

ਕਵਲਨੈ [kāvālnai] See **ਕਮਲਨਯਨ**. “kāvālnai mādhurbhēn.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਵਲਪਰਗਸ [kāvālpārgas] See **ਕਮਲਪੁਰਗਸ**. “kāvāl pārgas bhāe sādā sāge.”—*guj m 5*.

ਕਵਲਯ [kāvlay] See **ਕੁਵਲਯ**.

ਕਵਲਾ [kāvla] Lakshmi. See **ਕਮਲਾ**. “kāvla cārān sārān hē jāke.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਕਵਲਸ [kāvlas] Kailash mountain. See **ਕਬਿਲਸ**. “kāvlas mē dhyan chūṭyo hār ka.”—*cāḍi 1*. See

ਕੁਵਲਯਸ਼ੁ.

ਕਵਲਸਨ [kāvlasān] Brahma. See **ਕਮਲਸਨ**.

ਕਵਲਸਪਤਿ [kāvlaspatī] Lord of Kailash mountain, Shiv. See **ਪਦਮ ਕਵਲਸਪਤਿ**.

ਕਵਲਸੁਯ [kāvlasrāy], **ਕਵਲਸ਼੍ਰੀ** [kāvlasrī] Vishnu, the protector of lotus, from whose navel emerged this flower. “mān mē kāvlasrī jo gyāna.”—*erhāta*.

ਕਵਲਕੰਤ [kāvākāt], **ਕਵਲਪਤਿ** [kāvāpatī] See **ਕਮਲਕੰਤ** and **ਕਮਲਪਤਿ**. “hārījās suṇāhi tisu kāvla kātā.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕਵਲੁ [kāvalu] morsel. See **ਕਵਲ**. “kāle kāvalu nīrājān jānē.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘One who knows Him, devours death,’ i.e. a spiritual person conquers death.

ਕਵਾ [kāva] *A* **ਕਵਾ** *n* plural of kuvāṭt. strength, might. 2 See **ਕਵਾਇ**.

ਕਵਾਉ [kāvau] See **ਕਵਾ**. 2 spoken word, mandate. “kita pāsau eko kāvau.”—*jāpu*. See **ਕਵ** *vr*. 3 See **ਕਵਾਹਿ**. “de lēṣāhi jīd kāvau.”—*var asa*. ‘body as garment.’

ਕਵਾਇ [kāvai] *A* **ਕਵਾਇ** *n* dress, costume of a rich man. “gurī dibāṇī kāvai penaio.”—*sri m 5* *pepar*. “gālāhu kāvai khol pāhīnai.”—*BG*. 2 See **ਕਵਾ**.

ਕਵਾਇਦ [kāvaīd] *A* **ਕਵਾਇਦ** *n* plural of kāvāḍh. rule. 2 drill. “kāṛē kāvaīd vīdyā sāg.”—*GPS*.

ਕਵਾਈ [kāvai] See **ਕਵਾਇ**. “kāhā su lāl kāvai.”—*asa a m 1*.

ਕਵਾਢੀ [kāvacī] *adj* who wears an armour. “bhāyo reṇuka te kāvacī kuṭhārī.”—*parās*.

ਕਵਾਢ [kāvaṭ] *Skt n* that lets air in and out; door.

ਕਵਾਦ [kāvad], **ਕਵਾਦਾ** [kāvada] *A* **ਕਵਾਦਾ** *adj* shameless, immodest, devoid of self-respect. “dārgāhi hon khuar kāvade.”—*BG*. 2 guide, leader. “dīl māhi socī bīcārī kāvade! bhīṣat doṇak kīnī pāi?”—*asa kābir*. ‘Leaders of the Muslims! ponder within.’ See **ਕਵਾਦਾ**.

ਕਵਾਦਿ [kāvaḍi] See **ਅਦਿਕਵਿ**. “dhru prāhīlād kāvaḍi tīlocān.”—*NP*.

ਕਵਾਯਦ [kəvayad] See ਕਵਾਇਦ.

ਕਵਾਲੀ [kəvali] See ਕੱਵਾਲ.

ਕਵਾਵ [kəvav] See ਕਵਾਉ. "ek kavave te sabbhōa."—*maru m 5*. See ਕਵਾਓ.

ਕਵਾਤ [kəvāt] See ਕਵਾਤ. 2 door. See ਕਵਾਟ.

ਕਵਿ [kəvi] See ਕਵਾਓ one who composes, creates or narrates is a poet. Scholars have described four types of poets:

"path curave bharya, arth curave put,
bhav curave mit so, sute kəhe əvdhut.

arth hē mul bhəli tuk dār su

achər pətr hē dekhkē jije,

chād hē phul nāvō rās so phāl dan ke

barī sō śicbō kije,

"dan" kəhe yā prəbinən sō suthri

kəvīta sunkē rās piye,

kīrətī ke bīrva kəvī hē īn ko

kəb-hū kumlan nā dije.

kəhā guru kərən dādhičī bəlī benu kəhā

sake sālīvahən ke əj-hū lō gae hē,

kəhā prīthu parəth pururəva puhāmīpətrī

həricəd purən ɔ bhoj vidtəe hē,

kəhe "mətīram" kou kəvin ko nīdo mət

kəvin prətəp sabb desən me chae hē,

d̥hūd dekho tin lōk əmi hē kəvin mukh

kete mue mue raja kəvin jivae hē.

2 *n* Valmiki. 3 Shukar. 4 Brahma. 5 Pandit.

6 in Bengal a physician is also called a kəvi.

ਕਵਿਕ [kəvik], ਕਵਿਕਾ [kəvika] *Skt* ਕਵਿਕਾ rein,

bridle. "mukhbəl əsu kəvika jiv mani."—*NP*.

'like a bridle for an intractable horse.' See

ਕਤਿਆਲਾ.

ਕਵਿਤ [kəvit] See ਕਵਿਤ੍ਰ. "pothi git kəvit kichu
kəde nā kərənī dhəria."—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕਵਿਤਾ [kəvita] *Skt n* verse; composition in verse.

ਕਵਿਤ [kəvitt] See ਕਵਿਤਤ and ਕਵਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਕਵਿਤ੍ਰਾ [kəvitra] See ਕਵਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਕਵਿਤ੍ਰ [kəvitrə] *Skt* composing of verse, poem.

2 prudence, cleverness. 3 poetic quality.

ਕਵਿਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kəvipriya] a book on poetics

authored by the well-known Hindi scholar Keshav Das.

"prəgəṭ pəcmi ko bhayo kəvipriya əvtaṛ,
sorē se əṭṭhanvē phagun sudī budhvar."

ਕਵਿਰਾਜ [kəviraj] supreme poet. 2 Valmiki.

3 Shukracharya. 4 Vyas. 5 Bhai Gurdas.

6 Bhai Nandlal. 7 Bhai Santokh Singh.

8 Vedraj, a supreme physician. See ਕਵਿ 6.

ਕਵੀ [kəvi] See ਕਵਿ. 2 blue lotus, water lily.

"cādrəma siveya ko kəvike pəhīcanīc."—*əkal*.

"kəulu tu hē kəvia tu hē."—*sri m 1*. 3 *A* ۛ strong, mighty, powerful.

ਕਵੀਅਣ [kəviəṇ] *Skt* poets have, "sujas kəly
kəviən bəkhāṇīu."—*səvəye m 5* ke.

ਕਵੀਸਰ [kəvisər], ਕਵੀਸ੍ਵਰ [kəvisvər] master poet.

See ਕਵਿਰਾਜ.

ਕਵੇ [kəve] *Skt* कवे: of the poet. "git nad kəvit
kəve sunī."—*tukha barəhmaha*. 'having heard
music and poetry.'

ਕਵੰਧ [kəvādh] See ਕਵੰਧ.

ਕਵਜ [kəvj] See ਕਵਜ. food given or oblation

performed after the invocation of ancestors.

2 food from which balls or cakes are prepared

for the ancestors. 3 world of ancestors.

4 admirer.

ਕੱਵਾਲ [kəval] *A* ۛ singer; one who sings in
the congregation of sufis. Its root is ਕੱਲ.

ਕਤ [kəṭ] *n* layer of gravel. 2 attraction. "kəṛī

bədhən bādhīo sis mar."—*bəsət ə m 3*.

3 restraint. "maia moh nīt kəṛu."—*var ram 1*

m 3. 4 sound produced by gunfire. 5 See ਕਤਨਾ.

ਕਤਈਐ [kəṛəie] be boiled; be cooked; be pained
or troubled "ta mere mānu, kaṛtu kəṛəie?"—*gṛd m 4*.

ਕਤਕ [kəṛək] *n* sound produced by lightning or
gun fire.

ਕਤਕਣਾ [kəṛəkṇa] *v* crackle, give out a loud
sound. 2 thunder. "siri kəṛkio kal."—*bher m 5*.

ਕਤਕਾਉਣਾ [kəṛkauna] *v* crackle, break. "jīdu
nīmani kədhie həḍḍ kū kəṛkaī."—*s fərid*.

ਕਰਖਾ [kərkha] See ਕਰਖਾ.

ਕਰਖਾ [kərcha] ਕਰਖੀ [kərchi] See ਕਰਖਾ ਕਰਖੀ.
“kərchia phirēni, sau nā jənni supia.”—*var gup 2 m 5*.

ਕਰਨ [kəran], ਕਰਨਾ [kərna] *v* fasten tightly, shackle. 2 See ਕਰਨਾ. “ta kaitu kəri?”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 3 *Skt* कड़ *vr* become unconscious in grief or due to ecstasy. “sətiguru jini dhīara se kərin səvahi.”—*varsri m 4*. ‘They are always engrossed in ecstasy.’ 4 *M* कड़न *adv* far away, on the other bank.

ਕਰਮੁੜ [kərmuʃ] *onom* crackling sound. “koldar kərmuʃ.”—*parəs*. ‘The tusk of the boar that carries the earth crackles.’

ਕਰਵਾ [kərva] *adj* bitter.

ਕੜਾ [kəra] *n* bangle, bracelet. 2 hard layer of gravel. 3 bangle-type hook. 4 *adj* hard, stiff.

ਕੜਾਸਨ [kərasənu], ਕੜਾਸਨ [kərasən] *M* ਕੜਾਸਨ *n* seat made of deerskin. 2 *Skt* कटासन seat made of grass. “kara kərasənu mēnu jagoti.”—*sīdhgōsəṭi*. See ਜਾਗੋਟੀ.

ਕੜਾਹ [kərah] *Skt* कटाह *n* cauldron. 2 dish prepared in a cauldron; pudding of flour, sugar and clarified butter; halva.

ਕੜਾਹਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [kərahprəsad] *n* the supreme Sikh offering made to the Almighty and then distributed among the congregation. It is also known as pēcamrit and mēhaprəsad.

The method of preparation and distribution of kərahprəsad mentioned in rəhītnamas is as below:

“kərah kəran ki bīdhi sun lije—
tin bhag ko samsar kije,
lepən agē bəhukar dije,
mājən kər bhājən dhovije,
kər sənən pəvitr hvē bəhē,
vahīguru bin əvər nā kəhē.
kər tiar cōki pər dhərə,

“se kərx nā səvahi.” ‘Passion does not turn them into ashes.’

car or kirtən bəhī kərə:

jo prəsad ko bāt hē mən me dhare lobh,
kisi thora kisi əgglə sēda rəhē tis sog.”

—*tənama*

pavən tən pavən kər than
ghrit meda le khād sēman,
kər kərah jəpu path su thāne,
gurprəsad ərdas bəkhane.”—*GPS*.

See ਪੰਚਾਨਿਮਤ and ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਕੜਾਹ [kəraha] See ਕੜਾਹ. “təpət kəraha bujhī gəia.”—*maru m 5*. Here it means a mind troubled by perversions and distresses.

ਕੜਾਹੀ [kərahi] small cauldron. 2 pudding prepared from flour, sugar and clarified butter. “dhurō patalō ləi kərahi.”—*BG*. 3 sweet pudding offered to the deities.

ਕੜਾਹੀਆ [kərahia] *adj* one who prepares pudding from flour, sugar and clarified butter.

ਕੜਾਕੜ [kərakəʃ] *onom* crackling sound produced by gunfire etc.

ਕੜਾਕਾ [kərika] *n* explosion. 2 *xa* fasting. “sīgh kərike sē rəhē duē tie dīn khāhi.”—*PPP*. 3 scorching heat without rainfall.

ਕੜਾਬੀਨ [kərabīn] See ਕੜਾਬੀਨ.

ਕੜਾਮਾਨਕਪੁਰ [kəramaṇəkpur] a village on the bank of Jamna, where the ninth Guru stayed on his way back from Thanesar and Banibadarpur. It was here that Guru Teg Bahadur removed Maluk Das Vaishnav's misconception about the eating of meat. “kəre su manək pur ke rahu. gəmnē sətīguru bepərvahu.”—*GPS*.

ਕੜਿ [kəri] tightly. 2 after being rocked, with anxiety. “marā mohī kəre kəri pəcia.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕੜਿਆ [kəria] *adj* shackled, fettered. “likhi likhi pəria teta kəria.”—*var asa*. ‘Deep study leads to the unfettering of shackles, but the more they read without pondering, the more do they get egotistic.’ 2 distressed, aggrieved.

ਕਤਿਆਲ [kəɾɪal] ਕਤਿਆਲਾ [kəɾɪala] *n* a special type of iron bridle to control intractable horses. 2 rein, bridle.

ਕਤਿਨ [kəɾɪn] See ਕਤਨ.

ਕਤੀ [kəɾi] *n* rafter; a wooden piece put aslant on a beam. 2 hook of a fastening chain. 3 hook attached to the sword's sheath. "kəɾiā ər cəprəs vɪsala."—GPS. 4 *adj* hard, stiff.

ਕਤੀਆਲ [kəɾɪal], ਕਤੀਆਲ [kəɾɪalu] See ਕਤਿਆਲਾ. "kəɾɪalu mukhe gurī gɪanū dɪɾɪɾaɪa ram."—vəɖ m 4 ghorīā.

ਕੜ [kəɾu] See ਕੜ 3.

ਕੜੁਆ [kəɾua] *adj* bitter. "mɪthe kəu kəɾa kəhe, kəɾue kəu mɪtha."—gəu ə m 1.

ਕੜੁਚਾ [kəɾuca] *Skt* ਕੁਚ *n* tiny bundle. "mūh kəɾuce ghah de chəɖ ghore rahī."—cāɖi 3. 'took tiny bundles of grass in their mouths to prove themselves as cows.'

ਕੜੁਨਾ [kəɾhna] *v* boil. 2 be aggrieved, be distressed. 3 ponder over again and again, practise. "prɪɪ pəɾhe kəɾ prɪɪ kəɾhe rəsɪɪɪn cɪt suno sɪɪ cakhe."—kɪɪsən.

ਕੜੀ [kəɾhi] *adj* cooked boiled. 2 *n* salted gram flour dish, or a sweet dish, prepared from fine wheat-flour [meda].

ਕਾ [ka] *part* of. "nanək ka prəbhu soɪ jɪs ka səbhkoɪ."—asa m 5. 2 *pron* what. "kəhu jən, ka nahi ghər tāke?"—gəu kəbɪr. 3 someone. "ka vɪrli jai vuɾhi."—gəu m 5. 4 *which*. "dusər nahi thau ka pəɾi jai?"—jət chət m 5. 5 *adj* a little, in some measure. "tɪna bhukh nā ka rəhi" —gəu var 2 m 5. "lobhi ka vesahu nā kije je ka parvəsai."—səva m 3.

ਕਾ [kā], ਕਾਉ [kau], ਕਾਉ [kāu] *n* crow. "jɪu sūje ghərɪ kau."—sɪ m 3.

ਕਾਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [kāu uɖauna] *v* make the crow fly away; an omen solemnly professed by women; keeping in mind the relative gone abroad, to beckon the crow perched on the house to fly simply by a word of mouth, without

any gesture to shoo it away; if the crow flies away, it is presumed that the relative will return soon. On the contrary, if it does not fly away, it is evident that his return may be delayed. See ਕਾਗ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਾਉਕੇ [kāuke] a village in police station and tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana. It is situated four miles away to the west of Jagraon railway station. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated half a mile way from the village. The Guru came here from Sidhvan.

The main hall of this gurdwara is elegantly built. Thirteen ghumaons of land was donated by the village to this gurdwara. A fair is held on every Baisakhi day.

ਕਾਉ [kau] *adj* a little, in some measure. "cɪɪ ai dhiɪ nā kau."—var ram 1 m 1. 2 *pron* any.

ਕਾਉ [kao] See ਕਾਉ. "jɪu sūje ghərɪ kao."—vəɖ m 1 əlahni.

ਕਾਊਬਾ [kaəba] See ਕਾਬਾ.

ਕਾਇ [kaɪ], ਕਾਇ [kāɪ] *adv* why. "kaɪ pap kəmaɪe?"—asa chət m 5. "kaɪ pəɾola pəɾti?"—s fəɪɪd. "tu kāɪ gəɾbəhɪ bavli?"—bəst rəvɪdas. 2 for whom, why. "kes muɖae kāɪ?"—s kəbɪr. 3 *pron* to whom. "jəgɪvənu jugəɪ nā mɪle kaɪ."—bəst m 1. 4 *Skt* ਕਾਯ *n* body, physique.

ਕਾਇਆਉ [kaɪəu] See ਕਾਊ. "kaɪəu dhup dip nāibeda."—dhəna pipa.

ਕਾਇਆ [kaɪya], ਕਾਇਆ [kāya] *Skt* ਕਾਯ *n* body, physique. "tū kaɪya me ruldi dekhi jɪo dhər upəɪ charo."—gəu m 1. "jəb ləgu kal grəsi nāhɪ kāɪa."—bher kəbɪr.

ਕਾਇਆ ਸਰੀਰ [kaɪa sərɪr] physique, mortal body. "kaɪa sərɪr vɪcɪ səbhukɪchu pəɾa."—majh ə m 3.

ਕਾਇਆਕਲਪ [kaɪakəlap] *Skt* ਕਾਯਕਲਪ *n* rejuvenation; a Vedic strategy to once again rejuvenate the body. "kaɪakəlap kije."—ram namdev.

ਕਾਇਆ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [kaɪa ki əgənɪ] *n* heat of the

body that keeps life going. It is generated by the flow of blood in the veins. 2 egotism. "kara ki əgənɪ brəhəm pəɾjare."—*bher kəbir*. 'Bodily vanity should burn in the intense fire of spiritual knowledge.'

ਕਾਇਆਭੋਗੀ [kaɪabhogi] *adj* given to enjoying bodily pleasures. 2 he who leads a full life. "jā jətu jogi tā karabhogi."—*asa m 1*.

ਕਾਇਆਰਤ [kaɪarət] *adj* vain (one who loves his body.) "kaɪarət bəhu rup rəcahi."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਕਾਇਸ [kaɪs], ਕਾਇਸ [kāɪs] *n* dispute, riot. "rah jādi le kaɪs mol."—*PPP*.

ਕਾਇਕ [kaɪk] See ਕਾਇਕ.

ਕਾਇਚੇ [kaɪce] *adv* why, for what purpose. "kaɪce bəhəɾəm bhula?"—*maru m 1*.

ਕਾਇਤ [kaɪt], ਕਾਇਤੁ [kaɪtu] *Skt* ਕਾਇਤਿ *adv* why, for what purpose. "agode je cetie tā kaɪtu mɪle səjəɪ?"—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕਾਇਥ [kaɪth], ਕਾਇਥੁ [kaɪthu] *Skt* ਕਾਯਾਥ *adj* situated in the body. 2 *n* soul. 3 conscience. See ਕਾਇਥਚੇਤੁ. 4 a caste. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ. 5 one born from a low caste mother and a Kshatri father. It is mentioned in 35th slok of Aushnas Simriti that a Kayasth (ਕਾਯਾਥ) gets his restlessness from the crow (ਕਾਕ), cruelty from Yamraj (ਯਮਰਾਜ) and sawing from the carpenter (ਸਬਪਤਿ) to form an acronym: ਕਾਯਾਥ.

ਕਾਇਥੁਚੇਤੁ [kaɪthucetu] conscience; a quality in the human body to be conscientious and dexterous. "ghəri ghəri ka lekha mage kaɪthucetu nau."—*maru kəbir*. It is this which is also known as Chitargupt.

ਕਾਇਦਾ [kaɪda] *A* ਕਾਇਦਹ rule, principle. 2 convention, practice.

ਕਾਇਨਾਤ [kaɪnat] See ਕਾਯਨਾਤ.

ਕਾਇਨੁ [kaɪnu] *A* كائنة *n* plural of kəynat slave girls, female servants. "bibi kəula sɪu kaɪn tera."—*bher namdev*. 'Your relationship with Lakshmi is that of maidservants.'

ਕਾਇਮ [kaɪm], ਕਾਇਮੁ [kaɪmu] *A* كايما *adj*

established, fixed. "kaɪmu daɪmu səda patɪsahi."—*gəu rəvidas*.

ਕਾਇਰ [kaɪr] ਕਾਇਰੁ [kaɪru] *Skt* ਕਾਇਰ *adj* cowardly, timid, unenterprising. "mən mukhu kaɪru kərupu hɛ."—*var vəd m 3*.

ਕਾਇਰਤਾ [kaɪrta] cowardice, timidity, lack of enterprising spirit.

ਕਾਇਰੁ [kaɪru] See ਕਾਇਰ.

ਕਾਇਲ [kaɪl] See ਕਾਯਲ.

ਕਾਈ [kai] *pron* any. "un nə kai bata."—*ram m 5*. "va kəu biadhɪ nə kai."—*jet m 5*. 2 *adj* some, a little. "bɪnsət bar nə lage kai."—*prəbha ə m 1*. 3 *n* algae. "mɪtɛ nə bəhəɾəm ki kai."—*dhəna m 9*. 'ignorance as a form of algae.' flaw.

ਕਾਏ [kae], ਕਾਏ' [kāē] *adv* why, for what purpose. "kāē an an rucie."—*sar m 5 pəɾtal*.

ਕਾਸ [kas] *pron* to whom. 2 *n* short for ਅਕਾਸ. "əsət kas khət dhəɾənɪ kɪɾy."—*kəlki*. 'During the war, the surface of the earth flew to the sky. As a result, six worlds remained below and eight worlds appeared above.' 3 क़ाश *vr* shine, manifest. 4 *n* glitter, light. 5 moss, grass. 6 *Skt* कास *asthma*. "mədagənɪ kas."—*səloḥ*. 7 *Skt* काष *whetstone, grindstone*. 8 *T* كاشف *respect, refrain*. 9 fragment. 10 slice. 11 *P* كاشف *part* Had it been so! 12 God willing. 13 grief, distress.

ਕਾਸਉ [kasəu] to whom. "ɪhu dukhu kasəu kəhəu re."—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਾਸਕਾ [kaska] See ਕਾਸਿਕਾ.

ਕਾਸਕਾਰ [kaskar], ਕਾਸਕਾਰੀ [kaskari], ਕਾਸਗਰ [kasgar], ਕਾਸਗਾਰੀ [kasgari] *P* كاشغر *a town in the east of Turkistan*. "kaskar ko sahɪk jənɪɾyət."—*cəɾɪɾ 5*. 2 resident of Kasgar. "kəboj kaskari ke."—*kəlki*.

ਕਾਸਟ [kasət] *Skt* काष्ठ *n* wood. "suke kasət həɪɪa."—*sodəru*. 2 See ਕਸ਼ੁ. "pret-pɪjəɾ məhɪ kasətəu bhəɪɪa."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਕਾਸਟਕੁੰਦਨੀ [kasətəkūdni], ਕਾਸਟਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [kasətpɪɾis-

[əŋɪ] gun, which has a wooden butt.—*sānāma*.

कासटवेसट [kasəṭvestə] See वेसट.

कासटा [kaṣṭa] See कासा.

कासट [kaṣaṭ] See कासट.

कासत [kaṣat] *P* کاشت *n* agriculture.

कासतकार [kaṣatkar] *P* کاشتکار *n* agriculturist.

कासतन [kaṣtən] *P* کاشت *v* sow.

कासते [kaste] *adv* why, for what purpose. “*esi budhi kaste hoi?*”—*NP*.

कासद [kasad] See कासिद.

कासनी [kasni] *P* کاشی *n* a plant with flowers of sky-blue colour. Its seeds are used in numerous medicines. Its effect is cold and wet. *Cichorium Intybus*. It controls bile and purifies blood. It quenches thirst and relieves temperature caused by prickly heat. 2 *adj* having sky-blue colour.

कासपी [kaspi] See कासिपी.

कासम [kasam] See कासिम.

कासमखेग [kasəmbeg] Kasimbeg, son of Lallabeg, a commander of Shah Jahan, who was killed with a spear by Bhai Lakkhu, a soldier of Guru Hargobind in the battle of Gurusar.

कासमीर [kaṣmīr] *adj* of or relating to Kashmir. 2 *n* saffron. 3 Persian writers have written *kaṣmīr* in place of *kaṣmīr*. See कासमीर.

कासरा [kasra] a subcaste of Bahujai Khatris. “*dipāk dipa kasra gurudvare hukmibāda*.”—*BG*.

कासा [kasa] *P* کاس *n* bowl, mug. “*kāṛi kasa darsən ki bhukh*.”—*tlāg m l*. “*həthi kase ləki phumən*.”—*var majh m l*.

कासा [kāsa] *n* vessel made of bronze. 2 flat plate made of bronze. 3 in Rajputana, a plate with meals ready to be served is known as a *khāsa*.

कासाई [kasai] See कासाई. 2 *adj* with the instinct of a butcher. “*kāṛikati raje kasai*.”—*var majh m l*.

कासागर [kāsaḡar] brazier, bronze-worker, tinker.

कासार [kasar], कासारु [kasaru] *Skt n* pond.

2 *pājiri*’, a preparation comprising flour, fried in clarified butter, mixed with sugar. “*bhatu pāhiti ərū lapsi karkara kasaru*.”—*asa kəbir*.

3 *Skt* क्विसरा food prepared by mixing broken rice and sesame seeds.

कासि [kasi] See कासी.

कासिछि [kasiṭ] from whom.

कासिक [kasik] See कासीक.

कासिका [kasika] *Skt* कासिका *n* Kashipuri. 2 a commentary by Vaman and Jayaditt on Panini’s grammar; an annotation for the clarification of meanings. “*kāhū prākṛiya kasika sārāb mātthē*.”—*gyan*. 3 *adj* which gives light.

कासिकार [kasikar] See कासागर. 2 See कासागर.

कासिकीस [kasikis] Shiv, lord of the residents of Kashi and the ruler of Kashi. “*jīnyo kasikisē*.”—*gyan*.

कासिद [kasid] *A* کاسد *adj* who intends. 2 *n* messenger. 3 envoy.

कासिपी [kasipi] *Skt* कासिपी *n* the earth, which is owned by Kashyap. “*je kārē pātr kasipi sārāb*.”—*dətt*. ‘if the whole earth is put forth as paper.’ 2 *Dg* गरुड, a bird, the offspring of Kashyap.

कासिम [kasim] *A* کاسم *adj* he who divides or distributes. 2 It happens to be the name of numerous Muslims. See मुसलमानों का क़ासिम विलेज.

कासिमखेग [kasimbeg] See कासमखेग.

कासी [kasi], कासी [kāsi] *Skt* कासी *n* Varanasi, Benaras, principal centre of education and pilgrimage of Hindus in U.P. Shivrūpi. Kasi is situated on the left bank of Ganga. According to the census of 1921 AD, its population was 1,98,447. “*na kasi mātī upje na kasi mātī jai*.”

‘घृते तपो विनिःसिष्य कटाहे पाचयेन्मनाक्’

ततस्तत्र विनिःसिष्य सण्डं भागसमं पचेत्

तत्तन्धाकृत्य तत् पात्रे सिपत्वा सम्यक् सुचिक्रणे

चतुरस्त्री कृतं ह्येतत् भवेत् कासारं सङ्गमम्—*vrīhdabhrdhan*.

—*gurm 3.*

For long Kashi has been famous in India. Hindus of all sects have tried to enhance its reputation. Aurangzeb renamed it as Mohammadabad. He got demolished the famous Vishveshvar Nath temple and built a large mosque in its place, which stands there even today.

This city has the following gurdwaras in it:

(a) Vadi Sangat in Mohalla Asbhairo. It is at this place that Guru Teg Bahadur stayed for seven months and thirteen days in Sammat 1722. The cave in which the Guru practised solitary meditation is still there. On his way back from Patna to Punjab, Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here. A robe of Guru Teg Bahadur and his shoes, alongwith those of Guru Gobind Singh, are kept with great reverence and are shown to the public on the Sankranti day. Fairs are held on Poh Sudi 7, Assu Vadi 10 and on Baisakhi.

Maharaja Narender Singh of Patiala got constructed a Shishmahal in Sammat 1911 with considerable amount and also started a daily community kitchen costing rupees two per day. The gurdwara has some income from the rent of houses and some from Ledhupura village. The priest of the gurdwara is Bhai Ishar Singh Nihang. Due to his efforts, the gurdwara-property the people had grabbed was restored by the court orders.

(b) There is a gurdwara named Guru ka Bagh in Laksa Mahal. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here and gave a sermon to Gopal Pande.

(c) In Jagat Ganj, there is Choti Sangat gurdwara. Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed here for some time. It is in a dilapidated state.

(d) Across Ganga, at a distance of three kōhs from Kashi, there is Guru ka Bagh on 16 bighas of land in Chhota Mirzapur. While he

was staying at Vadi Sangat, Guru Gobind Singh once visited this place. This place is to the north of Ahrora railway station at a distance of three miles.

In Kashi there are about forty such places belonging to Udasi and Nirmala saints where Guru Granth Sahib is kept and recited. 2 bronze. 3 a musical instrument made of bronze. “kasi phuṭi pāḍita! dhunī kaha sāmāi?”—*bīla kēbir*. 4 adj miraculous, marvellous. See ਕਾਸ 3. “kasi krisan cāravat gau milī hārijan sobha pai.”—*māla m 4.*

ਕਾਸੀਕ [kasik] *Skī* ਕਾਸਿਕ adj of or relating to Kashi. “tū brāhmanu mē kasik julha.”—*ram kēbir*.

ਕਾਸੀਪੁਰ [kasipur] See ਕਾਸੀ. 2 a town in Karond state in C.P. “phāṭek si kelas kāmāūgadh kasipur.”—*ākal*.

ਕਾਸੀਰਾਮ [kaširam] a poet, whose composition is included in a play authored by Hridayaram, as:—

pārṣuramovac

ātr chādvaṛ dou kār jurvaṛ, dāso—

nākh mukh dyāṛ āpnokē chīṭkayo hē,
micān dāraṛ bar bar sātraṛ, āj

hvegāyo sīpahi moso tāhi ko tū jayo hē,

kāhe kaširam tēb ram sō pārṣuram

sīkkh bamdev ju ke nīke ke sunāyo hē,

jāki sohē khat chātr dhari kāhī kāhī jat

tāhi pē mē dāsān tīnuka pākrayo hē.

ramcōdrovac

pharto kāpol bol bolēthi bamhān ke

darto ukhar dāṛh jāmi jo bādān mē,

jīṭ birkhet pāṭhēdet jāmlōk tohṛ

leto sēbh chātrīn ko ber ek chīn mē,

kāhā kārō hātya pran āb jo tī hare hāt

subhāṭ kāhāṛ rān ṭhādhe hot rān mē,

yāhe jan nato ho bācyo hē ek bamhān ke

kaširam sāmājh sāmājh kār mān mē.

See footnote to ਹਰਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

कासु [kasu] from whom, to whom. "tā kahie kasu?"—*prabha m 1*. 2 short for **आकास**. "ārādh urādh mukhi lagau kasu."—*bher a kabir*. The immanent creature (ārādh) is one with the transcendent Creator (urādh), in the sky.

कासेरा [kasera] See **कासेरा**.

कासु [kaṣṭ] *Skt* कासु *n* wood.

कासु [kaṣṭa], **कासु** [kaṣṭha] *Skt n* limit, boundary. 2 direction. 3 time equivalent to 18 twinklings of an eye. According to Sushrat Sanhita, time taken by fifteen twinklings of an eye, and according to Vishnu Puran, time taken by eighteen twinklings of an eye, is equivalent to one kaṣṭha. 4 daughter of Daksh, who was Kashyap's wife. 5 situation, circumstance.

काश्यपी [kaṣyāpi] See **काश्यपी**.

काह [kah] what. "kah bhāyo dou locan mūdke beṭh rāhyo?"—*akal*. 2 to whom. 3 *P* काह grass. 4 *A* काह obedience. 5 elderliness. 6 strength, power.

काह [kāh] to whom. 2 *n* grass, reed.

काहसि [kahasi] *Skt* कास grass. "kukahī kahasi phule."—*tukha barāhmaha*. i.e. 'the hair has turned grey.'

काहडे [kahtō] *adv* why, for what purpose.

काहन [kahen] *n* Brahma's day. 2 Krishan.

काहन्मिथ [kahansīgh] See **काहन्मिथ**.

काहुरु [kahru] *adj* wrathful. "kupyō mahru kahru rup dhare."—*VN*.

काहल [kahāl] *n* perturbation, anxiety. "cit me eti kahāl hoi."—*GPS*. 2 haste, hurry. 3 *Skt* large drum. 4 cock, rooster. 5 *A* काहल *adj* lazy.

काहली [kahli] *n* haste, hurry. 2 *P* काहली laziness. 3 *Skt* young woman.

काहा [kaha] *n* attack, aggression i.e. riot. "nāhi kīse nālī kaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 worth telling, worthy of narration. "āvar nā duja kaha he."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 deficiency, shortage, loss. "tīn sirī cuka kaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. See **काहीर**.

काहाहा [kahaha] sound of lamentation. "hul pāve kahaha."—*s farid*.

काहि [kahi] *pron* what. "kāhi kabir āb kahie kahi."—*bher*. 2 from whom. "magau kahi rāk sabb dekhau."—*brīla kabir*. 3 *adv* why. "simrat kahi nā ram?"—*s m 9*. "hāri gun kahi nā gavai?"—*tlīg m 9*.

काहिल [kahil] **काहिली** [kahili] See **काहल** and **काहली**. **काही** [kahi] *adv* why, for what purpose. "bahari navahu kahi?"—*sor m 1*.

काही [kāhī] *n* grass, reed. 2 See **काही**. an alkali meant to produce the effect of iron. 3 *adv* in any way. "cit kāthor nā bhije kāhī."—*BG*.

काहीरन [kahidān] *P* काहीर *v* decrease. 2 reduce.

काहु [kahu] *pron* to somebody. "bhe kahu kau det nahi."—*s m 9*. 2 *adv* anywhere. "mera mānu anāt nā kahu jāi."—*suhi m 5 gunvāti*. 3 what. "kāhu nanāk kahu pārvaha jāu sukhsagor me pāra."—*sar m 5*. 4 *P* काहु a medicine, specially used to cure bad cold. Its effect is cold and wet. *Lactuca Stiva*. This medicine controls bile and purifies blood.

काहे [kahe], **काहेकु** [kahekau], **काहेकु** [kaheku] *adv* why, for what purpose. "so kahe nā kare prātipal?"—*gāu kabir*. "eko kahie nanka, duja kaheku?"—*var mālā m 1*.

काहे [kaho] what is. "tāko ācrāj kaho?"—*dhāna kabir*.

काक [kak] See **काकु**.

काकु [kakau] to whom. 2 whose. "kakau durau kasu bālbāca."—*brīla m 5*.

काकुटी [kakūti] *n* female crow. 2 See **काकुटी**.

काकतलीनयन [kaktaliynāyay] See **नयन**.

काकपक्ष [kakupākṣ], **काकपक्ष** [kakupākṣh], **काकपक्ष** [kakupākṣh] *n* hair given the shape of crow-feathers; tresses. 2 bobbed hair. "bāhu besyan ke sut tīh thae. kakupākṣh jīn sis bān . ."—*NP*.

काकपाली [kakpali] *n* cuckoo. It is believed that a crow by incubating a cuckoo's eggs hatches the young ones.

वर्णमाला [kakkəli] *Skt* *n* In Hindu faith, food offered to a crow, during rituals such as shraddhs, etc.

वर्णमाला [kakkəli], **वर्णमाला** [kakkəli] *Skt* ककभुशुण्डि Bhushundi, a Brahman, who turned into a crow due to a curse from saint Lomash. He led a long life and used to tell narratives to the sages. "kakkəli te adī rikhisvār." -*NP*. "bahu bīhāg hē āngan jāhīva kakkəli vīrajē tēhīva." -*NP*.

वर्णम [kakəm] *P* कक *n* an Indian antelope and its skin that is very soft and warm, and is used by rich people for their garments. "atlas jəri kakəm." -*sāloh*.

वर्णरी [kakri] *Skt* ककरी *n* melon.

वर्णरी [kākri] *n* gravel.

वर्णला [kakla] **वर्णरा** [kakra] *n* unripe बेर [ber]; jujube plum. 2 hailstone of the size of a बेर [ber]. 3 Durga; a goddess with a melodious voice.

वर्ण [kaka] whose. "kəhəhu kou hē kaka?" -*dhāna kabir*. 2 *n* boy. 3 son. 4 *Dg* and *S* father's younger brother; paternal uncle. 5 kakoli medicine. 6 shrub, berry. 7 Cape gooseberry; physalis peruviana.

वर्ण [kāka] See **वर्ण** 1.

वर्णटी [kakīṇi] *Skt* *n* collection of twenty cowries; damri, a quarter pice. 2 *adj* woman wearing cowries. 3 *n* Shitla Devi.

वर्णी [kaki] *n* little girl. 2 daughter. 3 *Dg* and *S* paternal, aunt. 4 *Skt* female crow. 5 See **व** and **वी**; whose. "kaki mai kako bap." -*gəu m 5*.

वर्णी [kāki] whose. See **वर्णे**.

वर्णु [kaku] *Skt* *n* indicating different meanings by emphasising vowels. "ककु: स्त्रियां विकारो यः शोकपीत्यादिभिर्ध्वने: -*amarkoṣ*. See **वर्णु**. 2 satire, sarcasm.

वर्णुम [kakum] See **वर्णम**.

वर्णुल [kakul] *P* कक *n* tress. 2 lock of hair.

वर्णुवि [kakukti] See **वर्णु** and **वर्णुवि**.

वर्णे [kāke] whose.

वर्णे [kako] See **वर्णी**. 2 See **वर्णे**.

वर्णे [kāko] whom. 2 whose. "kāko tənū dhənu sēpəti kākī." -*sar m 9*.

वर्णेल [kakol] raven.

वर्ण [kākṣa] *Skt* ककक्षा *n* desire, ambition.

वर्ण [kakh] *Skt* कक *n* hay, straw, grass. "hira lalū əmoləku hē bhari binu gahəku mika kakhā." -*jet m 4*. 'mere straw without a buyer'. 2 See **वर्ण**. 3 *P* कक elevated house.

वर्ण [kākhi] *Skt* कक *n* armpit. "kākh kitabhāi gunigəhera." -*NP*. 2 mother's womb. "jənukər jəe nā kākhi te ae nāhī sāsar." -*cəritr 125*. 'as if not born from the mother's womb.'

वर्ण [kakha] See **वर्ण**.

वर्ण [kākha], **वर्णिया** [kākhiya] See **वर्ण**.

वर्णी [kakhi] **वर्णी** [kākhi] *Skt* ककक्षिन् *adj* desirous, wishing for. "kakhi eke dərəs tīharo." -*sukhmāni*. "nam ke jən kākhi." -*sar m 5*.

वर्ण्ये [kakheghəṇṇe] a sermon with characters of the **व** - row. "kakheghəṇṇe kal bhāra." -*asa pəṇi m 3*.

वर्ण [kag] See **वर्ण** and **वर्णु**.

वर्णु [kagəu] from a crow. "kagəu hoī nā ujlā." -*var maru 1 m 3*.

वर्ण उड़ाउटा [kag uḍauna] See **वर्णु** उड़ाउटा. "kag uḍavat bhuja pīrani." -*suhi kabir*. 'Shooing away the crow, in wait for the husband, has caused pain in her arm.'

वर्णु [kagəhu] from the crow. "kagəhu hās kərəi." -*varsar m 1*.

वर्ण [kagəj] *A* कक *n* paper. No written document is available to tell when paper was made in India and who invented it. But one thing is certain that paper has been in vogue in India since the ancient times. The fact is very well supported in an article by Niyarkhus, a commander of Alexander. Before its invention, birch bark, filigree, tarpatars, wood, stone, metal sheets, fragments of teeth and skin etc

were used as writing material.

English scholars are of the view that around 95 BC, the Chinese invented the art of paper-making from cotton and wool. When in 704 AD, the Arabs conquered Samarkand, they learnt the art of paper making from the Chinese prisoners. From Arabia to Greece, from Greece to Italy, from Italy to Spain, from Spain to Germany, from Germany to France and from France, it reached England in the early fourteenth century.

Initially, paper was manually prepared. First paper-making machine was made by Louis Robert in France. Such machines were made in England and America in 1804 and 1820 AD respectively. Now in India good quality paper is also made with machines.

ਕਾਗਜੀ [kagji] *adj* made of paper. 2 thin as a sheet of paper. "kagji nēbu" and "kagji æxroṭ", etc. 3 See ਕਾਗਜੀਆ.

ਕਾਗਜੀਆ [kagjia] *adj* who makes and sells paper. 2 *n* clerk, petition writer. "kagjie rās ko æṭṭi hi su māno gāntikār jorḍayo he."—*kṛisān*.

ਕਾਗਤ [kagət], **ਕਾਗਦ** [kagəd] See ਕਾਗਜ. "bāsudh kagəd bānraj kəlma."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਕਾਗਦਕੁੱਟ [kagədḱuṭṭ] one who pounds jute etc and makes paper from it. One who pounds small bits of junk and makes paper from the same.

ਕਾਗਦੀ [kagədī] due to papers. "tīn hāṛicād prithmipṭi raje kagədī kim nā pai."—*prābhā m 1*. 'whose glory is not confined to paper', i.e. his full praise cannot be recorded. 2 on paper. "kagədī kəlām nā likhāṇharu."—*jāpu*.

ਕਾਗਦੁ [kagədu] See ਕਾਗਜ and ਕਾਗਦ. "kagədu luṇu rāhe ghrīt sēgē."—*ram m 1*.

ਕਾਗਭਸੁੰਡ [kagbhāsūṇḍ], **ਕਾਗਭਸੁੰਡੀ** [kagbhusūṇḍī] See ਕਾਕਭਸੁੰਡੀ.

ਕਾਗਰ [kagər], **ਕਾਗਰਾ** [kagra], **ਕਾਗਰੁ** [kagaru], **ਕਾਗਲੁ**

[kagəlu] *n* paper. "kagər nav lēghəṭi kət sagəru?"—*māla m 5*. "duya kagəlu cīṭi nā jāṇḍa."—*sri m 5 pepai*. In Gurbani these words mean paper, but in varying contexts they carry other meanings as well: "jānām jānām ke kate kagər."—*asa ravidas*. Here it means account books, while it stands for an almanac in "kəḍḱi kagəlu dāse rah."—*var asa*.

ਕਾਗੜ [kagər] a village in police station Dialpora, nazamat Phul of Nabha state. It is situated to the west of Dina at a distance of one and a half kos. Years back, it was the capital of Rajjodh. Guru Hargobind came here because of the affection showered by his devotee, Rajjodh. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. He wrote Zafarnama at this place. "kī ṭāṣṛif dār kəsbāh kagər kunād."—*zafar*. A dagger given by Guru Hargobind to Rajjodh is now with the family of Baghel Singh.

Kangar is to the north of Rampura Phul railway station at a distance of 16 miles. See ਜਦਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕਾਗੜਦੀ [kagərḍī], **ਕਾਗੜਦੀਗ** [kagərḍīg] terms used in musicology. They are the notes of nūṛidāg. They are marked by alliteration as "kagərḍī kupyō kəṭi kəṭək."—*ramav*. See ਸੰਗੀਤਛੰਦ.

ਕਾਗੜਾ [kāgra] a hill district of Punjab and its principal town. Once it used to be the capital of Katoch Rajputs. Now the main town of the district is Dharamsala.

ਕਾਗੜੇਸ [kāgres] king of Kangra. "tāḱ kopīyō kāgresō kətoḱō."—*VN*.

ਕਾਗੇਸ [kages] ਕਾਕ-ਦੀਸ. See ਕਾਕਭਸੁੰਡੀ.

ਕਾਚ [kac] *Skṛ n* glass. *vr* ਕਚ shine. "kac bīhājḥān kēcān chāḍān."—*bīla m 5*. 2 wax. 3 shellac, sealing wax. 4 *adj* unripe. "kac gāgria ābh mājhria."—*asa m 5*. 5 *adj* clay-built, temporary. "kac koṭē rāchēṭi toyā."—*sāhās m 5*.

ਕਾਚ [kāc] See ਕਾਚ 1. 2 anal circle. 3 border of

waist-cloth that is first passed between the legs and then hooked. *Skt* वक्त्र.

वाचकरमि [kackarəmi] *adj* cheat, hypocrite. "kackarəmi nā jat səhi."—*sar m 5 pāṭal*. 'A cheat cannot withstand the lure of wealth.'

वाचन [kācən] *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. 2 *adj* golden.

वाचमच [kacmac] solanum rubrum, cape goose berry.

वाचा [kaca] *adj* unripe or unbaked. "kace kərve rəhe nā pari."—*suhī kābir*. Here earthen pitcher is the body and water is the breath of life.

2 faithless. "mukəti bhed kīa jāne kaca?"—*gau ə m 1*. "kāhīde kace suṇde kace."—*ənēdu*.

3 an ignorant person, not steadfast in knowledge and action. "kace guru te mukət nā hua."—*oṣkar*. 4 hypocrite, untrustworthy. "jīni māni horu mukhi horu si kadhē kacra."—*asa farid*. 5 mortal; not everlasting. "kaca dhənu sēcāhi murākh gavar."—*dhəna m 5*. 6 *Dg* cowardly, chicken-hearted, timid.

वाची [kaci] unripe, unbaked. See **वाचा**.

वाची [kāci] *Skt* काञ्ची *Skt n* waist-string, girdle; especially a girdle made of metal, with small bells attached, popular with women. 2 one of the sacred seven puris (cities) of the Hindus, situated in Chengalpat district of Madras. In ancient times, it was the capital of Cholas and Palhavs. Now it is known as Kanjivaram (Conjeeveram) Bhai Gurdas has mentioned this place as Kanti. See **वांङी**.

वाचीनगरी [kacinagri] temporary town, i.e. mortal body.

वाचीपिंडी [kacipīḍi] *adj* having immature body; who has not matured his body through celibacy. "kaci pīḍi sēbādu nā cīne udaru bhare jese dhore."—*maru ə m 1*.

वाचु [kacu] See **वाच** glass. "acu kacu dhəripahi."—*māla ə m 1*. 'Glass melts in the flame of fire.'

वाचुरी [kācuri] *Skt* कञ्चुलिका *n* slough; snake's cast-off skin. "tājī jahuge jīu kācuri bhuyāg."

—*s kābir*.

वाचु [kacu] *T* knife.

वाङ [kach] *n* measurement. 2 scheme, plan. 3 underwear for the waist. 4 juggler's dress. "təu ne kach kach ənuhara."—*rəghu*. 5 act of wearing a dress. "nəṭ jyō kach bes."—*GPS*.

वाङन [kachən] *n* vegetable-grower's wife. "kachən ek təhō mīlgai."—*dəft*. 2 See **वाङन**.

वाङना [kachna] *v* measure. 2 plan. 3 wear a dress. "ənīk svāg kache bhekh dhari."—*kan m 5*. 4 dress like a juggler. 5 embellish, decorate. "nīj nīj bahən kachən kare."—*GPS*. "māḍlik bol boləhi kache."—*māla namdev*. 'speak in sophisticated idiom.'

वाङनी [kachni] *n* small underwear for the waist. "kəṭi kəmnīy pe kərət kəl keli esi kachni kəla nīdhī kəla si kanh pyare ki."—*gval*.

वाङर [kachər], **वाङज** [kachər] *Skt* कच्छ *n* land along the river bank or seashore. 2 foothill.

वाङा [kācha] desire, ambition. See **वाङ**. "kācha the sādā ur ātər."—*səloh*. "mor jīm vak ache jivən ko bhəch kache."—*GPS*.

वाङी [kachī] See **वाङी**. 2 duly tailored dress. "kəṭi sājogu bənai kachi."—*ram m 5*. Here dress means the body. 3 planned.

वाङी बुङी [kachī kuchī] duly tailored. 2 duly embellished. "kachī kuchī tənu dina."—*sor kābir*.

वाङी [kachi] measured, planned. See **वाङन**. 2 *n* vegetable grower; cultivator from a low caste; gardener. "kachi ne peḍ te tut gīrae."—*cāḍi 1*.

वाङु [kachu] *adj* (one) who measures a field. 2 See **वाङी**.

वाङे [kache] See **वाङन**. 2 embellished; wearing gorgeous dress.

वाङे [kache] See **वाङन**. 2 *Dg* what is the matter?

वाज [kaj] *Skt n* wooden hammer with which nails are driven. 2 *Skt* work. "kajhāmāre pure sātīgur."—*ram m 5*. 3 See **वाजटा**. cover. "təu mukh kajī ləjo."—*sar m 5*. 'with modesty

covered the face.' 4 *Dg* śradh; offering of food to Brahmins in remembrance of the dead ancestors. "jəɪ kəɪ vɪəɪ suhəv."—*var mēla m 1*. 'Meat is befitting for such occasions as oblation, śradh and marriage.' 5 *S* feast. 6 *T* ५८ wild goose. 7 button hole of a shirt or a coat.

बानन [kəɪn] wife of a Muslim qazi. "kəɪ əru kəɪn mən janə."—*GPS*.

बानन [kəɪn], बानन [kəɪn], बानन [kəɪn] *Skt* बानन *n* collyrium, antimony, ink. "kəɪnkoṭh mēɪ bhəɪ nə kari."—*asa m 5*. "kəɪn har tēbəl səbhəkɪchusajɪa."—*phunhe m 5*. "kəɪn haru tāmōl rəsū."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

बान [kəɪ] *A* ५८ After putting the bridle into the mouth of a horse, tying it tightly with the saddle so that the horse cannot eat grain and graze grass. "jəbəɪ səbəd nē mən sāmjhəyo. kəɪ kəɪn bəɪ sām bhəyo."—*NP*. After feeding spices to the horse, it is subjected to currying to improve its digestion.

बान [kəɪ] See बान. 2 in between work. 3 during śradh. 4 useful. "terə kəɪ nə grɪh raj māl."—*ram m 5*.

बान [kəɪ] *A* ५८ a judge (in Muslim law) "kəɪ hoɪkə bəhə nɪaɪ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "kəɪ mūla kəɪn səlām."—*bher namdev. 2* of work. "kiməɪ əpnə kəɪ."—*gəu m 1*.

बान [kəɪ] *Skt* काजिक *n* sort of sour beverage prepared by mixing राटी [rai]. It is digestive and is useful in removing liver's heat.

बान [kəɪ] work. See बान. "tɪtə bɪgəɪsəɪ kəɪ."—*bher m 5*.

बान [kəɪ] See बान. 2 See बान. "pəɪde səbh kəɪ."—*ram m 5*. 'covered.'

बान [kəɪ] for some work. 2 useful. "jo janəɪ tū əpnə kəɪ."—*gəu m 5*.

बाँडला [kəɪhla] See बाँडला.

बाट [kaɪ] *n* act of cutting. 2 cutting, as of a garment etc. 3 wound, hurt. 4 *Skt* depth.

5 deduction as "tənkhaɪ vɪcōpəɪrupəɪ mēhina kaɪ".

बाटबुट [kaɪkuɪ] planned cutting. 2 act of harvesting and threshing.

बाटन [kaɪn], बाटन [kaɪn] *Skt* कर्तन *v* cut. "ətɪ tɪkhaɪ mōh ki phas, kəɪnhar jəgəɪguru."—*gəu m 5*.

बाँटा [kəɪtə] *Skt* बाँटा *n* thorn.

बाँट [kaɪt] having cut. "kaɪt jevri jən lie chəɪdai."—*prabha m 5*.

बाँट बुँट [kaɪt kuɪt] having harvested. "kaɪt kuɪt ke ɪdri."—*asa kəɪn*.

बाँटी [kaɪt], बाँटे [kaɪt], बाँटे [kaɪt] has cut, may cut, have cut, cuts. See बाँटा. "nakəhu kaɪt kanəhu kaɪt."—*asa kəɪn*. "kəhu nanak gur bəɪdhən kaɪt."—*sar m 5*. "səɪtɪgur sɪkh ke bəɪdhən kaɪt."—*sukhmāni*.

बाँटे [kaɪt] See बाँटा.

बाँठ [kaɪh] *Skt* बाँठ "kaɪh ki putri kəha kəɪ bəɪpuri?"—*gəu m 5*.

बाँठ बी रोटी [kaɪh ki rōtɪ] See रोटी बाँठ बी.

बाँठगाँव [kaɪhgaɪv] See बाँठगाँव. 2 There are so many villages with this name. 3 *xa* pyre.

बाँठमारना [kaɪhmarna] trap someone in a clamp, used as an instrument of torture; wooden trap. In olden times, this harsh punishment was meted out by revenue officials to peasants for collecting land revenue.

बाँठमंडप [kaɪhmāḍap], बाँठमंड [kaɪhmāḍu] See बाँठमंड.

बाँठा [kaɪha] *adj* as hard as wood. 2 made of wood. 3 not grafted. "kaɪha əb, kaɪha ber." See बाँठा.

बाँठा [kəɪha] *n* bank, coast, shore. 2 See बाँठा.

बाँठमंडा [kaɪhɪyavaɪ] See बाँठमंडा.

बाँठी [kaɪhi] *n* saddle, which is made of wood and mounted with skin or silk. 2 wood, fuel, firewood. "kaɪhi dhoɪ jəlavəɪ."—*asa kəɪn*. "tənu bhɪa kaɪhi."—*gəu kəɪn*. 'Bodily vanity has taken the place of fuel.' 3 skeleton. 4 *Skt*

position, place. "kaṭhi bhīn bhīn bhīn tṇie."—*ram m 5*. 'Beads are positioned differently in a rosary.'

ਕਾਠੀਆ [kaṭhia] a Rajput subcaste. See **ਕਾਠੀਆਵਾੜ**.
ਕਾਠੀਆਵਾੜ [kaṭhiavar] territory of Rajputs of Kathia subcaste; Surashatar. This area lies in western part of Gujarat from the Bay of Kachh to the Bay of Khambhat in the Bombay presidency. It is 220 miles long and 165 miles wide. Its total area is 20,882 square miles and according to the census of 1921, its population is 2,542,535.

ਕਾਠੀ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ [kaṭhi dārvaṛa] a gate in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. In olden times, it was made of fine wood. Guru Hargobind entered the city through this gate. "jāhā huto kaṭhi dārvaṛa, kīyo praveṣ gaurib nīvaṛa."—*GPS*.

ਕਾਠੀਵੰਡ [kaṭhivāṇḍ] a division prevalent in the olden times. It was the same for every horse. If one hundred horse riders conquered a territory, then without any regard for the rank, it was equally divided according to the number of saddles (horses).

ਕਾਠੁ [kaṭhu] See **ਕਾਠ**.

ਕਾਠੇ [kaṭhe], **ਕਾਠੈ** [kāṭhe] *adv* on the bank, on the shore. 2 aside, to one side. "kaṭhe rāhigāro ram."—*s kabir*.

ਕਾਂਡ [kāṇḍ] *Skt* कण्ड *n* bough. 2 trunk of a tree. 3 bamboo or sugarcane, between two joints. 4 reed. 5 section of a book. 6 chapter of a book as "ramaiṇ de sāt kād". 7 group, cluster. 8 water. 9 column. 10 occasion. chance. 11 stone. 12 cluster of nerves. 13 *adj* bad, dull.

ਕਾਂਡੀ [kāṇḍī] *n* horoscope, which has twelve parts. "gāṇḍī gāṇḍī joṭīku kāṇḍī kini."—*ram a m 1*. 2 branch of Ved. *Skt* कण्डिका "vedā ki kāṇḍiā me kaha tha."—*JSBM*.

ਕਾਢ [kaḍh] new proposal; deep-seated utterance. See **ਕਾਢਨਾ**. 2 See **ਕਾਢਿ**.

ਕਾਢਰੂ [kaḍhaku] *adj* who proposes; who invents. "māṭṭī kaḍhaku aḥī pav dhovāde pivsā."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'who with marvellous dexterity ponders over the eternal truth.'

ਕਾਢਨਾ [kaḍhna] *v* take out, pull out. 2 embroider. 3 propose something new. 4 separate, reserve.
ਕਾਢਾ [kaḍha] *n* insect with a big head called ḍhakkamakṛa, because it is found in the ḍhāk (forest). 2 one, who by diving, takes out sunken article from a well. 3 amount borrowed from another.

ਕਾਂਢਾ [kāḍha] *n* bank, coast, shore. "māha tarāg te kōḍhe laga."—*prabha a m 5*.

ਕਾਢਿ [kaḍhi] See **ਕਾਢ**. 2 *n* decoction. "kaḍhi kuṭhar pīt bat hāta."—*toḍi m 5*. See **ਕੁਠਾਰ**. 3 *adv* on the bank, on the coast. "bīkh ḍubda kaḍhi kaḍhiṛ."—*kālī a m 4*. 4 having taken out. "kaḍhi khāṛagu gurgīan kārara."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਕਾਂਢਿਆ [kāḍhiā], **ਕਾਂਢੀ** [kāḍhi], **ਕਾਢੀਅਹਿ** [kaḍhiāhi], **ਕਾਂਢੀਐ** [kāḍhiē] specially told. See **ਕਾਢਨਾ** 4. 2 mentioned. "sevāk sei kāḍhiā."—*vāḍ chāt m 5*. 3 stated. "cāhu jugi kāḍhiā."—*var sor m 3*. 'The era of vice is regarded as the most blemished one.' 4 is mentioned, is stated. "sābh kīchu tāka kāḍhiē."—*asa m 5*. "nanāk asaku kāḍhiē sād-hī rāhe sāmaī."—*var asa m 2*.

ਕਾਂਢੇ [kāḍhe] See **ਕਾਂਢਾ**. 2 were mentioned. "ram, hām sātīguru lāle kāḍhe."—*gāu m 4*.

ਕਾਣ [kaṇ] *n* shortage, deficiency. 2 curve, slant. 3 reign. 4 obligation. 5 *Skt* one-eyed; blind of one eye.

ਕਾਣਾ [kaṇa] See **ਕਾਣ** 5. 2 crow. Crows came to be known as ਕਾਣਾ [kaṇa], because Indar's son Jayant made the shape of a crow and with its beak pecked at Sita's foot which made her bleed. As a result, Ram Chandar pricked one of his eyes with an arrow. In Sanskrit books, it is also mentioned that a crow has one eye-

ball, which rotates in both the eyes. But having caught a crow, we have actually ascertained the truth and found this concept as totally baseless. 3 Accepting righteousness and good behaviour as two eyes, Namdev holds that a person who lacks one of the two is one-eyed. "hīdu āna turku kaṇa."—*gṛd namdev*. The Hindus having abandoned both righteousness and good behaviour, are rendered blind, while the Muslims, having got worldlywise, have renounced righteousness and become one-eyed. Namdev said so, keeping in view the situation prevalent then. This context may also be confirmed from makke di gosāṭ:

"ēdhe kaṇe dojki dojak pāni jāi,
kaṇe da chād sāg tū ēdhe nal nā pāi,
nanāk kālī vicc nirmālī gursikkhi pāvan,
agānī lāghe ummāṭī sacc nam pārdhan.

It is mentioned in slok 348 of Atri Simriti that a person having knowledge of Ved and Simriti has sight in both the eyes. Anyone, who lacks knowledge of one is one-eyed, and one deprived of both is blind.

काटि [kaṭi] *n* See काट and का. "kaṭi kadhān te cukipāri."—*asa m 5*. "sīru dije kaṭi nā kije."—*sava m 1*.

काट [kaṭ] See काट.

काट [kat] *A* काट *adj* which cuts. 2 See काटी. knife. "kat nīkar hve bīdārād kaṭān jāgyo."—*GV 10: 3* See काटना.

काट [kāt] *Skt n* husband. 2 moon. 3 saffron. 4 spring season. 5 *adj* beautiful, fascinating. 6 end of comfort.

काट [katān] See काटना. 2 *n* cuttings of cloth, resulting from the planning of a garment. "katān katre katānī."—*BG*.

काटना [katna] *Skt* काटन *n* spinning. "bīrdha vāstr karyo jo kat."—*GPS*.

काटनी [katni] *n* small basket used for keeping the spinning material and the spun yarn; one

who assists in spinning. "katni tulāru sut jī pahī."—*GPS*. 'small basket, cotton and spun yarn.'

काउपकाट [kātpakhaṇ] *Skt* काउपकाट *n* magnet, loadstone. See भिक्काडीस.

काउब [katāb] See काउब.

काउर [katār] *n* a long cutting of cloth. 2 small thin piece of a broken earthen vessel children set to whirl with force on the surface of water which then floats there for a while. 3 *Skt adj* cowardly, timid. "sur te katār kur te catār."—*cādi 1. 4 T* मूले.

काउरता [katārta], काउरय [katray] *Skt* काउर *n* cowardice, timidity. "katārta kutvār buharē."—*krisan*.

काउल [katāl] *A* काट *adj* murderer, killer. 2 a Rajput subcaste.

काता [kāta] *n Skt* wife. 2 beautiful woman.

कातामणि [kātamāṇi] See काउपकाट.

काति [kāti] *Skt n* beauty, loveliness. 2 wish. 3 brightness, lustre.

कातिब [katīb] *A* काट *scribe, writer*.

काटी [kati] *Skt* काटी *n* scissors, shears. "se sīr kati mōniānī."—*asa a m 1*. 2 knife. "kālī kati raje kasai."—*var majh m 1*.

काटी [kāti] See काति. 2 kāti has also been used in place of kāci. "kasi kāti porī duara."—*maru solhe m 1*. See काँची 2. 3 an ancient city of Nepal, known as Kantipur. Now it is called Kathmandu.

काटी तीस बतीस [kati tis bātis] thirty or thirty-two scissors i.e. teeth and molars, which cut like scissors. "jese kati tis bātis he vicc rakhe rāsna mas rātu kerī."—*gāu m 4*.

काउजयन [katyayān] *adj* born in sage Kat's subcaste; Kat. 2 *n* a sage from the pedigree of Vishvamitar, who formulated, house hold-cum-marital maxims and general axioms. 3 son of Gobhil, who authored Grihyasangrah and Karmpradip. 4 Varruch Katyayan who

explicated Panini's aphorisms and wrote essays to make up for their shortage. He lived in 4th century BC.

वार्तापत्र [katyayāni] wife of Yagyavalkya, who belonged to Kat subcaste. 2 The terrible form Durga adopted in order to kill Mahikhasur, was for the first time worshipped by Katyayan, hence Durga came to be known as Katyayani. 3 adj (female) belonging to Kat subcaste.

कथ [kath] See कथ. 2 See कथ. 3 See कथ. 4 mention, iterate. "ākath kath kath."—*kān m 4*.

कथा [katha] See कथ, कथ. "cuna ३ supari katha."—*BG. 2* story. "suni nā jai saku āmrītu katha."—*asa m 5*.

कथि [kathi] narration. "gurumukhi ākatho kathī."—*sri ā m 1*. 2 adj worth narrating, worth mentioning. 3 having narrated, having said.

कथुरी [kathuri] See कथुरी and कथुरी. "kathuri ko gahaku āro."—*sar m 5*.

कदर [kadār] *A १०८* omnipotent, all powerful. "so karta kadār karīm."—*var asa. 2* Numerous poets have used kadār in place of katār to mean a coward.

कदरा [kadra] *A १०८* *n* tight dress, stringed dress, long coat for men.

कदरे [kādro] *P १०८* *v* short for बि-अदर-छि, within him.

कदरितक [kadacitāk] *Skt adv* rarely happening, seldom.

कदिर [kadīr] See कदर.

कदिर मुत्तलिक [kadīr mutlik] *P १०८* *adj* omnipotent, all powerful.

कदी [kadi] *A १०८* In Arabic *كادي* [z] is also pronounced as *د* [d] "kadi kuṛu bolī mālu khaī."—*dhāna m 1*. "vākhātu nā pāto kadia."—*jāpu*.

कदीविड [kadivīḍ] See कदिल्ले डी.

कदंब [kadāmb] *Skt adj* of Kadamb tree. 2 *n* young one of a swan. 3 sugarcane.

कदंबरी [kadāmbri] *Skt n* cuckoo. 2 Sarasvati, goddess of learning. 3 liquor prepared from Kadamb flower. According to Harivansh. Balram invented it. 4 a book authored by Van Bhatt having a mention of Kadambari, the heroine. She was the daughter of Hans Gandharav. See कदंब.

कदंबिनी [kadāmbīni] *Skt n* huge dark cloud floating like a flight of swans or herons in the sky. 2 Sarasvati; goddess of learning.

कद्रवेज [kadrvey] *Skt* progeny of Kadru; snake. See कद्रु.

कध [kādh], **कंध** [kādh] *Skt* wall. 2 shoulder. "phaṭe nakān ṭuṭe kadhān."—*guj kābir. 3* *S* husband.

कन [kan] *n* ear. "mātu dio hārī kan."—*prābha m 4*. 2 reed. "disāhī dadhe kan jīu."—*s kābir*. 'look like burnt reeds.' 3 reeds of weaver's warp. "duar upārī jhīlkavāhī kan."—*gūd kābir*. 4 Krishan. "gavāhī gopia gavāhī kan."—*var asa. 5* See कद, कदि and कनि. 6 arrow. "prem ke kan lāge tān bhītārī."—*maru m 1*. 7 *P १०८* mine. 8 *T १०८* blood.

कनक [kanā] See कन 4.

कनकटा [kankāṭa] See कनकटा.

कनकुबज [kankubāj] *Skt* कनकुबज Kanauj city "kankubājīsvār ko jīnyo."—*cārītr 217*. 2 territory around Kanauj; Farrukhabad district. 3 Kanaujia Brahman. In Ramayan the following reason is given for this name:

Rajrikhi Kushnabh had one hundred daughters from Ghritachi, the fairy. When the girls came of age, god Varun, attracted by their beauty proposed to marry them, but the girls declined the proposal on the ground that they could not accept it without permission from their father. Enraged, Varun made them hunchbacks. Kushnabh married those girls to king Brahm Dutt. After marriage, their hunch disappeared. These hunchbacked girls give the

subcaste and the territory the name Kanya-kubaj.

ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ [kan dharna] v listen attentively; lend a rapt ear. "kahro na kanu dhare."—dev m 9.

ਕਾਨਨ [kanən] through ears. "gur updes sunro nahī kanən."—sar m 9. 2 *Skt* n jungle, forest.

ਕਾਨਨੇਸ਼ [kanəneṣ] king of the forest. 2 deity of the jungle. 3 forest official. 4 dense forest, head of all forests. "bāse kanəneṣē."—datt.

ਕਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਨ ਲੈ ਤਾਨ ਕਮਾਨ [kan prəman lə tan kaman] *sen* drawing the bow so far that the right hand touches the ear i.e. 'fully-stretched' bow.

ਕਾਨਰਾ [kanra], ਕਾਨੜਾ [kanṛa] a rag, which according to singers has 18 variants—dārbari, nayki, mudra, kaṣṭki, vageṣri (vagiṣvəri), nāt, kaphi, kolāhāl, māḡal, ṣyam, ṭṣk, nagdhvānī, aḍana, ṣahana, suha, sugḥar, husenī and jayjāyētī.

For information of the readers the form of dārbari kanṛa is being put forth. It is ṣarəv sām̐purən, rag of ṭhaṭ asavəri i.e. there are six notes in arohi and seven notes in avrohi. In arohi, gādhār is weak, riṣabh is the primary note and p̄cām̐ is secondary. riṣabh claims proximity with p̄cām̐ and riṣabh; gādhār, dhevāt and riṣad are flat, the remaining ones are pure notes. It is sung during the second quarter of the night.

arohi - na ṣa rə mā pə dha na ṣa.

avrohi - ṣadha na pə ga mā rə ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib kanṛa is twenty eighth in order.

ਕਾਨਾ [kana] See ਕਾਣਾ. 2 *Skt* कण्ड reed. *Gk* Kanna and Kanni. 3 one who avoids others due to some weakness of his own. "avərən hāsət ap hāhī kane."—gəu kabir. 4 *A* عَجْ patient, contented.

ਕਾਨਾਫੁਸੀ [kanaphusi] See ਕੰਨਾਫੁਸੀ.

ਕਾਨਿ [kani] See ਕਾਣ and ਕਾਣਿ. "jih simrānī

nahī tuhī kanī."—ram ə kabir.

ਕਾਨੀ [kani] one-eyed female. 2 arrow. "je kər ɪk kani kabī chorē."—GPS. See ਕਾਨਾ 2. 3 caustic remark, which pricks like an arrow. 4 through the ears. "hərī ke sāt sunāhū jəsu kani."—dhāna m 4. 5 in the ears. "kani kūḍāl gālī motiān ki mala."—gəu ə m 1.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanu] reed. "jɪu ḍəv dādha kanu."—sri ə m 1. 2 ear. See ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ.

ਕਾਨੁਗੋ [kanugo] *P* کانیو petty revenue officer; one who verifies the work done by a pāṭvari, his junior. 2 See ਮਾਲਮੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਕਾਨੁਨ [kanun] *A* قانون n law. 2 rules and regulations governing the affairs of a state. 3 a stringed instrument, invented by Pyarsen—a singer descended from Tansen.

ਕਾਨੁਨੀ [kanunī] *adj* who knows law. 2 legally. 3 stringed musical instrument.

ਕਾਨੁਵਾਣ ਦਾ ਢੰਡ [kanuvaṇ da chābh] a large pond situated near Kanuvan village (district Gurdaspur). Numerous springs of water originate from this pond. Due to vegetation and dense forest, Sikhs in times of crisis used to assemble here and it used to serve as a wild fortress for the Khalsa. This extensive pond is closely related to the Sikh history.

ਕਾਨੇ [kane] See ਕਾਨਾ. 2 *pron* to whom. "kəhō or kane?"—ramav.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanh] Krishan. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ 11.

ਕਾਨੁ ਸਿੰਘ [kanh sīgh] son of Bawa Binod Singh Tehan. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. 2 disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Once while he was plastering, due to his negligence a splash of plaster fell on the dress of the Guru. The Guru ordered the Sikhs to slap him. Accordingly a number of Sikhs gave him slaps. The Guru asked them why so many people slapped him when he had asked them to slap him only once? The Sikhs replied that the Guru's orders should be obeyed by every one. The Guru then asked each of them

to offer his daughter to him. Now all of them kept mum. Ajab Singh of Kandhar offered his daughter. The Guru married her to Kanh Singh. His son Vasakha Singh was a man of great faith and valour.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kanhtrīya] wife of Krishan, Yamuna. "nirbāhe nāhī kanhtrīya."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 2 women like Rukmani. 3 Radhika, Radha.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰ [kanhār] Krishan, Kanh.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰਾ [kanhra] kanṛa rag. See **ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰਾ**. 2 a musical instrument — kanun; "nad nāphiri kanhre dōdābhī baje ānek."—*cārītr* 108.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ [kanha] कृष्ण Kanh. 2 a well known devotee from Lahore. When Guru Arjan Dev was getting Guru Granth compiled, Kanha, Shah Hussain, Chhajju and Pilu, all the four holy men reached Amritsar and requested for the inclusion of their hymns. The Guru asked them to recite their hymns, Kanha recited, thus:

"ohi re me ohi re,
jākau bed purana gavē
khojat khoj nā koi re,
jāko narad sarad sevē
sevē devi dāva re,
brāhma viśnu māhes āradhē
kāde jāki seva re,
kāhī kanha māṁ ās sārūp
āprāpār ālēkh ābheva re."

Pilu said:

"āsā nālō se bhāle jo jāmdīā hi mūe,
cikkār pāv nā dōbīā nā alud bhāe."

Chhajju recited:

"kāgād sādī puttālī tōu nā triya nīhar,
yōhi mar lījavsi jētha bālōcān dhar."

Shah Hussain said:

"sājina! bolān di jāi nāhī.
āḍar bahār ikkā sālī, kīs nū akh sūnāī,
īkko dīlbar sōbh ghāṛī rāvīā duja nāhī kādāī
kāhe husēn phākīr nīmaṇa sātīguru tōbālī jāī"
Finding their hymns not in consonance with

his doctrine of Gurmat, the Guru did not include them in Guru Granth. Enraged Kanha cursed the Guru saying that he would die after lots of sufferings at the hands of his enemies. Disappointed all the four returned to Lahore. On his way back home, Kanha died due to a fall from his horse-driven carriage.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਯਾਰ [kanykuār] Kanh (Krishan). 2 the Creator, the Supreme One. "kanykuār nīhkalāk."—*saveye m* 4 ke.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਬਜ [kanykubāj] See **ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਬਜ**.

ਕਾਪ [kap] *n* a cutting, carving. 2 gum-like adhesive with which birds like nightingales are ensnared.

ਕਾਪਹਿ [kapāhī] with whom. 2 cuts.

ਕਾਪਟ [kapəṭ] *Skt* adj fraudulent, deceitful.

ਕਾਪਨਾ [kāpna] *Skt* ਕੰਪਨ *n* trembling, shivering, vibrating.

ਕਾਪਨੀ [kāpānī] *n* trembling, shivering, vibration. "ketāk an kāpni cāḍhi."—*cārītr* 405.

ਕਾਪਰ [kapār] See **ਕਾਪਰ**. "bāhu bhojān kapār sāgit."—*sukhmānī*.

ਕਾਪਰਦੀ [kapārdī] See **ਕਾਪਰਦੀ**. "kapārdī ke kōṭh cārhe hē."—*cārītr* 213. 'will mount on Shiv's head.'

ਕਾਪਰੁ [kapāru], **ਕਾਪੜ** [kapāṛ] See **ਕਾਪਰ**. "kapāru tānī nā suhāve."—*gau chāt m* 3. "kapāṛ chode cāmār lie."—*asa m* 1.

ਕਾਪੜੀ [kapri], **ਕਾਪੜੀਆ** [kapriā] *Skt* कर्पाटीक *adj* (one) wearing tatters. "jogi bhogi kapri kīā bhavāhī dīsātārī?"—*asa m* 1. "kāī kāmāḍālu kapriā re, āṭhsāṭhī kāī phīrahī."—*guj trīlocān*. 2 In Rajputana and Bangar, Hindu bards are known by this name. 3 In Punjab, a caste of degenerate Brahmins, who improvise cups and plates from leaves and sweep temples for their living.

ਕਾਪੜੁ [kapāṛu] See **ਕਾਪੜ**. "dhrīgu dhrīgu kapāṛu āḍī cārāīā."—*brīlā m* 3.

ਕਾਪਾ [kapā] See **ਕਾਪਾ**. cut. 2 *n* a type of adhesive

with which birds like nightingale are ensnared.
क्यापलिख [kapalīk]. क्यापली [kapali] *Skt* adj who holds a skull. 2 *n* Shaiv sect which bear skull for begging and consume liquor and meat. 3 Shiv, Mahadev.

क्यापि [kapī] *adv* having cut. "bādhān sāgēl kapī."—*var guj* 2, *m* 5. 2 *Skt* some woman. 3 *Skt* क्यापि at some place.

क्यापुस [kapurās], क्यापुख [kapurakh] *Skt* क्यापुस *n* a low person. 2 useless, good for nothing. 3 cowardly, timid. 4 impotent. "jīu kapurakh pucare nari."—*gāu m* 5.

क्याड [kaf] *A* كاف *n* a mountain situated between the Black and the Caspian seas. In English it is known as Caucasus. 2 an imaginary mountain which in Sanskrit is known as Lokālok. According to Purans it encircles the whole world like a rampart. 3 a letter of the Arabic script.

क्याडर [kaphar] *A* كفر *adj* infidel, atheist. 2 thankless; ungrateful. 3 a race which originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

क्याडरिस्तान [kafiristan] See क्याडरिस्तान.

क्याडला [kaphla] *A* قاف *n* caravan.

क्याडर [kafir] See क्याडर.

क्याडरिस्तान [kaphirsatan] *Skt* क्यापि¹ Chitral, a territory lying between Afghanistan and Hindukush. It is sixty miles away from Kabul. Its population is 6,00,000. When Pathans embraced Islam, its inhabitants were opposed to it. Even now most of its inhabitants are idol worshippers. 2 a territory inhabited by the people of the Kafir race that originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

क्याडला [kaphla] See क्याडला.

क्यादी [kafi] *A* كافي *adj* frugal, thrifty. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 a ragini, which is heptatonic. It uses gādhār (full tone and flat) and nrśad is flat and all the remaining notes are full tone.

¹It is also known as ujjanak.

pācam is primary and śaraj is secondary. Its time of singing is the fourth quarter of the day. Some scholars call it dhāmar.

ascending- śa rā ga mā pā dhā na śa.

descending- śa na dhā pā mā ga rā śa.

In Guru Granth, kaphi does not exist separately but it has been used in combination with āsa, tīlāg, suhi and maru. 4 كافي means a follower; that line of a stanza which acts as a refrain, after which are added other lines during singing and which is repeated time and again at the cadence. No specific category is assigned to this verse. Sufi hermits sing lovable verse known as क्यादी (kafi) with the whole party repeating the leader's utterance.

See a kafi of Miana Bakhsh:

mīthri pōn mor mēn bhavē,
koīl mēst āvaz sunavē,
kēse git pāpiha gavē,
jhim jhim megh mēlare. ...

Here three lines are of sixteen matras each. Last refrain (kafi) is of twelve matras.

(b) In Punjab Bulhe Shah is also very famous for his Kafis These are in the form of cōpāi and have sixteen matras as in :

uṭh jag ghuraṛe mar nāhī,—
tū es jāhano jāvēgi.
phīr kadām nā ethe pavēgi,
ih jobān rup lutāvēgi,
tū rāhīnā vicc sāsar nāhī—
mūh ai bat nā rāhīdi he,
uh śāh āsathō vākkh nāhī,
bīn śāh tō duja kākkh nāhī,
pār dekhān valī ākkh nāhī,
ih jan pāi dukh sāhīdi he.—

(c) Some people have mentioned taṭāk metre as essential for kafi but this is not correct as it has no specific metre, rather it is a way of singing. 5 a plant found in Arabia and Egypt etc which bears fruit like solonum nigrum.

These fruits are roasted and pulverised. This pulverised powder is boiled and used as tea; coffee.

ਕਾਫੀਆ [kaphia], ਕਾਫੀਯਾਹ [kafiyāh] *n* end-alliteration. *کافیہ* See ਅਨੁਪੁਸ਼.

ਕਾਫੂਰ [kaphur] See ਕਪੂਰ.

ਕਾਬ [kab] See ਕਾਵਜ. 2 *کاف* *n* flat plate of brass, platter.

ਕਾਂਬ [kāb] crow. "jaɪ pəhucəhɪ khəsəm kəu jəu bicɪ nə khahi kāb."—*s kəbir*. The crow, here, stands for bad company. 2 kābkhan also means interruption.

ਕਾਬਰਣਾਦਿ [kabərṇadɪ] ਕ-ਵਰਣ-ਆਦਿ. "kavərṇadɪ bəkhankə mād bəṛəṇ pəd dehu."—*sənāma*. 'At first say ਕ then ਮੰ and followed by ਦ to make ਕਮੰਦ.'

ਕਾਬਰੀ [kabri]; ਕਾਂਬਰੀ [kābri] *Skt* ਕੰਬਲ *n* "kabri pəṭṭəbər ke bədlə uḍhaie."—*BGK*. "sakət kari kābri."—*s kəbir*.

ਕਾਬਲ [kabəl] See ਕਾਬਿਲ and ਕਾਬੁਲ.

ਕਾਬਲੀ [kabli] See ਕਾਬੁਲੀ.

ਕਾਂਬਲੀ [kābli] *n* blanket. "kɪsən oḍhe kābli."—*məla namdev*.

ਕਾਬਲੀਯਤ [kabliyat] *A* *کابلیت* *n* ability, capability.

ਕਾਬਾ [kaba] *A* *کعبه* the most sacred place of the Muslims in Mecca city of Arabia, which was first of all built by Adam. During the deluge of Noah, it crumbled and thereafter Ibrahim built it. Even after that, it crumbled and came up several times. Once Mohammad also laid its foundation. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

Many idols were worshipped in it but Mohammad removed them.

As it stands now, it was built by the emperor of Rome, Sultan Murad IV in 1040 AD.

Its entrance is on the eastern side. This side is 33 yards in length. The western side is 31 yards, the northern 22 yards and the southern side 20 yards in length. Its height is

35 feet. Its masonry work is of brown stone with lime, its plinth is two feet high and ceiling is flat. Its door is thrown open during special festivals only when pilgrims arrive, otherwise it remains closed. To the south-west corner of the building, a black stone [sāge əsvəd] is inlaid at a height of 5 feet. Pilgrims kiss this stone. In the southern corner is another stone known as "rukṇulyəman". Pilgrims touch this stone with their right hand. Close to the door near the wall, there is deep place with a border of marble, where three persons can stand. The story goes that it is the same place where Ibrahim, along with Ismail, prayed to God. Around Kaba, there is an open space for circumambulation bordered by a beautiful boundry wall. Kaba remains covered with a black silken cover. Verses from Koran are written on it. "gəḡ bənarəs hɪduā mussəlmaṇa məcça kaba."—*BG*. "kaba ghəḡ hi bhitarī."—*asa kəbir*. See ਅਸਵਦ, ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਹੱਜ, ਮੱਕਾ and ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

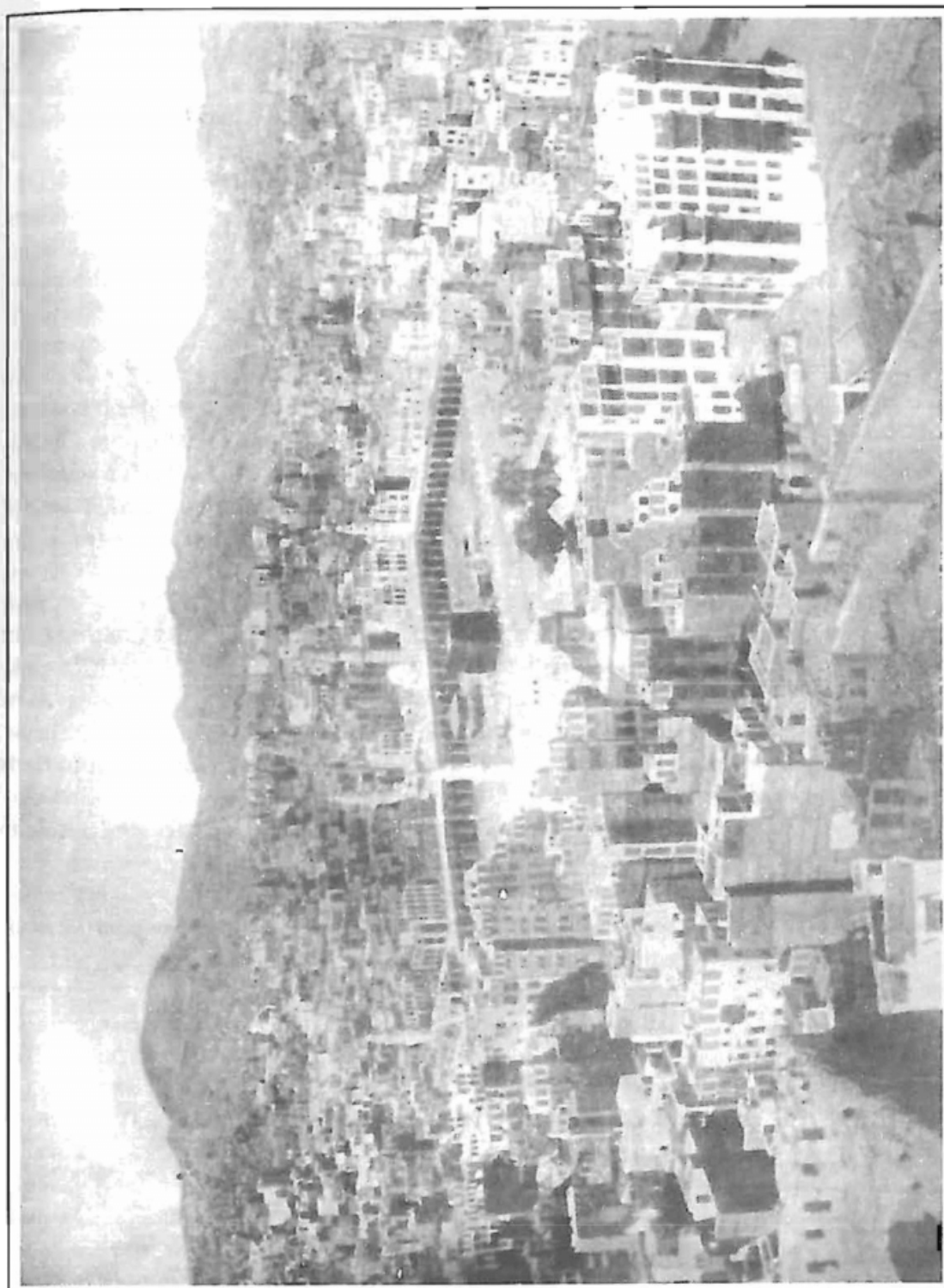
ਕਾਬਿ [kabi] See ਕਾਵਜ. "kəi koɪ kəbi kabi bɪcarəhɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 2 in Kaba, towards Kaba. See ਕਾਬ. "nɪvajē jhuke hē māno kabi kajɪ."—*cəritr* 405. 'as if kazis are bowing to Kaba.'

ਕਾਬਿਜ [kabiɟ] *A* *کابیز* *adj* who is the possessor. 2 *n* the material that impairs the movement of excreta in the intestines.

ਕਾਬਿਲ [kabil] *A* *کابل* *adj* able, capable, competent.

ਕਾਬੁਲ [kabul] *Skt* कबुल a rivulet mentioned in Rig Ved. After traversing Afghanistan, it joins river Sind near Atak. In the Persian language this rivulet is known as Kabul. Between this rivulet and Logar is situated Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. It is at a distance of 181 miles from Peshawar. It is located 5780 feet above

'As a practice, this covering used to be imported from Egypt but the king of Hajjaz has got it made from India.



HOLY SHRINE IN MECCA

the sea-level. The king of Kabul is known as Amir.¹

While preaching his sermon, Guru Nanak Dev reached this city in Sammat 1576 and brought many people to the righteous path. "jəhī kabul ko nəgər suhava. tɪs məhī prəvise dukhbən dava."—*NP*.

During the times of Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, Sikhism flourished in Kabul. At present there are numerous gurdwaras.

ਕਾਬੁਲੀ [kabuli] *adj* of or relating to Kabul.

ਕਾਬੁਲੀਬੇਗ [kabulibeg] a commander of Shah Jahan's army whom Guru Hargobind killed with a sword in the battle of Gurusar Mehrāj.

ਕਾਬੁਲੀਮੈਲ [kabuliməll] a subedar of Lahore appointed by Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1762 AD. In 1765 AD Khalsa Dal captured Lahore from him.

ਕਾਬੂ [kabu] *T* **ਕਾਬੂ** *adj* under control, dependent. 2 *n* authority, command.

ਕਾਬੋਜ [kāboj] *adj* of or relating to Kamboj territory. See **ਕੰਬੋਜ**.

ਕਾਮ [kam] *Skt* **काम** work. "utəm uca səbəd kam."—*bəsāt m 3*. 2 *Skt* **काम** (कम् *vr* wish, desire) Kamdev, Eros. "kam krodh kərī ʔdh."—*dhəna m 5*. 3 desire, wish. "mukəṭɪdayək kam."—*japu*. 4 concept, idea. "tragəhu mən ke s-əgəl kam."—*bəsāt m 5*. 5 Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who being incarnation of Kam, is given this name.

"kampal ənujən-ni adɪ bhənjije
jəcər kəhɪkə pun nəɪk pəd dijie
sətru səbəd ko təke ʔt ucərie
ho! səkal tupək ke nam suməṭr vicarie."

—*sənāma*.

Kam (Pradyuman) is fostered by Balram, his younger brother is Anuj, Krishan's wife is

¹The present Amir (Amanullah) has assumed the title of king.

Yamuna, grass is its produce, its grazer is the deer, its king being the lion, its enemy is the gun. 6 semen. "tā us nū dekhke us ka kam girɪa."—*JSBB*. 7 *adj* attractive, heart-stealing. "kamnən sūdər bədən."—*səloh*. 8 useful. "əvərɪ kaj tere kɪte nə kam."—*asə m 5*. 9 *P* **काम** *n* purpose, motive. 10 palate.

ਕਾਮ ਆਨਾ [kam ana] *v* be useful. 2 lay down life for one's master. "kamsut əjsut ko ayo."—*cəɪtr 102*. 'Dashrath's charioteer was killed in the battle.'

ਕਾਮਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ [kamśastrə] a systematic study of men and women, with regard to themselves, virtues, sexual compatibility, types of sexual intercourse and rejuvenation of their bodies etc. Katyayan, Nandishvar and Vatasayan are said to be authorities on the subject. 2 Kokshastar, a treatise on sex.

ਕਾਮਹਾਰ [kamhar] *adj* lustful, lascivious. "megəl jɪu phasəɪ kamhar."—*bəsāt a m 1*.

ਕਾਮਕ [kamək] *Skt* **कामुक** *adj* lustful with lust. "kamək məṭr kəsire ke kamən."—*VN*. 'A sexual mantar is totally worthless.'

ਕਾਮਕਰਾ [kamkərə] art of love; sexual desire. 2 art of love. See **ਕਰਾ**. 3 wife of Kam—Rati. 4 per Tantarshastar, recitation of mantars for the fulfilment of one's desire.

ਕਾਮਕਰੀ [kamkəri] *Skt* **कामकृया** *n* work done for the fulfilment of desire. "kamkəri səbh tragɪkə həu sərəɪɪ pərəugi."—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਕਾਮਕਾਰ [kamkar] *adj* worker. "me ap ka hō kamkar."—*səloh*.

ਕਾਮਕੀ [kamki] See **ਕਾਮਕੀ**. 2 wife of Kam—Rati. **ਕਾਮਕੇਲ** [kamkel], **ਕਾਮਕੇਲਿ** [kamkelɪ] *n* sexual play, love-making, coitus. 2 *adj* debauch, lewd.

ਕਾਮਕੰਦਲਾ [kamkādla] a harlot, who was adept in the teaching of music. Madhvanal, the musicologist, fell in love with her. For details, See *cəɪtr 91* of Dasam Granth.

ਕਾਮਖਯਾ [kaməkhyā] See **ਕਾਮਕੀ**.

ਕਾਮਗਹੇਲੀ [kamgəheli] *adj* engrossed in sex.
“sunī sunī kamgəheli!”—*sri m 3*.

ਕਾਮਗਾਮੀ [kamgami] *adj* man of graceful gait.
2 self-willed. 3 woman of graceful gait. “gərja kamgami.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਕਾਮਗਾਰ [kamgar] *P* ੬੪ *adj* successful, intent on realising his purpose.

ਕਾਮਗ੍ਰਿਹ [kamgrīh] vagina, vulva.

ਕਾਮਚਾਰੀ [kamcari] *adj* self-willed; he who is intent on realising his wish. 2 *n* gəruḥ, a bird: vehicle of Vishnu.

ਕਾਮਚੋਲਨਾ [kamcolna] lust-enhancing dress.
2 erotic dress. “kamcolna bhāra he purana.”—*asa kabir*.

ਕਾਮੱਚਿਆ [kaməcchia] See ਕਾਮਾਭੀ.

ਕਾਮਭਾਮ [kamjham] See ਤਾਮਭਾਮ.

ਕਾਮਣ [kaməṇ] *n* singing praise of some deity for the fulfilment of desire; recitation of mantars. “kaməṇ ṭuṇe ʔsiā.”—*BG. 2* charm, spell. “guṇ kaməṇ kaməṇī kare təu piare kəu pave.”—*trilāg m 1*. ‘if a desirous woman recites a mantar of virtues.’ 3 *Skt* कामन् according to Tantar Shastar adoption of magic spells for thrashing, wooing and taming etc.

ਕਾਮਣੀ [kaməṇī] *Skt* कामिनी *n* beautiful woman.
“kaməṇī kami nə avəi khoṭi əvguṇīar.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰੀ [kaməṇīari], ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰੀ [kaməṇīari] *adj* (a female) who performs magic spells. See ਕਾਮਣ. “bhūḍi kaməṇī kaməṇīari.”—*brīla m 1*. “kamṇīari kaməṇ pae bəhūrəgi gəli taga.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*.

ਕਾਮਣੀ [kamṇi] See ਕਾਮਣ. “sunī sunī meri kamṇi pari-utara hoī.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਕਾਮਣੁ [kaməṇu] See ਕਾਮਣ.

ਕਾਮਤ [kamət] ੬੮ *n* physique, height.

ਕਾਮਤਰੁ [kamtaru] See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਕਾਮਦ [kaməd] *adj* who creates desire. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਕਾਮਦਾ [kamda] *adj* who arouses desire. 2 *n* a

goddess who was Ahiravan’s favoured deity in the underworld. “dhəryo dhyan ur kaməd devi.”—*tulsi*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰ [kamdar] an official. “kahū kamdar hoī bəḍo brvhar hoī.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰੀ [kamdari] *n* an official.

ਕਾਮਦੂਤ [kamdut] stimulus that arouses emotion.
2 spring season.

ਕਾਮਦੇਵ [kamdev] Rati’s husband; God of love.
See *L* Cupid.

ਕਾਮਧੇਨ [kamdhen], ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ [kamdhenu], ਕਾਮਧੈਨ [kamdhen] per Purans a heavenly cow, that rose from the sea-churning. She is so known because she fulfils all desires. “əṇik bəsudha əṇik kamdhen.”—*sar ə m 5*. “kamdhenu sohi dərbare.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “kamdhen bəst jake.”—*maru ravidas*.

In Kalika Puran there is a story that the daughter of Surbhi gave birth to Rohini, a daughter by Kashyap. In turn, Rohini gave birth to Kamdhenu from the semen of Sursen Vasu. Excited by her beauty a sensual demon adopted the form of a bull and had intercourse with her with the result that a large sized bull was born who became Shiv’s vehicle. 2 a cow named Kapila which provided the desired objects. It was handed over by Vishnu to Brahma who gave it to Bhrigu and he in turn entrusted it to the sage Jamdagni. When Kartiviry killed Jamdagni, it went back to Brahmlok. See ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਵੈਦਤ ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕਾਮਨਾ [kamna] *Skt n* wish, desire. 2 effort to change a wish into action.

ਕਾਮਨਾਰਥੀ [kamnarthi] *Skt* कामनार्थिन् *adj* lustful; desirous. 2 *n* Kamdev, incarnation of the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਨਿ [kaməṇi], ਕਾਮਨੀ [kamni] See ਕਾਮਣ and ਕਨਕਾਮਿਨੀ. “kaməṇi cahe sūdar bhog.”—*bəst ə m 1*.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ [kampal] Balbhadar. Balram who

brought up Pardyuman in his lap. Pardyuman is described as the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ ਅਨੁਜਨਨੀ ਜਾਚਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [kampal anujanni jacher nāik sātṛu]—*śaṇama*. Balram the rearer of Kam (Pardyuman); his younger brother, Krishan; his wife, Yamuna; grass grown by her; the stag grazing the grass; its lord, the lion; and the lion's enemy, the gun.

ਕਾਮਬਖਸ਼ [kambaxṣ] کامبخش *adj* granter of wishes. 2 younger son of Aurangzeb, who was born in 1667 AD and died in 1708 AD.

ਕਾਮਬਣ [kamban] See ਪੰਚਬਣ. 2 symbol indicative of number five, because Kam has five arrows.

ਕਾਮਰਿਪੁ [kamripu] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਰੀ [kamri] blanket. "pisən piṣṭ oḍhi kamri."—*suhi m 5*.

ਕਾਮਰੂ [kamru] short for ਕਾਮਰੂਪ.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪ [kamrup] a district in Assam on the border of eastern Bangal and Bhutan, and its adjoining areas. The seat of goddess Kamakhya is at this place. In ancient times, this place was famous for magical practices and rituals etc. Its chief town is Gauhati. 2 a place of pilgrimage in the land of Kamrup, the importance of which has been described in Kalika Puran.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪੀ [kamrupi] *adj* who looks like Kam; very handsome. 2 one who can change his form according to his wish.

ਕਾਮਲ [kamal] کامل *adj* complete, faultless, excellent. 2 capable, worthy.

ਕਾਮਲਾ [kamla] See ਸਟਕਾ.

ਕਾਮਲੀ [kamli] blanket, shawl.

ਕਾਮੜੀ [kamṛi] worker, servant. 2 a tribe of cobblers in Rajputana who in the garb of Sadhus make their living by singing hymns, also named Kamri.

ਕਾਮਾ [kama] *adj* worker. 2 breadwinner. 3 Kamini, a beautiful woman. "ta sām nahi kam ki kama."—*cārītr 296*. 4 Kamkandla, beloved

of Madhvanal. "kācuki kama kəsi bənaṭ."—*cārītr 91*. 5 wish, desire. "kama brīd puri kəri."—*GPS*. "jəpṛ purən kama."—*bīha chēt m 5*.

ਕਾਮਾਂਕੁਸ਼ [kamākuṣ] *Skt n* Kam's goad, penis.

ਕਾਮਾਕ੍ਸ਼ੀ [kamakṣi], ਕਾਮਾਖਯਾ [kamakhya] having beautiful eyes. 2 a temple for the worship of Sati's vagina, two miles west of Gauhati at Nilachal in Kamrup on the bank of Brahmaputra river. See ਸਤੀ.

ਕਾਮਾਤੁਰ [kamatur] *adj* afflicted with erotic desire. 2 unhappy (sad) because of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਾਨੀ [kamani] earned; put into practice. "Ihe kamani rītṛ."—*dhana m 5*.

ਕਾਮਾਮਨ [kamamən] *v* earn, practise, follow. "kamamən ka maṭha."—*maru m 5*. 'is slow to follow (practice).'

ਕਾਮਾਰਤ [kamarat] *adj* afflicted by sexual desire. 2 troubled by sexual urge.

ਕਾਮਾਰਥੀ [kamarthi] *Skt* कामार्थिन् *adj* having sexual desire. "kamarthi, suarṭhi vaki peṭ sāvāri."—*bīla sādha*. 2 who wishes the fulfilment of his desires.

ਕਾਮਾਰਿ [kamari] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਾਰਿਜ [kamarij] enemy of Kam—Shiv; his sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਕਾਮਿ [kami] See ਕਾਮੀ. "kamāṇi dekhi kami lobhāṛa."—*prabha a m 1*. 2 because of the sexual desire. "kami kəroḍhi nəgaru bəhu bhāṛa."—*sohila*. 3 useful, in use. "nəru mərə nəru kami nə ave."—*g3d kabir*.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀ [kamini] *Skt* beautiful woman. 2 wife, consort. "təṭi kam kamini moh təṭe."—*var majh m 4*.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀਮੋਹਨਾ [kaminimohna] See ਅਚਕਤਾ.

ਕਾਮਿਲ [kamiḷ] See ਕਾਮਲ.

ਕਾਮੀ [kami] deficiency, shortage. "kāhu nanək nahi tṛiṇi kami."—*asa m 5*. 2 in work, on duty. "həri tṛis ki kami."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'The

Creator helps in his works. 3 desire. "tiagī sēgāl kami."—*sar m 5 pāṭal*. 4 *Skt* कामिन् having desire. 5 affected by sexual longing. "kucīl kəṭhor kəpəṭī kami."—*kan m 5*. 6 *A* 𑂔𑂱 armed warrior; warrior with armour on. "kami adī ucarkē aṛī pəd ēt su dehu."—*sənāma*. enemy of the armoured warrior, the gun. 7 *S* employee, official.

ਕਾਮੁ [kamu] See ਕਾਮ. "utəm kamu jāpie hāṛinamu."—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 sex, lust. "kamu krodhu əhākaru tājāe."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਾਮੁਕ [kamuk] See ਕਾਮਕ. 2 *n* male sparrow.

ਕਾਮੁਕੀ [kamuki] *Skt* कामुक. *adj* desirous. 2 *n* black female buck. "kāhū mīrēg hveke bhāli bhāt mohe. kāhū kamuki jāyō dhare rup sohe."—*VN*.

ਕਾਮੋਦਕੀ [kamodki] See ਕੋਮੋਦਕੀ.

ਕਾਮ੍ਯ [kamy] *Skt* *adj* who fulfils desire. 2 what is desired.

ਕਾਮ੍ਯ ਕਰਮ [kamy kəram] *n* something done for fulfilling desire.

ਕਾਯ [kay] *Skt* *n* body, physique. 2 principal amount, capital. 3 group, gathering.

ਕਾਯਥੀ [kayāu] body only. 2 in the body only. "kayāu deva kayāu devāl."—*dhāna pipa*.

ਕਾਯਸਥ [kayasth], ਕਾਯਥ [kayāth] See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕਾਯਦਾ [kayāda] See ਕਾਇਦਾ.

ਕਾਯਨ [kayān] *A* 𑂔𑂱 present, existent. 2 *T* 𑂔𑂱 spouse's brother, brother-in-law. 3 See ਕਾਇਨ.

ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [kayānat] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* plural of kayān, universe.

ਕਾਯਮ [kayām] See ਕਾਇਮ.

ਕਾਯਰ [kayār] See ਕਾਇਰ.

ਕਾਯਲ [kayāl] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* who utters; speaker. 2 he who agrees to. 3 kayāl has been used for vyākul. "bāhu kayāl mām cit hova."—*GPS*.

ਕਾਯਵ੍ਯੁਹ [kayvyuh] *n* an act in Yoga by which deeds of many births (lives) can be accomplished merely by imagining them, thus

saving one from rebirths. 2 having many forms through Yogic power.

ਕਾਯਾ [kaya] ਕਾਯਾਂ [kayā], ਕਾਯਾ [kāya] See ਕਾਯ. "kāya lahəṇī apu mād."—*vār bīha mardāna*. 'Body is clay for the distillery and pride is its wine.'

ਕਾਯਿਕ [kayīk] *Skt* *adj* pertaining to the body; corporal.

ਕਾਰ [kar] *n* work, action. *P* 𑂔𑂱 "jo tudhu bhavē sai bhāli kar."—*jāpu*. 2 *adj* doer, as in cəramkar (cobbler), suvəran̄kar (goldsmith), ਲੋਹਾਰ [lohar] (ironsmith) etc; in such cases it is suffixed to the base word. It is used in the same manner in Persian as in ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰ [minakar] (gold embroiderer) 3 *n* a deed worthdoing. "jīṭne jījēṭu prābhū kine tīṭne sīrī kar līkhavē."—*māla m 4*. 4 part of earnings used for religious purposes; 1/10th of income kept for noble deeds. "kar bheṭ gur ki sīkh lavəṭī."—*GPS*. 5 line. "deke cəuka kəḍhi kar."—*vār asa*. 6 per Tantar texts, a magical line drawn for protection. "cəugīrəd hāmāre ramkar dukh lāge nā bhāi."—*bīla m 5*. 7 soot. "tīn ēṭarī kar karīṭha."—*gāu m 4*. See ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ. 8 short for ਅਹੰਕਾਰ. "nā kam hē nā krodh hē nā lobh hē nā kar hē."—*əkāl*. 9 *A* 𑂔𑂱 depth of a river or a well; silt in a well or a tank. "khānte kar su vāḥīr nīkārhi"—*GPS*. 10 *P* 𑂔𑂱 war. "xəsəm ra cu koro kunəd vəkāt kar."—*jāfār*. 11 *T* 𑂔𑂱 ice. 12 *A* black colour.

ਕਾਰਸ [karəs] See ਕਾਲਸ. "je karəs ko lai vīsekhe."—*GPS*.

ਕਾਰਸਾਪਣ [karsapən] See ਕਾਰਖਾਪਣ.

ਕਾਰਕ [karāk] *Skt* *adj* doer. This word is particularly used as a suffix to other words, such as sukhkarāk, dukhkarāk. 2 *n* in grammar, declensions of a noun or a pronoun which denote (express) its relationship with the

¹Sage Atri writes that if the line is not drawn, the demons take away the essence of grains.

verb. They (cases) are of six types: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative. Except the 6th, all others are in order.¹

Example:

(a) karta: gurmukh sīgh path karda he. guru de sikh ne ardas kiti.

(b) karam: sikkh nū prasad chakara.

(c) karān: kalām nal līkho.

(d) sampādan: mere lai ghorā lrao.

(e) apadan: grāthi tō pothi le ao.

(f) sabbādh: babe kalu da putr jēgāt de udhar hit aia.

(g) locative: gurdvare vīcc kirtan hūda he.

ਕਾਰਕਦੀਪਕ [karakdīpāk] See ਦੀਪਕ (b).

ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ [kar kārīṭha] *n* black soot and hardness. ink and hardness. “mānmukh hīarā aṭi kārthor he, tīnī āṭarī kar kārīṭha.”—gāu m 4. 2 *adj* black; pitch-dark.

ਕਾਰਕੁਨ [karkun] *P* کارکن *n* servant, worker, manager.

ਕਾਰਕੁਨੀ [karkuni] *n* service. “hārī name ki hām kār sātīguru karkuni dāi.”—var vād m 4.

ਕਾਰਕ [karakh], ਕਾਰਖਾ [karkha] *n* soot; black ink.

ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ [karxana] *P* کارخانه *n* workshop; a place where work is done.

ਕਾਰਖਾਪਣ [karkhapān], ਕਾਰਖਿਕ [karakhik] *Skt* कार्षापण and कार्षिक *n* an old coin made of gold or silver (weighing 16 mashas, a masha being equivalent to 5 rattis). 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used karkhik for rupāya. “maktāb aī ek karkhik dīn kalu, kachuk mīṭhai bāt pāṭia līkhai he.”—NP.

ਕਾਰਗਰ [kargāh] *P* کارگاه *n* factory, workshop. 2 spinning shuttle. “kāhīṭ kārīr kargāh tori.”—asa. 3 weaver’s weaving comb.

ਕਾਰਗਰ [kargār] *P* کارگر *adj* useful. 2 effective.

ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ [karguzar] *P* کارگزار *adj* who does or

¹In the sixth declension, the inflection is relational. so it is not a case. See ਉਦਾਹਰਣ (f).

completes a job.

ਕਾਰਚੋਬੀ [karcobi] *P* کارچوبی *n* floral patterns embroidered with golden thread. “tīla karcobi lāge lal hira.”—sāloh.

ਕਾਰਜ [karāj] *Skt* कार्य *n* work. “karāj sāgie sadhe.”—sor m 5. 2 result; consequence.

ਕਾਰਜਸਿੱਧਿ [karājsiddhi] ਕਾਰਜਸੀਧ [karājsidh] *n* success, achievement. “nam hāmare karājsidh.”—gōd m 5.

ਕਾਰਜਾਰ [karzar] *P* کارزار *n* battle, war.

ਕਾਰਜੁ [karāju] See ਕਾਰਜ. “karāju tera hove pura.”—ram m 5.

ਕਾਰਣ [karāṇ] *Skt* *n* reason. “jīnī karāṇī guru vīsarīa.”—var vād m 3. 2 *adv* for. “roṭia karāṇī purāhī tal.”—var asa. 3 *n* mode of work; provisions. “karāṇ karte vāsī he.”—var majh m 2. “ape karta karāṇ kārāe.”—majh a m 3. Scholars have categorised modes into two types, first nimitt, that is, as a weaver of cloth, weaving frame, shuttle etc; the second is upadan, that is, material like thread of cloth, clay of pitcher.

ਕਾਰਣਸਰੀਰ [karāṇsarīr] *Skt* *n* state of the body’s transcendence, eternal bliss, when the senses lose their functions but only the ego stays to assert itself from which the soul gets a feeling of relief.

Vedantists regard ignorance as transcendence or bliss.

ਕਾਰਣਕਰਣ [karāṇkarāṇ], ਕਾਰਣਕਰਣੇਉ [karāṇkarāṇeū] See ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ. 2 doer of every thing. “karāṇkarāṇ karīm.”—ram m 5.

ਕਾਰਣਤਨ [karāṇtān] See ਕਾਰਣਸਰੀਰ.

ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ [karāṇmala] It is a mode of expression, a way of describing how action results from cause, and their interaction. As a mode it is also termed hetumala or “gūpha”.

Example:

“suṇia māṇia māṇī kita bhau āṭargāṭī tīrāṭh māṭī nau.”—jāpu.

'Hearing is a cause for agreeing, agreeing for engagement into thinking, thinking is a reason for assertion.'

"seva te mān nām hū, nām rīde vās nam. nam simar kar gyan hve, gyan mokṣ kodham."

ਕਾਰਣਿ [karəṇi] due to, because of. See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣਿਆਰੇ [karəṇiāre] *adj* warrior-like. See ਕਾਰ.

"uttthe karəṇiāre rakhās haṇḥarāi."—cōḍi 3.

2 those causing disturbance.

ਕਾਰਣੁ [karəṇu] See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣੇ [karṇe] *adv* due to.

ਕਾਰਣੇਯ [karṇey] *adj* worthy of getting done.

ਕਾਰਤਕ [kartak] See ਕਾਰਤਿਕ.

ਕਾਰਤਕਿਆਨੀ [kartakīānī] See ਕਾਰਤਿਕਿਆਨੀ.

ਕਾਰਤਕੇਯ [karatkey] See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ.

ਕਾਰਤਵੀਰਯ [karatviray] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕ [karatik] *Skt* ਕਾਰਤਿਕ *n* month of Kattak; full moon in the month of Kattak.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕਿਆਨੀ [kartakīānī] *n* wife of Kartikay; power of lord Kartik.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ [kartikey] *Skt* son of Shiv. See ਖਤਾਨਨ. It is written in Brahmvaiyarat that during sexual intercourse with Parvati, Shiv's semen fell on the earth, the earth put it in the fire, the fire deposited it in the bushes of the elephant-grass (reeds). From this was born his six headed son, whom the moon's wife breastfed. Thus he came to be known by this name. He was born to kill Tarkasur. He is warrior among gods. Kartikey has been called Tarkari as well.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯਪਿਤ [kartikeypit] Shiv.

ਕਾਰਤੂਸ [kartus] *F* cartouche, *1 Pg* ਕਾਰਟੂਸ. *E* cartridge. *n* pipe made of paper or metal which contains explosive powder and is fired from a gun.

ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] *P* *n* servant, worker. 2 *xa* wooden spade or implement for collecting garbage. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ

'French Generals brought this word to Punjab.'

ਕਾਰਨ [karən] See ਕਾਰਣ. "maia karən bidra becahu."—*prabha kabir*. 'sells education for money.'

2 mode of work. "karən bāpura kia karə jāu ram nā karə sāha."—*s kabir*. 'Man is just a tool for action, what can he do?'

ਕਾਰਨਕਰਨ [karənkərən] See ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ.

"karənkərən tū hā."—*asa m 5*.

ਕਾਰਨਿ [karəni] See ਕਾਰਣਿ.

ਕਾਰਨੇ [karne] See ਕਾਰਣੇ. "bālī bālī jāu rāmāia karne."—*dhāna ravidās*.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰ [karbar] *P* کاربار *n* business, exchange.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰੀ [karbari] *adj* worker, servant. 2 *n* manager, organiser.

ਕਾਰਮਣਾ [karməṇa] *v* agree to get some work done.

ਕਾਰਮਾ [karma] See ਕਾਲਿਮਾ. "karma hārən kaj sadhən karət tom."—*krisən*. "lēgyo nisesāhī karma tən ek."—*parās*. 'The moon has its black spot.'

ਕਾਰਮਾਦਿ [karmadi] short for karmuk; bow etc.

"karmadi krur kōc tuṭṭ hē."—*parās*.

ਕਾਰਮੁਕ [karmuk], ਕਾਰਮ [karmā] *Skt* कार्मुक *n* which is capable of killing an enemy; bow and arrow, especially one made of bamboo. "śri sātiguru kar karmuk thire dārici bic."—*GPS*. "bisikkh karmā kase."—*cōḍi 2*. 'pulled arrow in the bow.'

ਕਾਰਯ [karay] See ਕਾਰਜ.

ਕਾਰਵਾਈ [karəvāi] *P* کاروائی *n* effort, plan. 2 readiness for work.

ਕਾਰਵਾਂ [karvā], ਕਾਰਵਾਨ [karvan] *P* کاروان *n* group of travellers. *E* caravan.

ਕਾਰਵਿ [karvi] See ਕਾਰਵੀ. 2 blue lotus—the night queen.

ਕਾਰਵੀ [karvi] *adj* bitter. 2 *Skt* कारवी green gourd. 3 fennel. 4 *Skt* कर्क pitcher. "kāiā kaci karvi."—*s kabir*. See ਕਰੂਆ.

ਕਾਰਵੇਲ [karvel] See ਕਰੇਲਾ.

ਕਾਰਾ [kara] *n* disturbance. See ਕਾਰ. "kara karyo hāmḥū sāg bhara."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* black. "tisu

həlati pəlati mukh kara."—*suhi m 4. 3 Skt n* bondage, imprisonment. 4 pain, misery. "kara tujhe nə viapəi."—*bavən. 5* female messenger or go-between.

ਕਾਰਾਗਰ [karagər], ਕਾਰਾਗ੍ਰਿਹ [karagrīh] *Skt n* prison.

ਕਾਰਾਵਸ [karavas] *Skt n* imprisonment, living in confinement. 2 gaol, prison.

ਕਾਰਿ [kari] See ਕਾਰੀ. 2 *n* action, tradition, method. "jina kari nə ai."—*səva m 5. 3* effective, efficacious. "gur ki mətṛ jia ai kari."—*gəu ə m 1.*

ਕਾਰਿਕਾ [karika] *Skt n* couplet with a few words but suggesting profound meanings. 2 explanation of a mantar in verse. 3 wife of an actor in a play.

ਕਾਰਿਡਵ [karidəv] See ਕਾਰੰਡਵ.

ਕਾਰਿਦਾ [karida] *P ڪارڪ n* servant, official, employee.

ਕਾਰੀ [kari] *n* an act. "sətiguru phurmaia kari ehukərehu."—*var biha m 3. 2* treatment. "ved ki jaṇe kari?"—*maru m 1. "sətəhu iha* bətavəhu kari?"—*sor m 5. 3* goddess Kali. "səghar dəi rən kari."—*cədi 2. 4* Kali Nag which was taken out of river Jamuna by Krishan. "pran dəse jəb kari."—*kṛisən. 5* line. "kari kəḍhi kia thi?"—*var sri m 1. 6* adj black, pitch-dark. "kajərkoṭh məhi bhəi nə kari."—*asə m 5. 7 Skt* कारिन् *adj* doer. "kukrit pranasənkari."—*həjare 10. "ətəri səbəd rəvia* guṇkari."—*ram ə m 1. 8* doer of a deed; chief, head. "sətu sətokhu nəgər məhi kari."—*maru solhe m 1. 9 P ڪر effective, efficacious. 10* deep, profound. "tən srən jari bhəyo jəkhəm kari."—*səloh 11 A ڪر reader. 12* Koran's meticulous reader.

ਕਾਰੀਗਰ [karigər] *P ڪرڪ n* artisan; craftsman.

ਕਾਰੀਗਰੀ [karigəri] *P ڪرڪ n* artisanship, craftsmanship.

ਕਾਰੂ [karu] *Skt n* craftsman; manual worker.

2 See ਕਾਰ.

ਕਾਰੁਨਕ [karuny] *Skt* ڪارुण्य *n* gratefulness.

ਕਾਰੂ [karu], ਕਾਰੂੰ [karū] *A ڪور* Korah, son of Izhar of Israel who was a wealthy man in Egypt but was the head of misers. This has been described in Koran also. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 29, ayət 38 and surət 28 ayət 76-82. He was cousin of Moses. It is written in Talmud, the holy book of Jews, that the keys of Karu's treasure weighed 300 mule loads. Intoxicated by his wealth, he did not carry out the orders of Moses nor paid any religious offering. Due to a curse from Moses, Karu got buried under the earth, along with his treasures.¹

Bhai Santokh Singh and many other historians have wrongly described Karun as king of Rome.

"rum vəlati jəhā məhana.
patšah karū tih thana. ..
tin ko sukh dene ke heta.
pur prəvixə vedikulketā.
karū ker durəg jəhī bhari.
tis ke bəṭhe jai əgari."..

—*NP uttararədh ə 16.*

Nasihatnama (word of advice) has been written in the context of Karun.

"sun sri nanək gira ucari.
den nəsihət səbh sukh kari."

—*tiṛāg m 1*

¹Croesus, the king of Lidia (Asia minor), who ruled between 560- 546 BC is also known as Karu. He was a very rich man, and due to his influence many wise persons came to him, one of them being Solon, who was a great sage. Croesus asked him, "Who is happy in the world?" Solon replied, "He who spends his last days in happiness". When the emperor of Persia conquered and captured Croesus and he was going to be killed, he remembered the advice of Solon and thrice uttered his name. On being asked the reason, he narrated the whole story and the emperor of Persia set him free.

kiṭe neknamī jo devē khudaī.
jo diṣe zīmī pār so hosi fānaī..
cali gāj joṛe nā rākhiō iman.
dekho re karū! ju hote pāreṣan.”

—NP *uttararadh* a 16.

When Guru Nanak was travelling abroad, king Salim Khan I was on the throne.

ਕਾਰੂਰਾ [karura] *A* ੨੨੬ *n* bottle. 2 urine; so named because it is carried to the physician in a bottle.

ਕਾਰੇ [kare] in work. 2 black. “kare ubhe jāt.”—*s kabir*. ‘Thieves wearing black clothes got up.’ Wearing black clothes, a thief is not visible at night.

ਕਾਰੇ [kare] in work. 2 in service. “gurī karē laia.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕਾਰੋ [karo] *adj* black. 2 See ਕਾਰਾ.

ਕਾਰੋੜ [karor] relating to one crore (ten million) 2 belonging to Kotlehar. See ਕਾਈ ਧਾਰ. “su karor rayō.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਰੋੜ [karōḍ], ਕਾਰੋੜਵ [karōḍav] *Skt* कारण्डव *n* aquatic bird of the swan species; long-necked duck. “hās karōḍav min khag nana.”—*saloh*.

ਕਾਰੂ [karha] *n* ਕਾਰੂ decoction. 2 worry, mental tension (pain) “karha sādā rāhe mān mahī.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਲ [kal] *n* time. “hārī simrēt kaṭe so kal.”—*bīla m 5*. See ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਟ. 2 death. “kal ke phasī sākai sārū/sādhīa.”—*asa m 5*. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 starvation, famine. “kal gəvaia karte apī.”—*māla m 5*. 5 Shiv, the universal destroyer; he, who destroys the whole world. “kal kripalu hiye nā citaryo.”—*səveye 33*. 6 short for kalās; ink. “kal māṭī lagi.”—*sri beni*. 7 *adj* black, pitch-dark. “nīdāk ke mukh hoe kal.”—*bīla m 5*. 8 *n* time of birth; birth. “kal bīkal sabbadi bhāe nas.”—*bīla a m 1*. ‘The cycle of birth and death became irrelevant due to the Guru’s teachings. 9 tomorrow. “jo upjio

so binās he pəro aju ke kal.”—*s m 9*. day before or yesterday or after tomorrow, today or tomorrow or yesterday; sooner or later. 10 iron. 11 planet Saturn. 12 Shiv. 13 cuckoo. 14 grammatical tense: present—I study; past—I studied, future—I will study.

ਕਾਲੀਦੀ [kalīdī] See ਕਾਲਿੰਦੀ.

ਕਾਲਸ [kalās] *n* black colour, smut. 2 dirt; impurity. 3 blemish.

ਕਾਲਸੇਨ [kalsen], ਕਾਲਸੈਣ [kalsen] a Surajvanshi king. From the text of Vachitar Natak it appears that these kings were chiefs of Vedi, and Sodhi dynasties. “kalsen prithme bhāyo bhupa.... kalketu dusar bhua bhāyo. krurbāras tisar jag thāyo... kaldhvajcaturath nrīp sohe... kalketu aru kalray bhān. jin te bhāye putr ghar āngan.”—*VN a 2*.

ਕਾਲਕ [kalāk] *n* black soot, smut. “nen ki kalāk bicāl dekh.”—*cārītr 94*. 2 blemish, sin. 3 black spot; stain. 4 *adj* lord of time (death).

ਕਾਲਕਵਰ [kalkavar], ਕਾਲਕਵਲ [kalkaval] Universal Time that subsumes all micro times. See ਕਵਲ.

ਕਾਲਕਾ [kalka] See ਕਾਲਿਕਾ. 2 ink.

ਕਾਲਕਾਕਾਲ [kalkakal], ਕਾਲਕਾਲ [kalkal] death of all (supreme destroyer) “kal ka kal nīrājenu jəcna.”—*səveye m 4* ke. “nāmo kal kale.”—*japu*.

ਕਾਲਕੂਟ [kalkuṭ], ਕਾਲਕੂਤ [kalkut] See ਹੇਮਕੂਟ. 2 one that incinerates even death; poison, because it is a symbol of death.

ਕਾਲਕੇਤੁ [kalketu] See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕਾਲਕੰਨਿਆ [kalkānīa], ਕਾਲਕੰਨਾ [kalkānīa] *n* Jara, daughter of the god of death; old age. “māha sūdri kara kalkānīa graste.”—*sāhas m 5*. 2 See ਵਿਖੰਨਾ.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ [kalkripān] *n* one whose sword spells death; the supreme destroyer. “kalkripān! bina binti nā tū tum ko prābhū nek rījhehō.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kalkriya] *n* wheel of time, time’s

movement. "kalkriya esi tēb bhāi."—VN.

कालवेध [kalksep] *Skt* *n* passing time, spending time; letting moments trickle.

कालख [kaləkh] See **कालस**. "namhin kaləkh mukhi mara."—asa *m* 4. "kaləkh dag ləgar."—səveye *m* 3. 2 stigma.

कालज्ञ [kaləgy] *n* astrologer, who knows about time. 2 wise man who grasps the challenge posed by time. 3 cock, rooster.

कालग्रस [kalgrəs], **कालग्रसत** [kalgrəsət] *adj* in the grip of time/death. 2 swallowed by time. (death) "kalgrəs səsar."—sar *m* 5. "kalgrəsət sabh lok siāne uḥi pēḍi pe cāle nīrasa."—sor kabir. 3 entangled in the confusion of good and bad times.

कालज [kaləj] *n* Yudhishtar—the eldest among the Pandav brothers. Being the son of the god of death, he gets this name. "kaləj dhərməḥ śalyaripu."—sənama. See **कालिन**. *Pa* black wild cock.

कालजमन [kaljəmən], **कालजमुन** [kaljəmun], **कालजमन** [kaljəmān] *Skt* son of the sage Gargay, from the womb of Gopali, the fairy. He was a dark-coloured Greek king¹ and was fast friend of Jarasandh. To help Jarasandh, Kalyaman invaded Mathura to kill Krishan, but the latter fled before him. Kalyaman chased him for a long distance. Krishan got into a caye in which the royal sage Muchkund was asleep. Krishan put his cloak on him and hid himself. Thinking him to be Krishan, Kalyaman kicked Muchkund. On this, Muchkund's eyes opened and Kalyaman was reduced to ashes. See **मुचकुंद**. "jərasədhri kaljəmun sēghare."—gəu ə *m* 1. "jəg dərayəd kaljəmān."—krīsan.

कालजाल [kaljal] *n* noose of time (death) "kaljal jəm johi nə sake."—vəḍ chāt *m* 3.

कालजराही [kaljəraḥi] See **बेहरी**.

¹Doctor Spooner writes of him as a king of Persia.

कालत्र [kalətr] See **कलत्र**. "sut pito sēgəl kalətr mata."—sri *m* 1.

कालत्रेदसी [kaltredāsi] See **त्रिकालत्रेदसी**. "krīpa sīdhu kaltredāsi."—həjare 10.

कालदाज [kaldaḥa] death's jaw, See **जमदाज** and **बनेटी**.

कालदेत [kaldeṭ] death in a demon's guise. "kaldeṭ sēghare jəmpuri gae."—bəṣət *m* 4.

कालधुन [kalduḥi], **कालधुन** [kalduḥi] See **कालधुन**.

कालनि [kaləni] *adj* which causes death. "jəg-upjəvəni paləni kaləni."—NP.

कालनुजा [kalnuja] younger sister of Kal, Yamuna.—sənama.

कालनेमि [kalnemī], **कालनेमु** [kalnemu] maternal uncle of Ravan who wanted to stop Hanuman from bringing the reviving herb. Hanuman killed him. 2 a demon who was son of Hirnaykashipu. He had one hundred hands and as many faces (heads). He captured heaven and expelled gods. He was killed by Vishnu, later reborn as Kans. "rəkətbij kalnemu bīdare."—gəu ə *m* 1.

कालपाट [kalpai] with the passage of time. 2 by the divine dictum; per the Creator's order. "kal pai brəhma bəpu dhəra."—cəpai.

कालपिता [kalpita] the sun, father of the god of death.—sənama.

कालपी [kalpi] a major town of a tehsil of district Jalaun in U.P. Its crystallised sugar has been rated very high by the ancient poets. "səhri kalpi mahi bəṣət te."—cəritr 3. "maya yəhri kalpi ki mīṣri ko kuja."—devīdas.

कालपुरख [kalpurəkh] *n* messenger of the god of death. "kalpurəkh ka mərde man."—bher kabir. 2 short for əkalpurəkh; god. "kalpurəkh ki kəri bəḍai."—parəs.

कालपुत्र [kalprəmaṇ] measure of time, thus described in Vishnupuran.

The time taken to utter a monosyllable is *nīmeṣ*; it is one wink of the eye.

- 15 nīmeṣas make one kaṣṭha.
 30 kaṣṭhas make one kāla.
 20 kālas make one muhurāt.
 60 muhurāts make one day and night.
 15 days and nights make one pakṣ or moon's phase.
 2 pakṣas make one month.
 2 months make one rītu.
 6 months make one āyān.
 2 āyāns make one year.

Amarkosh writes:

- 18 nīmeṣas make one kaṣṭha.
 30 kaṣṭhas make one kāla.
 30 kālas make one kṣaṇ.
 12 kṣaṇs make one muhurāt.
 30 muhurāts make one day and night (ahoratr)'.
 15 ahoratrs make one pakṣ.
 2 pakṣas make one month.
 2 months make one rītu (season).
 3 rītus make one āyān.
 2 āyāns make one year.

According to Jyotish Prabhakar:

- 15 nīmeṣas make one visa.
 15 visas make one cāsa.
 3 cāsas make one pāl.
 60 pāls make one ghāri.
 8 ghāris make one pehār.
 8 pehārs or 60 ghāri make one day and night.

Now a days, time is divided like this :

- 60 seconds make one minute.
 60 minutes make one hour.
 3 hours make one pehār (watch).
 8 pehārs (24 hours) make one day and

¹Hindus and Sikhs consider day and night as time between

one sunrise and the next. Muslims take them as extending from one evening to the next evening, whereas the Christians imagine them from one mid night to the next mid night.

night.² See कल्प and जुग.

कालदास [kalphas] noose of death. "kalphas jāb gār mē meli."—*maru m 9*.

कालब [kalāb] A کلب *n* mould. 2 body, physique, mortal frame.

कालबिकाल [kalbīkal] birth and death. See काल 8 and बिकाल.

कालबुद [kalbud], कालबुत [kalbut] P کلب *n* mould, frame, figure. "kalbut ki hāstāni mān bāura re."—*gāu kabir*. For trapping an elephant the figure of a female elephant is made and installed in a deep pit covered with grass. On seeing it, the male elephant is attracted towards it and falls into the pit. 2 body.

कालभास [kalbhas] Skt कलज्भास *n* light before sunrise. "kī khā kalbhasā."—*datt*. 'Datt is resplendent like the morning light.'

कालमाही [kalmaki], कालमाही [kalmakhi], कालमाहा [kalmacha], कालमाही [kalmachi] adj resident of Kālmās. "kalmakhi chubhe chātrādhari."

²The present day scholars thus formulate day, night and year. The earth rotates round its axis and also revolves round the sun. The time taken by it to complete one rotation about its axis is called day and night. Thus time is divided into 24 hours and each hour into sixty minutes and each minute is further divided into as many seconds.

Earth completes one revolution around the sun exactly in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. So the full year should be of this much duration. But this being an incomplete number, a year is taken to be of 365 days and every 4th year is thought to have 366 days. The excess in minutes and seconds can thus be accounted for.

At no place is there the same time all over the world. When there is day in countries of the east, there is night in those of the west. Similarly, when there is day in the western countries, it is night in their eastern counterparts. In the polar regions of north and south, day and night last for many months, the reason being that at these places, the sun shines for a longer period and at other times it remains set for as much duration.

—*kalki*. See कलमाक.

कालमुखा [kalmukha] *adj* whose face has been blackened with soot. “təu kalmukha uṭhi jahi.”—*sar m 5*.

कालजमन [kalyaman], **कालजवन** [kalyavan] See कालजमन.

कालर [kalər] See कलर. “kalər bhit gīrie.”—*bila m 5*. 2 nitre, which is drawn from the saline land. “kalər ladəsi sər lāghnəu, labh nə pūji sath.”—*var maru / m 1*. ‘Nitre dissolves in water.’

कालराष्टि [kalrar] See कालसैट.

कालरात्रि [kalratrī] *Skt n* night of death. 2 dark night. 3 calamitous night. 4 night of lighted lamps (Diwali) Kattak Badi 30. 5 Kali goddess; Kalika.

कालराज [kalraj] See कालसैट.

कालरि [kalərī] in saline land. “kalərī bijəsi durmatr esi.”—*məla ə m 1*. ‘Seed does not sprout in saline land.’ Sowing seed there means putting charity in an undeserving box.

कालरा [kalra], **कालजी** [kalji] *adj* black, dark, pitch-dark.

काला [kala] *adj* dark, black. 2 blemished, accused. 3 *n* thief, who puts on black clothes at night. “kalā kale vān.”—*var suhi m 1*. 4 See कलरसै. 5 a person from the hills who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, and turned very pious. 6 *Dg* lunatic, obstinate.

काला हरण [kala harəṇ] licentious young man. “tu suṇi hənna kalā! ki vaṇe rata?”—*asa chāt m 1*.

काला खान [kala xan] ruler of Peshawar who, on the orders of emperor Shah Jahan, went to capture the sixth Guru and met with his death at the hands of the latter. See उरिगोविंद सतिगुरु. 2 a Pathan, heading one hundred and twenty five soldiers who, during the battle of Bhangani, did not want to desert the tenth Guru as did his disloyal companions. See भुपुस्य.

कालागर [kalagar] *Dg n* opium, black poison.

कालांतर [kalātar] *Skt n* some other time. 2 time

preceding after birth. 3 *adj* which happens at other time.

कालानुजायीस असत्र [kalanujais əstr] Yamuna, the younger sister of Kal (god of death), her master Varun, and his weapon, the noose.

कालपाटी [kalapaṭi] the sea whose water looks black. The sea near Andaman and Nicobar islands looks very dark, hence the name. 2 Indian criminals, who, when sentenced to exile from their native country, were sent to these islands. For this reason, exile is also called Kalapani.

कालाबाग [kalabag] *n* a small cantonment in district Hazara, situated on the road between Ehtabad and Murri. 2 a town in Isakhel tehsil of district Mianwali, situated on the right bank of river Sindh. Large quantity of yellow alum is extracted at this place, for use in many medicines.

कालायुध [kalayudh] sword, the weapon of the god of death (double edged sword) “kərikərātək kəstripu kalayudh kərvar; kəracol kīrpan ke lijhəu nam sudhar.”—*sənama*. 2 weapon of Yam (death), noose.—*sənama*.

काललेख [kalalekh] vilifying writing; a writing in which the blame is put on others. “je təkəl lətiph kale līkh nə lekh.”—*s fərid*. ‘Don’t write against others, when you, yourself overflow with vices.’ 2 evil deeds which may bring bad luck.

कालि [kalī] because of death. “səbh badhi jəm kalī.”—*vəḍ chāt m 3*. “jəb ləgu kalī grəsi nəhi kaṭa.”—*bher kəbir*.

कालिक [kalik] *n* dark colour, soot, black ink.

2 *Skt adj* temporal, related to time. See कालीन 2.

कालिका [kalika] *Skt n* black colour, soot. 2 dark-coloured goddess; goddess Kali. 3 dark clouds full of rain. 4 a small song bird. 5 power of the god of death to destroy the whole world; power to destroy.

कालिख [kalikh] *n* soot, black ink. 2 black spot, blemish.

कालिज [kalɪj] *E* College. *n* institute of higher learning (education).

कालिजर [kalɪjər] See कलिंजर and कालिजर.

कालिद्र [kalɪdr], कालिद्रि [kalɪdri] See कलद्र.

कालिंद [kalɪnd] *adj* related to the Kalind mountain.

कालिदास [kalɪdas] the great Sanskrit poet who was born at Singigoda Panchthupi in district Murshidabad in Bengal region. It is difficult to ascertain his time; many scholars have described him as having been born in the 5th century AD or as some believe his birth, even before that. Poetry of Kalidas is very captivating. It is not wrong to call him the greatest poet of India. Shakuntla, Kumarsambhav, Naloday, Malvikaganimitar, Raghuvansh, Meghdut, Vikrammovarshiya are his celebrated compositions. Those who have read these can appreciate the exceptional brilliance of his mind. In Dasam Granth, Kalidas has been described as the incarnation of Brahma. "ih brāhm vednɪdhan dəs-əst sastre prəman. kər kalɪdasəvtar. rəghukavy kin sudhar."—*brāhm*. 2 There have been several other Sanskrit poets too with this name.

कालिंदी [kalɪndi], कालिंदुका [kalɪndrəka], कालिंद्री [kalɪndri] river Yamuna (Jamna) starting from the Kalind mountain. 2 daughter of Kalind (the sun). In ancient writings (Purans) Jamuna has been shown as the sun's daughter. "kalɪndri tət kərə vɪlasa."—*VN*. "kalɪndri tət sətɪguru bəthe sərəb sunaɪ."—*NP*.

कालिंद्री अनुज तनुज [kalɪndri ənuj tənuj] Dharamraj (god of death), younger brother of Yamuna, his son Yudhishtar. —*sənama*.

कालिब [kalɪb] See कालब.

कालिमा [kalɪma] कालिमन् *n* darkness, black ink dark colour, soot. 2 hair dye.

"gəi ve tərən əb tərūni nə neh kərə
tərni bətərni ɔtərni əgəm gən,
rəhi he nə baki əb nəjər jubaki bāki.

rəsɪksəbha me bəth rəsna to cahē mən.

bite dɪn ji ke əb əvədɦɪ nəjike rəhi

ujre bhəye hē kes ujre biša ke bhən

kal ki bəli pə mukɦkāj ki kəli pə

səsɪəʃuəvli pə əb lipe kalɪma ko kən?"

3 black spot, blemish.

काली [kali] *n* black goddess, Kalika. "cādi dəyo vɪdar, sron pan kali kəryo."—*cādi* 1. 2 a river rising from the Himalayan mountain. 3 name of a cannon of the tenth Guru. 4 a serpent which was taken out of Jamuna river by Krishan; Kaliy. "kali nəthɪ kɪa vəda bhəɪa."—*asa* *m* 1. 5 tomorrow. "mət janəhu ajkɪ kali."—*dhəna* *m* 4. 6 *adj* black, with black spot. "kali koɪl tu kɪt gunɪ kali."—*suhi fərid*. 7 blemished, polluted. "kali hoia dehuri."—*səva* *m* 1. "cəhu jugi kalɪ kali kādhi."—*var sor* *m* 3. 8 short for कालीन [kalin] like sāmkali instead of sāmkalin. See कालीन 2. 9 *Dg* opium, cannabis. 10 age when the hair is black (young age) "kali jinhi nə ravɪa dhəuli ravə koɪ."—*s fərid*.

कालीआ [kalɪa] *adj* killer, murderer. "sāt kalɪa dhərətɪ bɪdarəu."—*gɔd* *m* 5. 'I destroy the saint's killer from this earth.'

कालीचा [kalɪca] See गलीचा.

काली दर [kali dər] spot in the Jamuna where Krishan tamed the black serpent.

कालिदास [kalɪdas] See कालिदास.

कालिधार [kalɪdhar] deep current; pure and deep water that looks dark. "buɖe kalɪdhar."—*s kəbir*.

कालीन [kalin] *T* کالیٹ *n* carpet, soft bedding of cotton. 2 *Skt* कालीन *adj* temporal as sāmkalin¹ (contemporary).

कालीनधीआ [kalinəthɪa], कालीनग [kalinag], कालीनध [kalinath] Krishan, the nose-chainer of Kalia,

¹Per Sanskrit rules, this is a wrong term; grammatically its correct version should be sāmkalɪk, but carried away by tradition, scholars keep using it wrongly.

the black serpent; a huge serpent residing in Yamuna whom Krishan chained by the nose. See ਕਾਲੀ- 4.

ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼ [kalipōṣ] *adj* wearer of black robes. 2 *n* an order of ascetics who wear black robes (as a sign of eternal mourning). “kalipōṣ kālēdra.”—BG.

ਕਾਲੂ [kalu] See ਕਾਲ. “kalu nā cāpe hāriḡuṅ gaṛ.”—oṣkar. 2 See ਕਾਲੂ. 3 yesterday; the day that has passed. “chīnu chīnu kārī gaṛo kalu tēse jatū aju hē.—jeja m 9.

ਕਾਲੁਖ [kalukh] See ਕਲੁਖ, ਕਾਲਸ and ਖਨਿ.

ਕਾਲੂ [kalu] See ਕਾਲੂ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who served him at Kartarpur. 3 a resident of Sultanpur of Bamni subcaste who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a load carrier (bearer) who was a ਪੀਰ [pir] of water carriers (jhīur). His headquarters is at Pachnangal (district Hoshiarpur) where water carriers come to worship him from far off places. The congregation is held on the Baisakhi day. 5 See ਕਾਲੂਨਾਥ.

ਕਾਲੁਖਤ [kalukhāt], **ਕਾਲੁਖੀ** [kalukhi] *adj* with a black spot; culprit, marked by a blemish. “kalukhāt moh ēdhīar.”—asa chāt m 4. “jīu kajēr bhārī mādīr rakhīo, jo pēse kalukhi re.”—dev m 5.

ਕਾਲੁਚੰਦ [kalucād] This is another name of Baba Kalu. See ਕਾਲੂ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਕਾਲੁਚੰਦ ਕੇ ਦੁਲਾਰੇ [kalucād ke dulare] the darling son of Kalu—Guru Nanak.

“gōriye āhir raīḡujār luhār nau
kūjre kēhār jahī phutē āk bhal ke,
bañīe lābañe dhobi dhivār kāsere kachi
dhanāk tēboli koli teli mādcal ke,
baḡhi bhāḡhīare bari dhunīe mālāh mali
koṭī jhōḍ jhivār kulal c kālāl ke,
kesārī nīhal kalucād ke dulare bīna
tare kōn sare nic bic kālukāl ke.
kayēth sunār suji khātī bēriyare brīd

chipe rāḡrez je nhāveya paptāl ke,
pāṭve pāṭoli kori kunbī mādārī brīd
nrīttāk mālech pūj khātē jiv palke,
cuhre cāmār curhēr c khāṭik dūm
dūmre hālalkhor bhīl buḍhe balke,
kesārīnīhal kalucād ke dulare bīna
tare kōn sare nic bic kālukāl ke.

ਕਾਲੂਨਾਥ [kalunath] an ascetic of village Nathana in Ferozepur, who on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, got worthy of salvation. This place is popular in the Malwa region. See ਨਿਥਾਨਾ. 2 See ਕਾਲੂ 4.

ਕਾਲੂਬ [kalub] *P* کالوب *n* body. 2 *A* کلوب. plural is kālāb (heart). 3 *A* کلوب turncoat; he who is not firm on what he says. “kalubī ākāl mānī gor nā mānī.”—var mālā m 1. ‘A person does not bother to remember the cremation ground’, e.g. has forgotten his death.

ਕਾਲੂ ਬਾਬਾ [kalu baba] born in year 1497 Sammat from the womb of mother Banarasi in the family of Bedi (Vedi) Shivnarayan (alias Shivram) and died in Sammat 1579. He was father of Guru Nanak, the universal teacher. Bhai Santokh Singh has described Talwandi as the place of his death. See ਨਾਨਕ ਪੁਕਾਸ ਉੱਤਰਾਧ 6 page 57.

ਕਾਲੂਬਿ ਅਕਲ [kalubī ākāl] who has frivolous mind; having perverse mind. See ਕਾਲੂਬ 3.

ਕਾਲੇਸੰਭਾ [kalesāṅgā] Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Nand Chand, a resident of Daroli, who managed Guru Gobind Singh’s finances, sneaked away from Anandpur after stealing the sacred book of the Udasi saints. Then he came and stayed with Dhirmal, who took him for a spy of the Guru. He got him killed and his dead body was cremated at Kale Sanga. “kale sāṅgā phukyo jāī. mrīttāk bhāyo īm dhārām gāvai.”—GPS. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

¹In history he has been variously described as Kalyan Rai, Kalu Chand and Kalu Rai as well.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾ [kalekha] *n* black colour; soot. "tāke mukhī lage kalekha."—*sar m 5*.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾਨ [kalexan] See ਕਾਲਾਖਾਨ.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾ [kalekhā] blackness, soot. See ਕਾਲੇਖਾ. "ṭṛlak kəḥe ṭsnan kəṛi ṭtəri kalekhā."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕਾਲੋਸੀ [kalosi] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Kakka subcaste. He was a great warrior. The Guru bestowed upon him the honour of being a warrior and learned man (noble man), hence deserving of salvation.

ਕਾਲੰਕ [kalāṅk] See ਕਲੰਕ. 2 *adj* with a black spot; blemished. "jəmpurī bādhīkhare kalāṅk."—*prabha a m 5*.

ਕਾਲੰਗ [kalāṅg], ਕਾਲੰਗਾ [kalāṅga] *n* blemish. "ta kəu kəchu nahi kalāṅga."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *adj* connected with the territory of Kaling. 3 See ਕਲੰਗਾ.

ਕਾਲੰਜਰ [kalājār] a mount of Bundelkhand on which is situated the temple of Neelkanth Mahadev. At its foothills is the city of Kalinjar. Mahmud Gazanavi attacked this temple in the year 1022 AD. See ਕਲਿੰਜਰ.

ਕਾਲ੍ਹ [kalh] *Skt* ਕਲ੍ਹ *n* yesterday. 2 tomorrow.

ਕਾਵ [kav] See ਕਾਵਯ. 2 *n* crow. "piche pətālī sādīhu kav."—*var majh m 1*.

ਕਾਵਣੀ [kavṇī] *n* female crow.

ਕਾਵਰ [kavər], ਕਾਵਰ [kāvər] *Skt* ਕ-ਭਰ a flexible rod of bamboo etc on each side of which are slung pans like a weighing balance, and used for carrying water or other articles. "khir khāḍ pārsad kərae. bəhut sukavər sāṅ cālae."—*GV 6*.

ਕਾਵਰੂ [kavru] See ਕਾਮਰੂਪ.

ਕਾਵਰੂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kavru kumārī] daughter of Kamrup; goddess Kamakhya. "kavru 'kumare ādhāmudhare."—*ākal*.

ਕਾਵਾਂ [kavā] See ਕਮਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2.

ਕਾਵੇਰੀ [kaverī] a famous river of south India which originates in the western ghats and falls into the Bay of Bengal. According to Sikand

Puran, she was the daughter of sage Kaver, which flows as a river. It is called Ardhganga. 2 prostitute. 3 turmeric.

ਕਾਵਯ [kavy] *n* a poetic composition. 2 aesthetically—pleasing sentence.¹ Scholars have divided poetry into two types: gady (prose) and pādy (verse), holding that if this prose or verse is not aesthetic and does not cast a spell, it is not kavay. Those proficient in prose and verse have described its two more types e.g. śṛavy and drīṣy. e.g. one pleasing to the ear is śṛavy and the one pleasing to the eye is drīṣy i.e. stage play. 3 Shukar, who is proficient in poetry. 4 See ਰੋਲਾ.

ਕਾਵਯਗੁਣ [kavyagun] madhury (sweetness or charm), oj (brilliance) and prasād (offering). For generating these three qualities in poetry, there are three techniques, namely, sweetness, manliness and maturity.

ਕਾਵਯਦੋਸ਼ [kavydoṣ] Poets should always avoid faults described in literary treatises so that their poetry does not get spoilt or corrupted. Though there is a need for a separate book to interpret this subject yet for the benefit of the readers, we illustrate in brief a few faults:

1 śabād-hin is to distort the true form of the verse in order to maintain the flow of its rhyme.

"kanak ɔ manak pun loṣṭā janiye...
kai jugg jāne kələppā vītayo."

—*GV 10*.

"śri nanak āḡad āmər, ramdas āṛjən."

—*GPS*.

"sur sāt kupe nāhī pes jāe. ..
nəkhətt guru rəvī ləkkh ləṭe. ..
tā mādḥ ek sudhasər sēhər,
lēhərdar āpar hāmesē.—*PP*

¹"śabād āṛəṭh ṣubḥ vyāḡ vər salākṛit guṇrūp,
bhavadīk rəs rīṭi yut 'kavay' ukat kəvrbhup."

—*bava ramdas*.

Likewise many poets have written sūder as sūdr, sērāv as srāv, topkhana as tupkhana, dhobi as dhubi, bābār as bābbār, prātap as pātap, nāgār as nāgr etc so as to render the verse defective. Words in a couplet should be arranged in a manner as if a narrative poem were being written. Excellent poets are those who without deforming the words maintain the flow of the rhyme in a couplet.

2 kārāṅkaṭu is to use words and sentences which sound discordant to the ears e.g.

“bhār ke dhīdd dākaraṇ lehi”.

3 asāmārath is to use words which may suggest derogatory or impolite meaning.

“ras maddh mohān ju tīā sō khelhī”

It can be read like this also:

“ras maddh mohān jutīā sō khelhī”.

4 nīrārthak are meaningless words used only to complete a metre.

“puri uri rās bhāri kārī kārī sāg.”

5 āṣlīl is the use of obscene words:

“ap sō mīlap kaho kese hoy māharaj,
cobdar cutia nā jandet bhitrē.”

—bhāgvant kavī.

6 kālīṣṭ, or difficult couplets are like a puzzle and not easy to understand.

“nīs-ārī nīrāk ghānāsut hārkhyo.”

7 pāgu or yātrībhāg is to use more or fewer characters or matras before a pause in the metre, or to distort harmony by employing forbidden gāṇ (foot) like jāgāṇ in a couplet.

8 punāruktī is the repetition of the same word in the same sense.

“jā nār ko nāhī gāyan he, so nār pāsū sāman.”

9 ādh is to use words against norms or conventions e.g.

“nāsīka kāmāl jesi nēn hē nāgare se.”

10 bādhir is to join antonyms e.g.

“jaya sō mīl tat bākhani.”²

11 mīrītak is to use such words as carry no significance other than of rhyme and alliteration.

“anān manān sohto tanān bhanān jan.”

12 āparth is to create a composition that does not carry any marvellous meaning.

“jāl bāse ghān gāgān te sur hārē ādhar...
netrān se jān pekhte sunāt kan se bat.”

13 nāgān is poetry without metaphorical brilliance.

14 rāsvaruddh is to write by joining opposed sentiments e.g. to combine the gorgeous and the heroic with the ludicrous and the terrible.

15 deṣvaruddh is a description going against the land to which it pertains.

“gīrīsīrīgān pār kāmālān śobha,
māruthāl rajhās mān lobha.”

16 kālvaruddh is an anachronism.

“hīmrītū mēphulē kāmāl kōkīldhunī cāhūr”.

Bhai Santokh Singh has, in all humility, in the third chapter of Nanak Prakash, thus described poetic defects.

“ādh ju bādhir pāgu nāgān mīrītak, punāruktī
āparāth kī sāmājh nā avāi,

ver deṣ kāl gān āgān nāvō hī rās

vīvīdhalākār hū kō bhēd nāhī pavāi,
kōu gun hē nā mō bhānāt maddh jānō mān

gunān hasyog ātpāṭī javāi,
ek gun yamē so vīdīt śrut sāt sunō !

sātīguru kīrātī so nīrmāl bhavāi.

ਕਾਵਯਲਿੰਗ (kavaylīg) This is to underline the meaning with a logical example or application.

“ārāth sāmārāth yuktī kār hoy,
kavylīg kō lēcchān soy.”—garābgājānī.

Example:

“thapīā nā jāī kīā nā hōī
apē apī nīrājān sōī.”—jāpu.

²ਜਯਾ (jaya) means mother or consort and ਤਾਤ (tat) stands for father or son.

¹Lotus blossomed on seeing the sun.

To underline the truth that the divine can neither be created nor changed, there is in the second line the contention that He Himself is everything.

“sri guru pəg surtəru sərəs
hē səb māgəl khaṇi,
darīd viḡhən nā vyapāi
bəsəhī rīde gətīdan.”—NP.

“səṭi guru parəs parəs kē
kēcən kərə mənur māliṇa.”—BG.
guru mīl pəṭyo jənəm məm
śəkəṭi kiṭ jīm bhrīg.”

—*ālākar sagar sudha*.

ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥਪੱਤਿ [kavyarthapattī] type of poetic expression in which appear non-stated meanings, e.g. if so and so happens then this is in no way impossible, or whosoever has done that, for him how can this be impossible?

Example:

“kavla cārən sārən hē jāke,
kəhu jən, ka nahi ghārī tāke?”—*gəu kəbir*.
ajaməlu pīgla lubhətu
kūcəru gəe hārī kē pas
ese durməṭi nīstəre
tu kiū nā tərəhī rəvidas?”—*keda*.
“mrīg min bhrīg pətāg kūcər ek dokh binas.
pēc dokh əsadh ja məhī taki ketək as.”

—*asa rəvidas*.

“bəpure kəhā pəhāriye ayəs nəhī manē?
tīn lok pər hukəm təv nəhī pherən ṭhanē.”
—GPS.

“əcər cərə cər əcər bhəe jəb
kya gənti nər bəpurən ki təb.”—GPS.
“jo pahən le ɔr dūbāte,
tūmre vəcənən te su tərāte,
ih sagər kəya tərən duhela?
tārəhū bhəvjəl bhurī suhela.”—NP.

“kərəv pādəv həṭh kər nīstṭhur
səghər kər vīnse bəlrās,
īm bəḍīan ki dāṣa bhəi jəb

əlpən ki gīnti kəhu kas?”—GPS.

ਕੜਾ [kaṛa], ਕੜਾ [kaṛha] *n* decoction; extract prepared after boiling.¹ 2 worry; anxiety. “tā bhəu keha kaṛa?”—*majh m* 5. “kaṛa choḍī əcīt hām sote.”—*bher m* 1. “tīsu ki kaṛīa?”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਕਿ [ki] *adj* how much, how. 2 *part* a word meant to link parts of a sentence so as to make the context clear. “us ne akhīa ki mē ih kām ap hi kər ləvāga.” 3 *or*. “sadhū mīl sīdhī paie ki ihu jog ki bhog.”—*gəu kəbir*. “ghəṭ məhī jīu ki piu.”—*s kəbir*. 4 question marker; what. “jīsu ətəri lobhu ki kərəm kəmave?”—*sor ə m* 1. “suru ki sən mukh rən te dərpe?”—*gəu kəbir*. 5 *pron* whom. “binu gursəbde jənəm ki lekḥəhī?”—*asa m* 1. ‘is in no reckoning?’

ਕਿੰ [kī] *Skt* किम् *part* what. “joge nā kī jəge nā kī?”—*gujjedev*. “kī kəri bīkar?”—*sar pəṭal m* 5.

ਕਿਉ [kiu], ਕਿਉਕਰ [kiukər], ਕਿਉਕੇ [kiuke] *adv* how. “kiu vərni kīv jana?”—*jəpu*. “kiukəri ihu mənū marie.”—*var ram* 1 *m* 3. “nīksio kiuke jai?”—*s kəbir*. 2 *for* what (why). “səmjəṭ nəhī kīu gəvar.”—*jeja m* 9.

ਕਿਉਰ [kiur] See ਕੇਊਰ.

ਕਿਓ [kio] See ਕਿਉ.

ਕਿਅ [kiə] *did*.

ਕਿਆਹੁ [kiəhu] *adv* how. 2 *of*. “mansa kiəhu dībaṇəhu koi nəsī bhəji nīkle.”—*var vəd m* 4. ‘from the gathering of men’. 3 *from*.

ਕਿਆ [kia] *did* (favour) “mən mukh luṇ hərəm kia nā jaṇīa.”—*var majh m* 1. 2 *of*. “tīs kia guṇa ka ət nā paia.”—*ram ə m* 3. 3 *adv* somehow. “ətul nā jai kia mīna.”—*maru solhe*

¹According to Ayurveda (Indian system of medicine) four tolas of medicine should be boiled in 64 tolas of water. After evaporation, when water is reduced to 16 tolas, it should be taken off the fire. Likewise, the quantity can be increased or decreased.

m 5. 'The immeasurable Creator can not be measured by any means.' 4 *pron* what. "kia sev kāmavau kia kəhī rijhavau?"—*suhi* m 5. 5 *part* interrogative.

ਕਿਆਸ [kias] See ਕਯਾਸ.

ਕਿਆਕਰਿ [kiakəri] *adv* because, how. "kiakəri kəhīajai?"—*asa* m 3.

ਕਿਆਨੀ [kiani] *P* كيانى *adj* who is related to the Kay [kəy] dynasty of Iran as "kəmane kəyani".

ਕਿਆਮ [kiam] See ਕਯਾਮ.

ਕਿਆਮਤ [kiamət], ਕਿਆਮਤ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ [kiamət da dīn] See ਕਯਾਮਤ.

ਕਿਆਰ [kīar] ਕਿਆਰਾ [kīara] *Skt* केदार *n* garden, field, raised boundary of a field to store water, cut with a spade to allow the flow of water while irrigating. "mənū tənū nirmal kərət kīaro, həri sīcē sudha sējori."—*jet* m 5. 2 See ਕਿਆਰਾ 3.

ਕਿਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [kīara sahib] in Nankiana (Nankana) Sahib, the place where Guru Nanak revived the field laid waste by the cattle. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਕਿਆਰਾ [kīara], ਕਿਆਰੀ [kīari] *Skt* कृकाट *n* cervical joint, neck, nape of the neck. 2 *Skt* a type of tent or umbrella. "lāhīne dhəriṇu chətru siri əsmāni kīara chikionu."—*var* ram 3. 'A majestic canopy was set.' 3 *P* ۱۷۲ pain, misery. 4 sadness, grief.

ਕਿਸ [kis] *pron* who, whom. 2 push and pull, struggle. "us di mere nal kis hē." 3 also used for kiš (monkey). "cəpe kisē." and "jīnyo kisē."—*ramav*.

ਕਿਸੈਕ [kisək] See ਕਿੰਸੁਕ.

ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧ [kiskidh] *Skt* किष्किन्ध *n* territory adjoining Mysore 2 a mountain in the territory of Kishkindh. See ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧਾ.

ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧਾ [kiskidha] ancient capital of Kishkindh, where Bali and Sugriv, the monkey kings, ruled. It is a small town on the bank of

river Tungbhadra, sixty miles north of Balari; about two miles to the south west of this is Pampa tank; and to the south west of Pampasar (Pampa tank) is Anjana mountain, where Hanuman is said to have been born. This is the place where Ramchandar killed Bali.

ਕਿਸਟਵਾਰ [kisəṭvar] See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਕਿਸਤ [kisət] *A* كسط *n* part, instalment. 2 justice, equity. 3 part of debt which is paid in (instalments). 4 *P* كسب crop, cultivation, farming.

ਕਿਸਤਨ [kistən] *P* كستن *v* sow. Its other form is kaštən.

ਕਿਸਤੀ [kisti] *P* كشي *n* boat. 2 boat-shaped begging bowl kept by mendicants. 3 boat-shaped tray or plate used for offering presents to the bridegroom.

ਕਿਸਥੈ [kisthe] *adv* where, at which place. "kisthe rovəhi roj."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਕਿਸਨ [kisan] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ.

ਕਿਸਨਚੰਦ [kisančād] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਚੰਦ.

ਕਿਸਨਦਾਸ [kisanḍas] a trader of Malerkotla who made offerings to Banda Bahadur and saved his town from plunder.

ਕਿਸਨਬੱਲਭਾ [kisanbāllabha] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਬੱਲਭਾ.

ਕਿਸਨਾ [kisna] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਗੰਗਾ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a Brahmin of Jhingan subcaste who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru appointed him a preacher. 4 a devotee of Jhanjhu subcaste who, on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, turned a warrior and an enlightened being.

ਕਿਸਨਾਰਜਨ [kisanarjun] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਰਜਨ.

ਕਿਸਨੁ [kisanu] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ. 2 This word has been used for Vishnu also. "kisanu sēda əvtari rudha."—*vəḍ* m 3.

ਕਿਸਬਤ [kisbət] *A* كسبت earn; make profit.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਮ [kisəm] *A* كسم *n* type. 2 variety, method.

विसम [kismat] *A* قِسْم *n* share. 2 luck, fate. 3 country, province, territory.

विसमि [kismis] *P* كَشْمِش *n* dried resin.

विसरि [kisirya] *adj* dyed in saffron. 2 saffron-coloured; saffron. "jit jit drishti pasariye titahi kisriya cir."—*cāritr* 30.

विसल [kislai] *Skt n* which moves very little; which shakes slowly in the wind; a tender shoot.

विसर [kivār] *P* كِبْر *n* country; a foreign land.

विसा [kisas] *P* قِصَاص *act* of sentencing a person to death for committing a murder.

विसा [kisan] See विसा and विसा.

विसा [kisar] *n* short for kesagra. "khulhe kisar, jenu jathadhar."—*VN*. 'Buns of hair got undone.'

विसा [kisarh] for what, why. "kisarath ko ih ja ham gheri?"—*krisan*.

विस [kisu] *pron* who, whom. "kisu hau sevi, kisu aradhi?"—*dev m* 5.

विसु [kisu] *Skt* विसु *n* bearer of water; in which water flows; stream, river. "maru mih na triptia agilahe na bhukh. raja raj na triptia sar bhare kisu."—*var majh m* 1. 'Desert land is not content with rain, fire is not content with fuel, king is not content with kingdom and sea is not content (filled) with rivers.' 2 *pron* for any one. 3 by one only. 4 See विसु.

विसु [kisu] *Skt n* ki (what is) su (parrot) what is in front of a parrot's beak? Kesu; flower of पल [plas], which looks like the beak of a parrot. 2 dhakk or palah, a tree (Butea frondosa) 3 its leaf.

विसु [kisu] got what happiness? attained what comfort? "ghar asada chadke gole de ghar jar kisu?"—*BG*.

विसो [kisodri] having a slim waist. See विसो. "sumod me kisodri so gadho lapayo he."—*NP*.

विसो [kisor] *Skt n* a boy of 11 to 15 years of

age (teenager). 2 son, male child. 3 colt. 4 sun.

विसा [kissa] *A* قِصْص *n* story; tale, legend.

विसा [kista] dried fruit of zardalu, used for cleaning silver or for removing sour taste in spices.

विस [kih] *pron* whom. 2 *adv* somehow, in some way. "rup rag aru rekh bhekh kou kah na sakat kih."—*japu*. 3 *P* ك *because*. 4 *pron* who.

विसा [kihari] *adj* what type. "oi pal ghari kihari?"—*keda m* 5. 2 *pron* which.

विस [kihri] *pron* to whom. 2 which. "kihri bidhi lakhau gusai."—*sor m* 9.

विस [kihu] *adj* Some, very little. "kihu cala na caldia nali?"—*sor m* 3. "sabh kihi tere vasti he."—*var biha m* 4. 2 *adv* in some way. "bin satiguru kihi na dekhia jai."—*majh a m* 3.

विक्र [kikni] See विक्र.

विक्र [kikani] some ignorant writer has erroneously used this word in Shastarnammala for kakyani. horse's enemy—the tiger.

विक्र [kikni] *Skt* किक्रि *n* waist band which produces little noise; waist band with bell-beads. "kikni sabad jhanatkar khel pah jiu."—*savaye m* 4 *ke*.

विक्र [kikar] See विक्र.

विक्र [kikar] *Skt* किकर *n* slave, servant; one who can do menial jobs. 2 a tribe of demons. विक्र [kikarni] army of slaves; employing many menials.—*sanama*.

विक्र [kikari] *Skt* किकराल *n* a tree (Acacia Arabica) "kikari bije jatu."—*s farid*.

विक्र [kikri] *n* maid, female attendant. "subh bacan bol gun amal kikri bikar."—*sar m* 5 *partal*. 'Habits (nature) will become like a maid servant.' 2 ki-kari? what can we do?

विक्र [kikari] *adj* one who wears waist band with bellbeads. See विक्र. "kikri kalka."—*paras*.

विकाविकी [kika kiki] *S* वका वकी. See वका वकी.
विकाट [kikan], **विंकाट** [kīkan] horse. See वंकाट.
विकाटी [kikanī] cavalry.—*sānāma*.
विकान [kikan], **विंकान** [kīkan] horse. See वंकाट.
 “mūdāhi tūdāhi, rūdāhi cir plan kikan dhāsi
 vāsudha māhī.”—*cāḍi* 1.
विकानी [kikani] See **विकाटी**. 2 horse rider.
विकिणु [kikionu] has done what. 2 what did
 he do? “dunīai akhe kikionu.”—*var* *ram* 3.
विंकनी [kīkni] See **विंकनी**.
विंकिर [kikir] *Skt* *n* horse. 2 moth. 3 cuckoo.
विकुर [kikur] *adv* how, because.
विकुरी [kikuri] *Skt* *n* a stringed instrument.
 “kikuri ānup vaje.”—*ram* *m* 5.
विकु [kiku], **विंकु** [kīku] *adv* how. “tīsdikimāṭi
 kiku hoi?”—*bīla* *m* 3.
विकी [kike] *adj* resident of Kekay land. *v*
 character. “kike kalmakhi.”—*parās*. See **वेक**.
विकर [kikkar] See **विकरि**.
विकुर [kikkur] *adv* because, how.
विंकान [kīkya] See **वंकाट**.
विंग [kig] short for **विंगरी**.
विंगरी [kigri] See **विंनरी**.
विंगुरा [kigura] See **वंगुरा**.
विंगुरी [kiguri] See **विंनरी** 2 and 3. “ghaṭi ghaṭi
 vaje kiguri.”—*sri* *a* *m* 1. Veena embodying
 reflective resonance.
विंगुरा [kigura] See **वंगुरा**.
विकिकी [kikkici] gnashing of teeth in anger.
 See **वकीकी**.
विंज [kīcat] See **विंजि**. “kīpa kīcat guri
 kinī.”—*gāu* *m* 4.
विंन [kīcān] *Skt* *n* a small quantity.
विकिपाना [kicpāna] *v* gnash jaws, grind
 teeth in anger. 2 get soiled with mud.
 “kicpīcāi jodha mādāhi.”—*cārītr* 1. ‘Soiled
 in blood mixed with mud, warriors fight in the
 battle field.’
विंजयेन [kīcbeg] See **विंजयेन**.
विकर [kicār], **विकरक** [kicārāk], **विकरकु** [kicāraku],

विकरु [kicaru] *Skt* कियच्चिरम् *adv* how long, till
 when. “kicaru jhāṭi lāghāie chāpāru tuṭe
 mehu?”—*s* *farid*. “kicāraku bānhe dhiru?”
 and “kāce bhāḍe rākhie kicaru tāi nir.”
 —*s* *farid*.
विंजल [kīcāl], **विंजलक** [kīcālāk] *Skt* कियच्चिलिक *n*
 earthworm; long worm seen during the rainy
 season.
विंजि [kīcit] *Skt* कियचित् *adj* very little, a bit.
विकि [kicir], **विकि** [kiciru] See **विकरु**.
विह [kich], **विह** [kichu], **विह** [kichu] *adj* little.
 “hām murākh kichu nā jāṇha.”—*asa* *chāt* *m* 4.
 2 *pron* anything. 3 something. “jō kichu kārṇa
 so kārī rāhīa.”—*var* *asa* *m* 1.
विजि [kijai] please do; let us do. “lākh bahe
 kīa kijai?”—*sāveye* *m* 4.
विजब [kijab] *A* كذب *n* lie, falsehood, untruth.
विजबो [kijabgo] *P* كاذب *adj* who tells lies;
 who indulges in falsehood.
विंजल [kijalk] *Skt* कियजलक *n* stamen of the
 lotus flower. 2 pollen of the lotus flower.
 3 ovary of lotus.
विजेरा [kijeha] *adv* like what, how. “mukh
 kijeha tau dhāni?”—*var* *maru* 2 *m* 5.
विज [kijh], **विज** [kijhu] *adj* something. “kijhu
 nā bujhe kijhu nā sujhe.”—*s* *farid*.
विह [kin] See **विह**. 2 See **वह**.
विहका [kīnka], **विहंगा** [kīnāga] *n* particle, straw,
 mote.
विज [kit] *adv* which way, where. 2 *n* fame,
 reputation. “jīh bārān jat nāhi kit ānāt.”—*dāt*.
 See **विज**.
विजक [kitāk] *adv* how much, how.
विजिज [kitkit] *adv* where. 2 *adj* gratitude
 from one whose task is accomplished. “kit
 kit kin sabbh kaj ko sudhar din.”—*GPS*.
विजकु [kitku] *adv* for what, for whom. “malu
 dhānu kitku sājīahi?”—*sri* *m* 1. 2 where,
 which way.
विजना [kitna], **विजने** [kitno] *adj* how much.

“rəhin nəhi, gəhukitno!”—*gəu m 5*. ‘Man has to leave the world (die), but how strong is its grip!’

ਕਿਤਵ [kitəv] *Skt* *adjevil*, bad. 2 mad. 3 cheat. 4 *n* thorn-apple. 5 gambler. It is written in Nirukt that a gambler asks another gambler, “What do you have?” or “What is your stake?” For this reason he is called kitəv.

ਕਿਤਰਾ [kitra], **ਕਿਤਰੀ** [kitri], **ਕਿਤਰੇ** [kitre], **ਕਿਤਰੇ** [kitro] *adj* how much, to what extent, how many.

ਕਿਤਾ [kita] did, performed. “jəm kal vasi kita.”—*var suhi m 3*. “səbh pun tini kita.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* work, task, profession. 3 *adj* how much. 4 *A* **کُتْ** *n* piece, part, division. 5 component of a metre, part of a verse.

ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitab] *A* **کتاب** *n* manuscript, book, scripture. 2 letter, epistle.

ਕਿਤਾਬਤ [kitabət] *A* **کتابت** *n* written document. **ਕਿਤਾਬ ਮੁਕੱਦਸ** [kitab mukkadəs] *A* **کتاب مقدس** holy book; religious book regarded as ordained by the Creator like Guru Granth Sahib, Ved, Bible, Koran etc.

ਕਿਤਾਬੀ [kitabī] *adj* related to a book. 2 chapter from a book. 3 book-like. 4 written as in “kitabī boli.” (bookish language).

ਕਿਤਿ [kiti] *n* deed, fame. “nam kitī sāsar kirəṇ rəvi.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਕਿਤੀ [kiti] See **ਕੀਤਿ**. 2 *adj* how many. “kiti jobən priti binu.”—*s fərid*. 3 *pron* any. “upai nə kitī parajae.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕਿਤੀ [kiti] *adj* how many. “kitīitu dərīar vājəni vāhīdīa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕਿਤੀਆਰੁ [kitiaku] *adj* how, how much, how many. “kitiaku dhəg gujha thie nə hit.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘Try any means, love cannot be concealed.’

ਕਿਤੁ [kitu] *adv* where. “jahī nīrase kitu?”—*var asa*. 2 why; for what. “sətiguru jini nə

sevio se kitu ae sāsar?”—*sri ə m 5*. 3 *pron* which. “kitubidhi purkha! janamu gəvaia?”—*sīdh gosəṭi*. “paie kitu bhatī?”—*sri m 4 vājara*. ‘how to get it?’

ਕਿਤੁ [kitu] *Skt* **किन्तु** *part* but. 2 but also.

ਕਿਤੁ [kitu] See **ਕਿਤੁ**.

ਕਿਤੇ [kite] *adv* somewhere. 2 *adj* how many. 3 *pron* some, any.

ਕਿਤੇ [kite] *Skt* **किती** *adj* how many. “kite nama ətu nə jaṇia.”—*ram m 1*.

ਕਿਤੇ [kite] *adv* somewhere, anywhere. “kite desī nə aia suṇie.”—*ram ə m 1*. 2 somehow; in some way. “horukite bhəgəti nə hovai binu sətigur ke updes.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਿਤੇ [kiti] how much. 2 *part* or. “kiti cit thare bhəyo bhəram bhari.”—*GV 10*. See **ਕਿਓ**. 3 did, performed. “nanak səkha jīə sāgī kitu.”—*gatha*.

ਕਿਤਿ [kitti], **ਕਿਤਿ** [kitti], **ਕਿਤਿਯੋ** [kittiyə], **ਕਿਤੀਯੋ** [kittiyə] *Skt* **कीर्ति** *n* fame, reputation. “dev det kitti bujjh hē.”—*parəs*. “jine kittiyə jittiyə fəj tamā.”—*VN*. ‘who won fame in fierce battle.’

ਕਿਥਹੁ [kithəhu] *adv* from where, from which place. “kithəhu upje kəhi rəhe.”—*var bəsāt*.

ਕਿਥਾ [kitha], **ਕਿਥਾਉ** [kithau], **ਕਿਥੇ** [kithe], **ਕਿਥੇ** [kithe] *adv* from where, from which place. 2 at some place. “rəhəṇu kithau nahī.”—*s fərid*. “kithe tēde mapia?”—*s fərid*.

ਕਿਦਬੇਗ [kidbeg] The original word is kūdbeg. See **ਕੁੰਦ** 7 and 8; an employee of emperor Jahangir who along with Vazir Khan many times came to see Guru Hargobind. Bhai Santokh Singh has given his name as Kinchbeg.

ਕਿਦਾ [kida], **ਕਿਦਾ** [kidā] *adv* how, in what way. **ਕਿਦਾਰ** [kidar] See **ਕਿਆਰ** and **ਕੇਦਾਰ**. “her kidar su bhəyo hārana.”—*NP*. ‘was astonished to see the field.’

ਕਿਦਾਰਾ [kidara] according to Bhai Santokh Singh, a Sikh, resident of village Madar, who

had swollen lymph glands, which got cured with a touch from Guru Arjan Dev.

“mædrī utre guru prabhū¹ dasən lae turəg.

“srī arjan ji is thəl ae,

sikkh kīdara mīlyo subhae,

huti həjirā gər mēhī tahi,

det vīkhaḍ mīṭat so nahi.”

—GPS *rasī* 5 ə 52.

See ਮਦ੍ਰ 4 for reference 2 Guru Arjan Dev's disciple of Jhanjhi subcaste who rendered service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a devotional singer in the court of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 See ਕੇਦਾਰ.

ਕਿਦਾਰੀ [kīdārī] a famous generous disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a resident of Dalla who was disciple of Guru Amardev. 3 See ਕੇਦਾਰੀ.

ਕਿਦਿਹ [kīdih] when, which day.

ਕਿੰਦੁਕ [kīduk] *Skt* कंदुक *n* ball.

ਕਿਦੁ [kīdu] *pron* which. “kīdu thavəhu hām ae?”—*gəu m* 1. 2 from whom. 3 *adv* how, in what way. “labh kīdu hoi.”—*bher m* 3.

ਕਿਦੁਰ [kīdur] distant, how far.

ਕਿਦਰ [kīdhər] *adv* in which direction, in which side.

ਕਿਧੋ [kīdhō], ਕਿਧੋ [kīdhō] *part* or. “kīdhō devkānya kīdhō basvi hē.”—*ramav*. 2 for example, as a matter of fact. 3 In Dasam Granth at countless places kīdhō means that time. “hoi ikətr kīdhō brījbalək.”—*krisən*.

ਕਿਨ [kīn] *pron* plural of ਕਿਸ. “kīn bīdhī milie kīn bīdhī bīchore.”—*majh ə m* 3. 2 *adv* why not. “ūth kīn jəpəhī morarī?”—*s kəbir*. 3 or.

“surəg vekōth kīn dərəb lijē.”—*GV* 10. ‘Heaven, paradise, acquisition of wealth.’ 4 See ਕਿਨਿ.

ਕਿਨਕਾ [kīnka] See ਕਿਨਕ. *n* a minute particle i.e., for a moment. “hərinamu dīṭavəhu ik kīnka.”—*var sor m* 4.

ਕਿਨਕੇ [kīnke] See ਧੇ.

ਕਿੰਨਰ [kīnər] *Skt* किन्नर *n* a male of abominable
¹Guru Hargobind Sahib.

shape, with the body of a man and head of a horse. He is the offspring of sage Pulstay. Such beings dance when Gandharavs sing in the court of Kuber. They dance in heaven as well. They are also called kī-purūṣ. “kīnər gādhraḅ gan kārē gən.”—*cāḍī* 1.

ਕਿੰਨਰੀ [kīnri] *n* wife of Kinner; horse-faced dancing woman. 2 Veena, a double-stringed musical instrument. “kəhū kīnri kīnri lē bəjavē.”—*ramcōḍrīka*. 3 ਕਿੰਗਰੀ a single-stringed musical instrument of the ascetics. See ਕਿੰਗਰੀ.

ਕਿਨਾਹ [kīnah] whom. 2 whose.

ਕਿਨਾਤ [kīnat], ਕਿਨਾਯਤ [kīnayət] See ਕਨਾਯਤ. “hərahū irkha kərahū kīnayət.”—*NP*.

ਕਿਨਾਰ [kīnar] See ਕਨਾਰ.

ਕਿਨਾਰਾ [kīnara] *P* کناره *n* bank, shore. 2 side. 3 border.

ਕਿਨਿ [kīni] who. 2 how, why. “kīni kəhie kīu dekhie bhai, karta eku akəthu.”—*sor ə m* 5.

ਕਿੰਨਿ [kīni] See ਕਿਨਿ. 2 *adv* how many, to what extent. “khevət kīni gae.”—*asa fərid*. ‘How many rulers have come and gone!’

ਕਿਨਿ ਬਿਧਿ [kīni bīdhī] by which method, how, which way. “kīni bīdhī avəṇu javəṇu tuṭa.”—*majh ə m* 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kīne] *adj* how many. 2 *pron* who.

ਕਿਨੇਹਾ [kīneha], ਕਿਨੇਹਿਆ [kīnehia], ਕਿਨੇਹੀ [kīnehi] *adv* how, like what, of what type. “eh kīnehi cakri jītu bhəu khəsəm nə jai.”—*varasa m* 2. “jīna nə visre namu se kīnehia?”—*asa m* 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kīne] *pron* someone. “kīne virle cəkhī dīṭhi.”—*gəu m* 3.

ਕਿੰਪੁਰਖ [kīpurəkh], ਕਿੰਪੁਰੁਸ [kīpurus] *Skt* किम्पुरुष *n* an abominable person. See ਕਿੰਨਰ. 2 a part of Jambu island, believed to be between the Himalayas and Hemkut. “kīpurəkh khōḍ pəvese jai.”—*NP*. 3 Nepal has also been mentioned as Kinpurush in ancient texts.

4 animals like apes, monkeys etc. born from placenta who bear a lot of resemblance with human beings.

विंपुत्रुमेस [kīpuruṣeṣ] lord of Kimpurush gods; Kuber.

विष्णुयत् [kīṣayāt] A कृष्ण n sufficiency. 2 frugality, closeness.

विष्णुदंडी [kīṣḍāṭī] See विष्णुदंडी.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] A कृष्ण adv in front of; facing. 2 n a place of worship to face for prayer—Kaaba, the famous place of worship of Muslims in Mecca. “mān kārī māka, kīṣḍā kārī dehi. bolānharu pāramgur ehi.”—*bher kēbir*. ‘Make up your mind and face God.’ Mecca is within the self and God, the lord of all beings, is there for worship. It is the supreme Lord who is muezzin as also an imam, who leads the prayer assembly.

विष्णुआलम [kīṣḍā-alām] A कृष्ण icon that is the focus of worship by all, the Creator. See विष्णु. 2 This epithet is also used for kings by the needy ones who look upto them with expectation.

विष्णुवास [kīṣḍā] See वैष्णव.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] part or. “ek jōṭī eka mīlī, kīṣḍā hōī? māhōī.”—*gāu kēbir*. ‘When the human soul merges with the Divine, can there be any alternative? No, not at all.’

विष्णुलहि [kīṣḍā] through foul words, through depraved utterance. “tūtē nehu kīṣḍā hōī sēhī.”—*oākar*. 2 says what?

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] adv how, in what way.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म. 2 the name of a hill chief who is mentioned in Vichitar Natak eg. “hīṣḍā kīṣḍā sēhī rīṣāe.”

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] A कृष्ण n gamble.

विष्णुबाज [kīṣḍā] P कृष्ण adj gambler.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] armband (wrist band). See वेष्टु.

“bhuj sūdār kār sēṣṭ kīṣḍā.”—*NP*.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n vocation, profession. “koi dālālī kīṣḍā kāmāe.”—*BG*. 2 *Skt* कृषि farming. “jām cuha kīṣḍā nīṭī kurākda.”—*var gāu / m 4*. 3 cultivation. “na ko kīṣḍā kārēī.”—*var rām / m 2*.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n farmer; one who cultivates land; cultivator, ploughman.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā], विष्णु [kīṣḍā], विष्णु [kīṣḍā], विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n ploughing, cultivation. 2 cultivation. See कर्म. “kīṣḍā kīṣḍā kārēī.”—*gāu m 4*. “jēse kīṣḍāṇu bove kīṣḍā.”—*asa m 5*. ‘As the farmer sows the seed.’ “kīṣḍā jīṭu rākhe rākḥvālā.”—*rām m 5*.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म. 2 sand or minute particles of stone which, when they get between the teeth, produce grinding sound. “āṭe vīc kīṣḍā hē.”

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] *Skt* कृषि n farming. “jēse kīṣḍā hōī bārās megh.”—*mālī m 5*. “jīṭu kīṣḍā hōī āṭo pāsua.”—*gāu m 5*.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n process of ploughing; making of furrows with a plough; ploughing. 2 de-weeding; removing unwanted grass (weeds) “bīkḥā bīkar dūṣṭ kīṣḍā kārēī.”—*sri m 1*. ‘like de-weeding, removing perverse thoughts.’ 3 drawing a line or making a furrow. “lekḥā dhārāmraī kī bādī jōṭī hārī hārī nām kīṣḍā.”—*sri chāt m 4*. ‘Recitation of the Creator’s name strikes down the account of ill deeds from the dossier maintained by Dharamraj.’

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] See कर्म.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n small broken piece of bone or glass. “pārī kīṣḍā kuch tēhā nīḥāe.”—*GPS*. 2 straight sword. “īlmanīṭu hālābbī māgrābī kīṣḍā jūnābbī jāṭī.”—*GPS*.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] n fine ray of light. 2 sun.

विष्णु [kīṣḍā] bearer of the ray of light;

the sun. 2 moon. "dotry divakər kidh5 kirəndhər."—*cəritr* 266.

विरटपर पर पर [kirəndhər dhər dhər] bearer of rays, the sun or the moon; their bearer, the sky; and the arrow flying through the sky. —*sānāma*.

विरट [kirṇa] *Skt* वृ means pierce, destroy, throw, separate etc; and kirṇa is its derivative verb. "kəler kerī kədh jiu əhi nisi kirī ḍhəhipai."—*sri* m 1.

विरटि [kirəṇi], **विरटी** [kirṇi] *adj* which has rays of light. 2 *n* moon. "səhəji bhai sēcio kirəṇi əmrī kəl baṇi."—*səveye* m 2 ke. 'From the divine verses of moon-like Guru Nanak, you have attained peace of mind.' 3 sun. "sərvər kəmə kirəṇi akasi."—*məla* ə m 1. 4 with rays. 5 in rays. "kirəṇi rəvi kirəṇi prəgəṭ səsara."—*səveye* m 3 ke. 'Your greatness is shining in the rays of the sun.' 6 river, because its water drips down from the mountains. "sat səmūd jāki he kirṇi."—*bəno*.

विरट [kirət] *Skt* कृत्य *n* profession, work, job. "dhəramkirət kər sātən seve."—*GPS*. 2 deed, misdeed. "siri siri kirət vihaṇa."—*maru* m 5 3juli. 3 *adj* done, performed. 4 See **विरडि**.

विरडमंजोगी [kirətsəjogi] as a result of previous deeds; moved by the inevitable alone. "kirət sājogi detraju calaia."—*bher* ə m 3.

विरडकरमा [kirətkərəma] *Skt* कृतकर्मा *adj* who has performed deeds. "tū suṇi kirətkərəma."—*tukha barəhmaha*.

विरड विरड [kirət kirət] See **विरडि विरडि**.

विरडग [kirəgg] See **विरडग**.

विरडघण [kirəghaṇ] See **विरडघण**.

विरडन [kirəṇ] See **वीरडन**.

विरडनि [kirəṇi] due to deeds. "kirəṇi juria."—*suhi* m 5 pətal.

विरडम [kirətm] *Skt* कृत्रिम *adj* artificial. 2 imaginary. "kirətm namu kəthe tere jihva."—*maru solhe* m 5. 3 composed, created. "bin

kərtar nə kirətm mano."—*həjare* 10.

विरटरेख [kirətrekh] *n* written according to the deeds done. "kirətrekh kəri kərmia."—*bəsət* ə m 5.

विरडा [kirṭa], **विरडादि** [kirṭai] *n* deeds. "sadh sevo səda kəro kirṭae."—*biṭa* m 5.

विरडाम [kirṭas] *A* قرطاس *n* paper. "kuṭ kuṭ sən kirṭas bənaia."—*BG*.

विरडारथ [kirṭarəth], **विरडारथ** [kirṭarəth] *Skt* कृतार्थ *adj* whose purpose has been fulfilled; successful in mission. "jəp həri kirṭarəth."—*ram* ə m 1. "hirde namu səda kirṭarəthu."—*biṭa* ə m 1.

विरडि [kirəṭi] *Skt* वृडि *n* deed, misdeed. "kirəṭi kəram ke bichuṇe."—*barəhmaha majh*. 2 labour, hard work. "jiu godəhu tiu tum sukh pavəhu kirəṭi nə meṭiajai."—*bəsət* m 1. 'Fruit of this labour will not go in vain.' 3 fame, glory. "kirəṭi sājogi səti uṭhihoi."—*gəu* m 5. 'burnt herself in her husband's pyre just for the sake of glory.'

विरडिविरडि [kirəṭikirəṭi] *Skt* वृडि वृडि. See **विरडारथ**. "prəbhu kirəṭi kirəṭi kəri."—*sar* m 5 pətal.

विरडी [kirṭi] *adj* hardworking, industrious.

विरडु [kirəṭu] See **विरड**. "nəki nəth kəsam həth kirəṭu dhəke de."—*var* sor m 2. 2 See **वृडु**. 3 good deed, practice. 4 performed i.e. having done a good deed; having done a favour. "mau piu kirəṭu gəvāini."—*var majh* m 1.

विरडगार [kirədgār] *P* راج the Creator, the Transcendental One.

विरडार [kirṭar] *P* راج *n* deed. 2 practice, exercise. "kara kirṭar."—*maru solhe* m 5. 'Put body to good deeds.' 3 See **विरड**.

विरन [kirəṇ] See **विरट**.

विरन [kirṇa] See **विरट**.

विरपडे [kirpəche] See **विरपडे**.

विरपट [kirpəṇ], **विरपन** [kirpən] *Skt* कृपण *n* miser. "kirpən lobh piar."—*sri* ə m 5. "kirpən

tan mən kɪlbɪkʰ bhəre.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. See **विरुप**.

विरपा [kɪrpa] *Skt* कृपा *n* kindness, compassion. “kɪrpa kije sa mətɪ dije. —*suhi chāt m 5*.

विरपाटी [kɪrpai] *adj* kind; compassionate. “mohən din kɪrpai.”—*maru m 5*. “təu mɪlio jəu kɪrpai.”—*kan m 5*. “bhəgət vəchəlu kɪrpae.”—*bɪla m 5*.

विरपास [kɪrpaɪs] *Skt* कृपाशय *adj* seat of kindness; where kindness resides; “prəbhu kɪrpa kəri kɪrpaɪs.”—*kan m 4*.

विरपाप [kɪrpadh], **विरपापि** [kɪrpadhi] *Skt* विरपानिपि, विरपापि treasury of kindness; last word in kindness; ocean of kindness. “ho ho guru kɪrpadhi.”—*kan m 5*.

विरपान [kɪrpan] See **विरुप**. 2 *adj* abode of kindness. 3 kind. “həri ho ho kɪrpan.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

विरपानद [kɪrpanəd] river of kindness. “dije sadhu səgətɪ kɪrpanəd.”—*sar m 5*. ‘oh! river of kindness.’

विरपानि [kɪrpanɪ] See **विरपान**. 2 with a sword. 3 from kindness with mercy. “mɪlie gur kɪrpanɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

विरपानिप [kɪrpanɪd], **विरपानिपि** [kɪrpanɪdhi] *Skt* विरपानिपि, treasure of kindness, ocean of compassion. “kɪrpanɪdhi prəbhu din dərala.”—*bɪla m 5*.

विरपानी [kɪrpani] See **विरपानी**. 2 *adj* kind and compassionate (female). “jən pərap kɪrpanɪ.”—*səloh*.

विरपाच [kɪrpar] See **विरपाल**.

विरपाटीआ [kɪrparia] *adj* kind, generous, compassionate. “sei hoe bhəgət jɪnɪ kɪrparia.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

विरपाल [kɪrpall], **विरपालु** [kɪrpalu] *adj* kind, generous. “kɪrpalusəda dəralu.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

विरपावत [kɪrpavət] *adj* kind, benign. “purɪ rəhe kɪrpavət.”—*sar m 5*.

विरपीस [kɪrpiɪs] *adj* कृपा-इ lord of kindness. “həri ho ho kɪrpiɪs.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

2 Creator's kindness.

विरपेन [kɪrpen], **विरपेन** [kɪrpen] *adj* house (source) of kindness. 2 kind. “prəbhu bhəe hē kɪrpen.”—*kan m 5*. “tɪnɪ paɪo jɪsu kɪrpen.”—*dhəna m 5*.

विरपेगना [kɪrpəgna] *adj* whose kindness prevails, lord of compassion. 2 image of kindness; embodiment of compassion; kindness-incarnate. 3 kind. 4 *n* compassion, kindness. “so bujhe jɪs kɪrpəgna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

विरपैत [kɪrpāt] *Skt* विरपैत: with kindness. “kɪrpāt həriə mətɪ tətɪanə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

विरबैती [kɪrbəti] *adj* with worry, worried. 2 sad, melancholy. See **वरब** 2, 3, and 4. “mukh tɪna de kɪrbəti bat nə puche kor.”—*məgo*.

विरम [kɪrəm] *P* رَم *Skt* कृमि *n* insect, worm. 2 germ, microbe which, unlike bacteria, cannot be seen. 3 microscopic cells or seedlings in blood or semen, which are a source of procreation.¹ “rəkət kɪrəm məhɪ nəhɪ səgharia.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 4 low, inane mean.

विरमची [kɪrəmci] *A* رَمَزِي red dye made from microbes.

विरमटिटा [kɪrmaɪta] *adj* house of insects; who has maggots in his body; gangrenous; suffering from leprosy. 2 on small insects. “kərəhu dəɪa kɪrmaɪta.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

विरमाला [kɪrmala] See **वरमाला** 2.

विरला [kɪrla] *Skt* कृकलास *n* lizard, chameleon.

विरली [kɪrli] house lizard. See **विरला**.

विरवा [kɪrva] *n* insect, microbe.

विरा [kɪra] *P* رَا *pron* to whom, for whom.

विरा [kɪrā] *A* رَا *be* near, be close. 2 conglomeration of many planets in a zodiac. 3 See **साहिबविरा**.

विराटिआ [kɪraɪa] See **विराट**.

विराधी [kɪrakhi] pulled, dragged, removed.

¹See **गरब**.

erased. "jiu surəji rənti kirakhi."—*vars m 4*.
ਕਿਰਾਤ [kirat] *Skt* *n* a tribe of uncivilised men—
 bhil, niśad. 2 territory of Bhutan, Sikkim;
 Kiratdesh. 3 concoction of four drugs
 (charaita). 4 *آت* reading, studying.

ਕਿਰਾਤਾਰਜੁਨੀਯ [kīratarjuniy] Bharvi's com-
 position that narrates the story of war between
 Arjun and Shiv. This story is described in detail
 in the 3rd chapter of Mahabharat. See ਖਟਕਾਵਤ.

ਕਿਰਾਨ [kīran] See ਕ੍ਰਿਰਾਨ.

ਕਿਰਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [kīran šah] son of Zaman Shah,
 chief of Kabul, who was made ruler of Lahore
 for some time. He was severely defeated by
 the Sikhs on the bank of Ravi.

ਕਿਰਾਨੀ [kīrani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਤਾਨ.

ਕਿਰਾਮ [kīram] *A* *کرام* plural of kərim.

ਕਿਰਾਯਾ [kīraya] *A* *کرایہ* *n* fare.

ਕਿਰਾਰ [kīrar], **ਕਿਰਾਤ** [kīraṭ] *Skt* ਕਿਰਾਟ and ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਤ
n shopkeeper, businessman. 2 slave of wealth.
 "nal kīraṭa dosti kūrē kūrī par."—*səva m 1*.
 3 timid, cowardly.

ਕਿਰਿ [kīri] *adv* See ਕਿਰਣ. "əhinisi kīri
 dhəhipar."—*sri m 1*.

ਕਿਰਿਆ [kīriya] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ *n* deed, function.
 2 conduct. 3 ritual or performance like śraddh.
 "pīd pətālī meri kesəu kīriya."—*asa m 1*.
 4 See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ.

ਕਿਰਿਆਚਾਰ [kīriyacar] *n* conduct; performance
 of religious ceremonies. "kīriyacar kərəhi
 khəṭkəma."—*guj m 5*.

ਕਿਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ [kīriṣma] See ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ.

ਕਿਰੀਆ [kīria] See ਕਿਰਿਆ.

ਕਿਰੀਅਨ [kīrian] silken thread used for stitching
 wounds. "təhā tāhi kīrian ke ghav sina."
 —*gurusobha*.

ਕਿਰੀਚਕ [kīricək] See ਕੀਚਕ.

ਕਿਰੀਚਕਮਾਰ [kīricəkmar] *n* destructive attack;
 assault like the one Bhimsen launched on
 "The saying is "nadīrshahi katlam." (massacre by Nadar
 Shah).

Kichak. "veṣya ek jiyat nāhi baci. esi mar
 kīricək maci."—*cəritr 168*. See ਕੀਚਕ.

ਕਿਰੀਟ [kīriṭ] *Skt* *n* crown. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ 14.

ਕਿਲ [kil] *Skt* *part* having decided, decidedly.
 2 *n* truth. 3 falsehood. 4 reason. 5 repentence.

ਕਿਲਕ [kilək] *P* *کلك* *n* reed, pen. 2 *Skt* nail.
 "əb lə khəro kərir tərū kilək ləgyo pəg jeh."
 —*GPS*. 3 also used for kīlkari. "mar kilək
 bəhuruə uṭhai."—*BG*.

ਕਿਲਕਟੀ [kīlkəṭi] *n* cry, shriek.

ਕਿਲਕਾ [kīlka] a couplet which is also called
 əsta and toṭək. As bhojəgprəyat is double the
 form of śākhari in the same way kīlka is
 that of tīlka. It comprises four lines, each line
 with four səgəns, 11S 11S 11S 11S.

Example:

pəkrē nit pap pərat ghəne,
 jən dekhən ke tər ṣuddh bəne,
 jəg chor bhəja gəti dhərmən ki,
 sujəhā tāhi papkriya prəcūri.—*kəlki*.

ਕਿਲਕਾਰ [kīlkar], **ਕਿਲਕਾਰੀ** [kīlkari] *n* act of
 persistent shrieking.

ਕਿਲਕਿਤ ਹਾਵ [kīlkicit hav] See ਹਾਵ. "hot
 jəhā ik var hi tras has rəs roṣ. tā sō 'kīlkicit'
 kəhit hav səbhe nirdoṣ."—*jəgədvīnōd*.

ਕਿਲਕਿਲਾ [kīlkila] *Skt* *n* peel of laughter,
 expressive of joy; joyful shriek. 2 *Dg*
 fisherman. *Skt* कलिका. "jəyō kīlkila machrie
 du pər."—*cəritr 266*.

ਕਿਲਟਾ [kilṭa] *Pa* *n* long basket in cowtail form
 carried by the hillmen on their back.

ਕਿਲਬਿਖ [kīlbikh] *sin*. See ਕਿਲਵਿਖ. "kīlbikh
 kaṭe niməkh əradhia."—*sor m 5*.

ਕਿਲਮਾਸਪਾਦ [kīlmaspad] See ਕਲਮਾਸਪਾਦ.

ਕਿਲਮਾਕ [kīlmak], **ਕਿਲਮਾਖ** [kīlmakh] Tartar. See
 ਕਲਮਾਕ. "kāboj kīlmak kəthin pəl me kəṭdare."
 —*cəritr 217*.

ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [kīlvikh] *Skt* किल्बिष *n* sin. 2 guilt.
 "kīlvikh utərəhi sudh hoī."—*bīla ə m 5*.
 3 disease.

ਕਿਲਾ [kila] *A* قلعة *n* fort, castle.

ਕਿਲਾਲ [kiral] water. See ਕੀਲਾਲ. "kin sēnan kṛipalu kiral."—*GPS*.

ਕਿਲਾਲਜ [kiralaj] grown from ਕੀਲਾਲ [kiral] (water); lotus. "kiralaj pūj, dīvakar ke bin jāyō ākulae."—*NP*.

ਕਿਲੋਖਰੀ [kilokhri] See ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ.

ਕਿਲੋਲ [kilol] See ਕਲੋਲ.

ਕਿੱਲ [kill] small nail.

ਕਿੱਲਤ [killaṭ] *A* كِلَّة *n* feeling of being meagre in number and quantity; shortage, lack.

ਕਿੱਲਾ [killa] *n* stake, nail, peg. 2 measure of land equivalent to one acre.

ਕਿੱਲੀ [killi] small peg, spike.

ਕਿਵ [kiv] *adv* how, in which way, by what means. "kiv kar akha kiv salahi?"—*japu*.

ਕਿਵਦੰਤੀ [kivdāṭi] *Skt* किंवदन्ती *n* hearsay; rumour.

ਕਿਵਰਿਯਾ [kivriya] *Pu n* doorflap, door. 2 window; opening. 3 See ਕਿਵਰੀਆ 2.

ਕਿਵਰੀਆ [kivria] See ਕਿਵਰਿਯਾ. 2 doorkeeper, guard, sentinel.

ਕਿੱਵਾ [kīva] See ਕਿੱਬਾ.

ਕਿਵਾਰ [kivar] See ਕਵਾਟ. "darsenu dije kholi kivar."—*brla kabir*.

ਕਿਵਾਰੀ [kivari] *n* small window, an opening. 2 small flaps of the door. 3 *adj* watchman at the door; officer on duty at the entrance of a palace. "kam kivari dukh sukh dārvani."—*bher kabir*. 'Passion is the officer in charge of the fort and pain and pleasure are two watchmen at the entrance.' 4 *n* kind of tax prevalent in Rajputana, collected from each house.

ਕਿਵਾਰ [kivar], ਕਿਵਾਰਾ [kivara] See ਕਪਾਟ and ਕਵਾਟ.

ਕਿਵਾਰੀ [kivari] See ਕਿਵਾਰੀ.

ਕਿਵੈ [kivē], ਕਿਵੈ [kivē] *adv* how, in what way. "mālu hōume dhoti kive nā utre."—*sri m 3*.

ਕਿਵੈਹੈ [kivēhe] have to do. "tryodas bāras gae phirēhē. jahu hāmē kachū kaj kivehe."—*ramav*. 'O Bharat! you go, I have some work to do.' 2 how (in which way) is it?

ਕਿਵੈ [kivē] See ਕਿਵ. 2 used in place of kiyē also. "hār kop kivā."—*rudr*.

ਕਿਤੀ [kiri] *Ml n* announcement; shout made to warn; in Pothohar it is called ਕੇ. "kiri pāvēdi muhaionu."—*sor a m 3*. "kiri pāvēdi-i khāra nā api muhar."—*s fārid*.

ਕੀ [ki] See ਕਿ. "bāgoyad ki mān phoj ko sahām."—*krisan*. 2 did. "ki prātipal."—*bher namdev*. 3 *pron* what. "aigaro ki nā aio."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 'When the Creator has come to mind, what is left behind?' i.e. 'Nothing remains behind.' 4 *adv* why, for whom. "ki visārēhi? dukh bāhuta lage."—*asa m 1*. "jārmāt ki nā muo ābhaga."—*maru solhe m 3*. "gāhio ki nā āclā?"—*phunhe m 5*.

ਕੀ [ki] *P* كى short for ਕਿ-ਈ. [ki-ī], that it.

ਕੀਓ [kiu], ਕੀਓ [kio], ਕੀਆ [kiā], ਕੀਅਓ [kiāu] did. "bādhāp hārī ek, nanāk kiu."—*maru m 5*. "kio sigaru mīlān kē tai."—*brla a m 4*. "guru ramdas ghārī kiāu prāgasa."—*sāveye m 5 ke*.

ਕੀਅਹਿ [kiāhi] is/are done. "te kiāhi pārvān."—*var sar m 2*.

ਕੀਅਲੋ [kiālo], ਕੀਆ [kia] has done. "kāt hāmāro kiālo khāsmāna."—*asa m 5*. "kia khelu bād melu tāmāsa."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਕੀਈ [ki-ī] did. "hām hār ki guru ki-ī hē bāsīthi."—*nā pārtal m 4*.

ਕੀਏ [kie] did. "kai koṭī kie dhānvāt."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adv* by doing. "sunātī kie turākū je hoega?"—*asa kabir*.

ਕੀਸ [kis] *pron* who, to whom. "tāb chāl chidr lāgāt kahu kis?"—*sukhmāni*. 2 did, began (journey) "pun kasi ko kis pīāna."—*GV 10*. 3 *Skt* कौश *n* monkey. "mahābālī rāvan dās sis. prakrām gārāb hāryō mīl kis."—*GPS*. 4 kē (sky) iṣ (lord), the sun. 5 bird.

ਕੀਸਾਰ [kisar] *Skt* किंशुक *n* needle-like thorns on the ears of barley, paddy and wheat. "sānu kisara cithīā kānu lāra tēnu jhārī."—*var majh m 1*. It means organs like fingers etc.

ਕੀਸੁ [kist] *P* كَيْت what is? short for *kī-əst*. *Skt* किमिषु.

ਕੀਹ [kih] what.

ਕੀਹਾ [kihā] *adv* where. "bule beṇ kihā kare ghaṛ jūhā?"—*ramav*. (He) said, 'Where is he who has given wounds.' 2 In the hill dialect, it means why.

ਕੀਕ [kik] did, made. "nam bina nakte nēk kik."—*prabha m 4*. 2 See ਸਸਿਕੀਕ.

ਕੀਕਸ਼ [kikaṣ] *Skt n* member of a low caste; cōḍal.

ਕੀਕਟ [kikaṭ] *Skt n* Bihar state; where a caste by the name of *kikaṭ* lived in ancient times that is why is this name for Bihar. 2 horse. 3 poverty, indigence. 4 an old name of Magadh region. 5 *adv* penniless, penurious.

ਕੀਕਰ [kikar] See ਕਿਕਰਿ.

ਕੀਕੁਰ [kikur], ਕੀਕੁੰ [kikū] *adv* how, in what way. "ruhaḍe nal kikū nībhagi."—*JSBM*.

ਕੀਚ [kic] *n* mud, sludge, slime. "biapāt mohkic."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਕੀਚਈ [kicai] should keep. "tin sāgi sāgu nē kicai nanak jina apna suau."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਕੀਚਕ [kicak] *Skt n* hollow bamboo. 2 son of king Kekay and brother-in-law of king Virat who was killed by Bhim for molesting Dropadi. Many Hindi poets have written his name as ਕਿਰੀਚਕ and ਕੁੰਚਕ. See ਕਿਰੀਚਕ, ਕਿਰੀਚਕਮਾਰ and ਕੁੰਚਕ.

ਕੀਚੜ [kicar] *n* mud, sludge, slime. "kicar hath nē buḍai."—*sava m 1*. Here it means an evil act.

ਕੀਚਤਿ [kicarī] in the mud, in the slime. "kicarī aṭa giriparīa."—*s kabir*.

ਕੀਚਿਤ [kicit] put (apart) "bhrām te kicit bhīn."—*bavān*.

ਕੀਚੇ [kice] ਕੀਚੇ [kice] make. See ਸੁਧਕੀਚੇ. "harīrās kice jiu."—*majh m 4*.

ਕੀਜਈ [kijai] See ਕੀਚਈ.

ਕੀਜਹੁ [kijahu] do.

ਕੀਜਹੁ [kijətu] is done. "kahe kijətu hē mānībhavān?"—*maru kabir*.

ਕੀਜਾ [kija] did, provided. "sacū sēhīb sukh kij hē."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕੀਜੇ [kije] please do. 2 is done.

ਕੀਟ [kiṭ] *Skt n* insect. "kiṭ hēsāṭī sāgāl puran."—*gūḍ m 5*. 2 insignificant, petty. 3 *adj* hard, rigid. 4 This word has also been used for Kaitabh, the demon. "sahasbahu mādhu kiṭ māhīkhasa."—*gāu a m 1*. 'Sahasarbahu, Madhu, Kaitabh and Mahikhasur.' See ਕੈਟਭ. 5 See ਕਿਰਮ.

ਕੀਟਕ [kiṭak] *Skt n* insect. 2 *adj* hard, rigid.

ਕੀਟਜ [kiṭaj] *n* silk, produced by a kiṭ (insect).

ਕੀਟ ਪਖਾਣੀ [kiṭ pakhaṇī] *adj* worm in the stone, worm to be found in stone. "acītdan dē prabhu mera vici pathar kiṭpakhaṇī hē."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਕੀਟਭ [kiṭabh] See ਕੈਟਭ. "tāte mādhu kiṭabh tē dhara."—*VN*.

ਕੀਟੀ [kiṭī] *n* ant. "īk bīhāḡ īk kiṭī rita."—*NP*. 2 humility, gentleness. "kiṭī pārbat kharā."—*asa kabir*. See ਫੀਲ. 3 *adj* humble, gentle. "kiṭī hōī kē kharā."—*s kabir*.

ਕੀਟੁ [kiṭu] See ਕੀਟ.

ਕੀਤ [kit] has made, has done. "koi vīrla apēn kit."—*nāṭ m 5 pārtal* "mān apne kēu mē hārisēkha kit."—*toḍī m 5*.

ਕੀਤਾ [kita] done. "kita paie apna."—*var asa*. 2 created. "kita kaha kare mānī mān?"—*sri m 1*. "kite kēu mēre sāmānē, kārāṇharu trīṇu jānē."—*sor m 5*. 3 create. "kita lōīē kām sū hārī pāhī akhīē."—*var sri m 4*.

ਕੀਤਾ ਕਰਤਿਆ [kita kartaia] work performed. 2 already done; creation, created. "kita kartaia os da sēbhu gāia."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਕੀਤਿ [kiti] *n* reputation, fame. 2 *Skt* कृति (kṛti) attempt, effort. "jap nē tap nē kārām kitī."—*bāsāt m 5*. 3 did, performed.

ਕੀਤੀਅਨੁ [kitianu] he did it. "bhīrāhu moklai

kitianu."—var ram 2 m 5. 'from adversity changed to prosperity.'

ਕੀਤੁ [kitu] See ਕੀਤ. "tek nanək səcū kitu."—sri m 5.

ਕੀਤੋਈ [kitoi], ਕੀਤੋਸੁ [kitosu], ਕੀਤੋਸੁ [kitosu] has made. "meno jog kitoi."—mūdavṇi m 5.

ਕੀਤੋਨ [kiton], ਕੀਤੋਨੁ [kitonu] has made. "kiton apṇa pāth nīrala."—BG "jeha kitonu teha hoā."—sri m 3.

ਕੀਤੋਮ [kitom], ਕੀਤੋਮੁ [kitomu] I did. 2 has put. "idhəṇu kitomu ghəṇa."—var jet.

ਕੀਦੁਸ [kidrus] Skt कीडृश and कीडृष adv as it looks; of what kind, of what sort.

ਕੀਨ [kin] has done, had done. "manukh ko jənəm lin simrən nəhi nīməkh kin."—jeja m 9. 2 why, for what. "mucu mucu garəbh gae kin bəciā?"—gau kabir. 'There were so many miscarriages; why has this escaped?' 3 why not. "kin sunəhi gorie!"—sri m 1. 4 P كين n enmity. 5 battle, war. 6 guile. 7 See ਕੀ.

ਕੀਨਸਿ [kinəsi] has done. "jo kichu kinəsi prəbhurəjāi."—basət ə m 1. 2 why not. "prəbhu sarnagətī kinəsi hog?"—basət ə m 1.

ਕੀਨਹ [kinəh] See ਕੀਨਾ 2.

ਕੀਨਹਕੋਸ਼ [kinəhkoṣ] P كينكوش adj one who tries to take revenge.

ਕੀਨਖਾਪ [kinkhap], ਕੀਨਖਾਬ [kinkhab] See ਕਮਖਾਬ.

ਕੀਨਾ [kina] did, performed. "so pae jo kichu kina he."—maru solhe m 1. 2 P كين enmity, rivalry. See ਕੀਨ 4. 4 The word ਕੀਨ also carries the same meaning.

ਕੀਨਾਰਾਮ [kinaram], ਕੀਨਾਰਾਮੀਏ [kinaramie] See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਕੀਨੀ [kini] has done, has performed. "həri gətikini."—gau m 3. 2 See ਹਮਕੀਨ.

ਕੀਮ [kim] A قيم n plural of ਕੀਮਤ, value. "tis di kim nā pai."—sri m 3. "kim nā saka pai sukh mītiḥu bahare."—jet var.

ਕੀਮਤ [kimət] A قيم n price. 2 value. 3 estimate, guess.

ਕੀਮਤਿ [kimətī] See ਕੀਮਤ. "kimətī koī nā jāṇe duja."—maru solhe m 5. 2 See ਕੀਮਤ 3. "ənīk dokh əru bəhūt səjai. taki kimətī kəhəṇu nā jai."—maru m 5. 3 adj who knows the worth; who judges the value. "səbh kimətī mīlī kimətī pai."—sodaru.

ਕੀਮਤੀ [kimtī] P قيمتي valuable, precious. See ਕੀਮਤ.

ਕੀਮਾ [kima] A كيم n minced meat.

ਕੀਮਾਏ [kimaē] appreciator, one who values merit. "nəhi kimətī kimaē."—bher m 5.

ਕੀਮਾਹੁ [kimahu] from the price. See ਕੀਮ. "sukh kimahu bahre."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਕੀਮੀਯਾ [kimīya], ਕੀਮੀਆ [kimia] G كيميا n alchemy; chemia.¹ Earlier people engaged themselves in converting copper into gold and lime into silver. Though they did not succeed, yet due to their research, there originated the science of chemistry. This has enabled many countries to accumulate large quantities of gold and silver.

ਕੀਮੀਆਗਰ [kimiagar] P كيميائي alchemist; person engaged in practising alchemy.

ਕੀਮੁਖਤ [kimukhat] P كيمخت n granular leather made from the skin of a donkey or a horse and dyed in green, mounted especially on the sheaths of the swords.

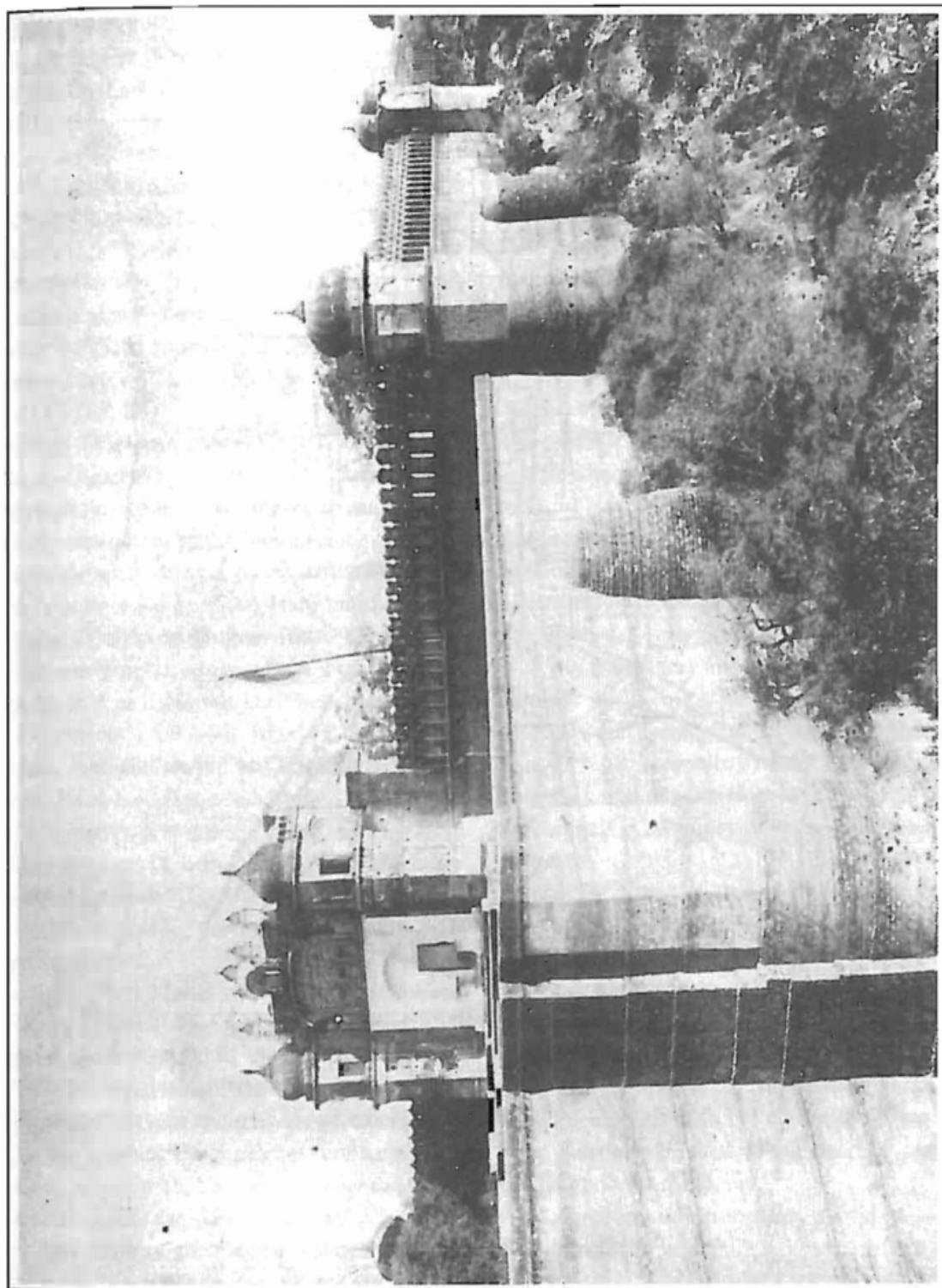
ਕੀਰ [kir] Skt कीरट adj indigent, penniless. 2 parsimonious, miserly. 3 greedy. 4 Skt n parrot. "kir sō prīti kəri gənīka."—gurusobha. 5 Kashmir. 6 adj of Kashmir. Dg n oarsman, fisherman.

ਕੀਰਣ [kirən] Skt कीर्ण adj scattered, dispersed. 2 extended.

ਕੀਰਣਾ [kirṇa] Skt किरण n wail; cry at a high pitch; lamentation.

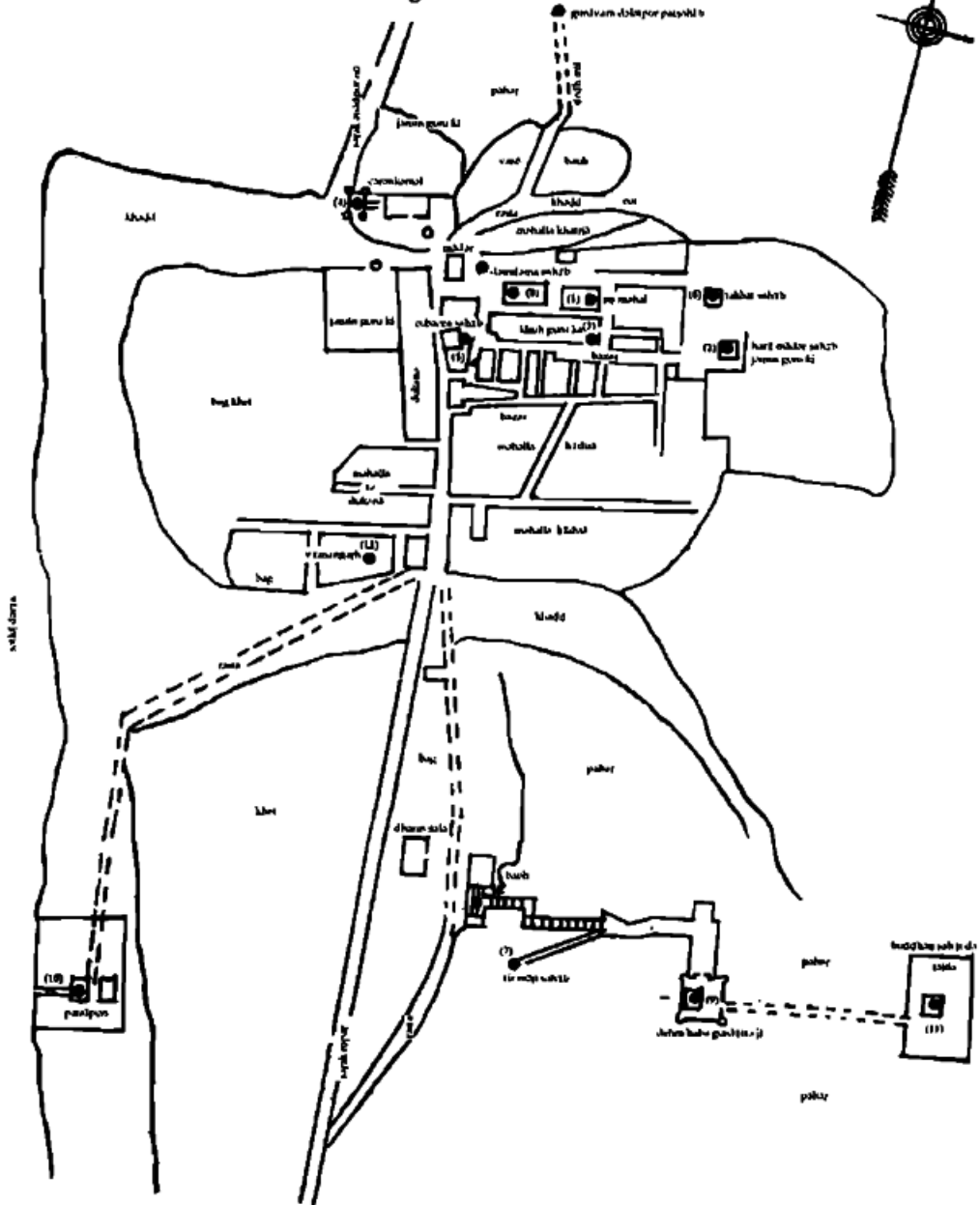
ਕੀਰਤ [kirət] a poet of Bhatt lineage who sang

¹An ancient name of Egypt. The Egyptians were the first to enter the field of chemistry. Thus was named this science.



SHRINE OF BABA GURDITTA JI, KIRATPUR

nəşan gurdvara



MAP OF KIRATPUR

eulogies of the Gurus. "kavī kirat jo sāt caran murī lagahī."—*savēye m 4 ke. 2* See ਕੀਰਤਿ.

ਕੀਰਤਨ [kirtan] *Skt* ਕੀਰਤਨ *n* discourse, speech.

2 In Sikh religion, singing the praise of the Creator in musical measures is termed as kirtan "kirtan namu simrat rahau."—*bīla m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨਸੋਹਿਲਾ [kirtansohila] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ and ਕੀਰਤਿਸੋਹਿਲਾ. 2 ending; completion.

ਕੀਰਤਨਿ [kirtanī] in praise of the Creator. "harī harī kirtanī ih manū rata."—*sor a m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨੀਆ [kirtānia] *adj* who sings the praise of the Creator. "bhālo bhālo re kirtānia."—*ram m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨੁ [kirtanu] See ਕੀਰਤਨ. "harīkirtanu suno."—*gū m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ [kiratpur] This town is situated in the hilly area on the bank of Sutlej river in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una, police station Anandpur. It was founded by Guru Hargobind through Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1683. The land for this was purchased from Raja Tara Chand of Kehlur. Guru Nanak Dev had blessed the foundation of this town, when the Guru visited this place and stayed at Charan Kamal, and met Baba Buddhan Shah in the forest.

Kiratpur is at a distance of 14 miles from Ropar¹ and 31 miles from Garh Shankar railway station.

The following gurdwaras are in this holy town:

(1) Shish Mahal dwelling places for the Gurus situated in the middle of the residential area. Guru Hargobind came here in Sammat 1691 and lived here till the end of his life. Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan were born here. To the north of these palaces, are baths used by the Gurus then. The gurdwara is dilapidated due to lack of permanent income.

(2) Harimandir Sahib. Related to Guru

Hargobind, this gurdwara is also a dwelling house situated in the residential area of Kiratpur. It has five ghumaons of land attached to it.

(3) Khuh Guru ka. This well was got dug by Guru Hargobind.

(4) Charan Kamal. Related to Guru Nanak Dev, this gurdwara is situated near Kiratpur to the north-west. The Guru came here during his travels to the hills. He obliged Sain Buddhan Shah with a sermon. See ਭੁੱਢਣਸਾਹ. An elegant gurdwara is raised there. It has annual income of rupees six hundred from the attached estate. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

(5) Chubacha Sahib. A gurdwara related to Guru Har Rai, situated within the city. At this place, crushed grain was soaked in a large spacious brick trough for the horses and the Guru himself served it with his own hands and this gurdwara is a memorial to that event. Its building is ordinary and it does not have any income.

(6) Takhat Sahib, situated in the residential area, is built in memory of the anointing of Har Rai and Harkrishan as Gurus. The gurdwara is in dilapidated condition. There is no priest.

(7) Tir Manji Sahib, related to Guru Hargobind, is to the south of Kiratpur and at a distance of about half a mile. The Guru used to shoot arrows from this place. A small structure exists; it has neither a priest nor any income.

(8) Damdama Sahib. A gurdwara related to Guru Har Rai is in the centre of Kiratpur near Harimandir. The Guru used to hold congregation at this place.

Two shops adjoining the gurdwara are rented at Rs 25 a year.

(9) Dehra Baba Gurditta is a magnificent

¹Now there is a railway station at Ropar also.

building, half a mile away from Kiratpur to the south. Baba Gurditta was cremated at this place. Dehra owns five hundred ghumaons of land. A fair is held at the time of Holi.

(10) Patalpuri, related to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, is situated on the bank of Sutlej at a distance of two furlongs to the south-west. The ashes of Guru Harkrishan were brought from Delhi and installed at this place.

Only small structures remain there to commemorate Guru Hargobind and Guru Harkrishan, but the shrine, with a golden dome relating to Guru Har Rai, is very large and high.

Sixty rupees a year are paid by the Patiala state; there is enough income from the offerings.

(11) Buddhan Shah Ji da Takia, a hermitage related to Baba Buddhan Shah, is close to the shrine of Baba Gurditta, at a distance of half a mile from Kiratpur to the south. This place was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Gurditta.

The hermitage has been built of baked bricks, within which lies the grave of Baba Buddhan Shah. To the north, away from it is the cremation ground of the hermit's, goats, dogs and the lion. The priest, Sain Alla Ditta belonging to "Charnauli", looks after it with devotion.

(12) Viman Garh is situated in Kiratpur where the severed head of Guru Teg Bahadur was kept for some time and from here it was taken to Anandpur in a bier by Guru Gobind Singh with the congregation reciting hymns in praise of the Almighty.

ਕੀਰਤਿ [kirəti] *Skt* कीर्ति *n* greatness, reputation, glory, praise. "je ghər kirəti akhie."—*sohila*.

ਕੀਰਤਿ ਸਤੰਭ [kirəti sətəbh] *Skt* कीर्तिस्तम्भ *n* pillar erected to keep alive the memory of some one.

ਕੀਰਤਿਸ਼ਾਲੀ [kirətiʃali] *Skt* कीर्तिशालिन् *adj* praiseworthy, honourable.

ਕੀਰਤਿਸੋਹਿਲਾ [kirəti sohila] a composition containing five hymns recited by Sikhs at the time of going to bed. Its name is 'Sohila' but, many people call it 'Kirtan Sohila'. It is also called 'Arti Sohila'

ਕੀਰਤਿਮਤ [kirətimət], **ਕੀਰਤਿਮਾਨ** [kirətimān] *adj* having good reputation, honourable, praiseworthy. 2 *n* the eldest son of Vasudev who was killed by Kans immediately after his birth. "putr bhayo vasudev ke kirətimət tih nam."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਕੀਰਤੀ [kirti] See ਕੀਰਤਿ.

ਕੀਰਤੀਆ [kirtia] a mace-bearer in the service of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 *adj* who lauds of his mentor.

ਕੀਰਨ [kirən] See ਕੀਰਣ.

ਕੀਰਾ [kira] *n* insect, worm. 2 low, mean. "jan nanak kira."—*gāu m 3*. "sultan khan kare khini kire."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *A* كير black stone. See ਸਪੀਅਲ and ਮਖੜੂਲ. "tum makhtul saped sapial ham bapure jas kira."—*asa ravidas*.

ਕੀਰਤ [kirat] *A* كير measure equal to two rattis; four grains. See ਜਗਤ. 2 See ਕਿਰਾਤ.

ਕੀਰੀ [kiri] ant, small insect. 2 unimportant, inferior. "niki kiri mahi kal rakhe."—*sukhmāni*. 3 humility, gentleness. "kiri jito sagla bhavan."—*ram m 5*.

ਕੀਰੇਕਿਰਮ [kirekirəm] penniless and low, poor and petty. See ਕਿਰਮ and ਕੀਰ. "ham kire kirəm satigur sarnai."—*sodaru*.

ਕੀਲ [kil] *Skt* n stake, nail. 2 flame of fire. "sohat jyō bərvanēl kila."—*NP*. 3 elbow. 4 according to Tantar Shastar an incantation that prevents the effect of its counterpart. "kil pəjal ərgəla məhatəm səhəs nam sətta je."—*səloh*. 5 weapon. 6 pillar, column. 7 *A* كير artistic piece, poetic utterance. 8 *P* كير *adj* bent, oblique. 9 penniless.

ਕੀਲਕ [kilək] *Skt* n stake, nail. 2 See ਕੀਲ 4.

ਕੀਲਣਾ [kilṇa], ਕੀਲਨਾ [kilna] *v* dig a nail after uttering a mantar. See ਕੀਲ 4. Those who practise Tantar Shastar (black magic) believe that this practice prevents pain and suffering and controls evil spirits and ghosts.

ਕੀਲਾ [kila] *n* stake, nail. See ਕੀਲ.

ਕੀਲਾਲ [kilal] *Skt n* water, which extinguishes flames of fire, so called for its capability of extinguishing fire. 2 nectar. 3 one which is tied to a stake; the animal.

ਕੀਲਾਲਜ [kilalaj] *n* born from water ਕੀਲਾਲ [kilal]; lotus.

ਕੀਲਿਕਾ [kilika], ਕੀਲੀ [kili] *n* nail; small peg. 2 axle of a handmill that stays in the hole in a piece of wood fixed in the centre of rotating grindstone. "sriguru pəg hē kilika mən dano dhiḡ kin."—*NP*. 'Grain stuck to the axle, escapes from getting ground.'

ਕੀਲੋਕਾਲ [kilokal] *A* کلام *n* conversation, dialogue.

ਕੀਤ [kiṭ] a Khatri caste that originated from the Sarin subcaste. "mula kiṭ bəkhāṇie."—*BG*.

ਕੀਤਾ [kiṭa], ਕੀਤੀ [kiṭi] *n* male and female ants. 2 termite. "It sirāṇe bhui savaṇ kiṭa ləṛio mas."—*s fərid*. 3 *adj* inferior, inane. "kiṭa thapi der patsahi."—*mar majh m 1*.

ਕੀਤ੍ਰ [kiṭh] *n* milk of a cow or a buffalo milked for the first time after calving. A sweet dish called bəhuli is prepared from this milk.

ਕੁ [ku] suffix ku is used in Punjabi in the sense of 'approximately a little' as in "soku rupəye da mal khridia hē." 2 *Skt vr* make sound, resound, echo. 3 part low. 4 damned. This prefix imparts derogatory sense to a word as in kuputr (evil son), kukarām (act) etc. 5 *n* earth, land.

ਕੁਅਤ [kuət] force, strength. "dohū hath kər kuət praharyo."—*cəritr 56*.

ਕੁਅਰ [kuər], ਕੁਅਰ [kūr] *Skt* ਕੁਮਾਰ boy upto the age of five years. 2 prince, son of a king. "kan kuər nizhalāk."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕੁਅਰਿ [kuərɪ] *Skt* ਕੁਮਾਰੀ girl upto the age of five years. 2 princess, daughter of a king.

ਕੁਆਉ [kuau] *n* call, cry, shout for help. 2 *S adv* where, when. "jina nən nīdravle tina mīlən kuau."—*s fərid*. 3 See ਕਵਾਉ.

ਕੁਆਹ [kuah] *n* slander; ill [ku] speaking ਆਹਾਨ [ahvan].

ਕੁਆਰ [kuar] *n* pitcher. "suine ka cəuka kēcən kuar."—*bəsət m 1*. 2 See ਕੁਮਾਰ. 3 month of Assu. See ਕੁਮਾਰ. 4 *adj* unmarried. "kuar kənīa jese kərət sigara."—*suhi kabir*. 5 ghi kuar. *L* Aloe Perfoliata; also called kəmar by many. Its latent effect is warm, dry and it provides relief from rheumatic and joint pains.

ਕੁਆਰਾ [kuara] *adj* unmarried. "guru ke sut hē jugəl kuare."—*GPS*. See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕੁਆਰਿ [kuarɪ], ਕੁਆਰੀ [kuari] girl upto the age five. 2 girl, maiden. "gachahu putri raj kuarɪ."—*bəsət ə m 1*. "rajkuarɪ purādrie."—*ram namdev*. 3 unmarried girl. "ja kuari ta cau."—*s fərid*. 4 maid servant. "jəcə ghəri ləchmi kuari."—*məla namdev*. 5 morsel, bite. "khītha kal kuari kara."—*jəpu*. 'considering the body as a morsel of death.'

ਕੁਅਲਿਉ [kualio], ਕੁਅਲਿਓ [kualio] *adj* belonging to a low [ku] house [aləy]; of a house of ill repute; from a low family. "khəri kualio kurupɪ kuləkhāṇi."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕੁਅੰਡ [kuəṇḍ] *Skt* ਕੋਦੰਡ, *n* bow.

ਕੁਇਰ [kuir] See ਕੁਅਰ. "muchɪ muchɪ kuir rulaia."—*asa ə m 1*. See ਕੋਰ.

ਕੁਇਰਿ [kuiri] See ਕੁਅਰਿ.

ਕੁਇਰੁ [kuiru] See ਕੁਅਰ. son of a raja, son of a richman. "babərvāṇi phirgəi kuiru nā roṭi khai."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕੁਇਲਾ [kuila] See ਕੋਇਲਾ. "khītha jāi kuila bhāi."—*s kabir*. Here khītha, means the body.

ਕੁਈ [kui] *pron* any. "əṇ pəṇ thir nā kui."—*var majh m 1*.

ਕੁਸ [kus] *Skt* ਕੁਸ, *n* kind of spear grass. 2 water.

3 Kushu, son of Ram. See **લઢ** 6. 4 according to Purans one of the seven islands. "pahoce dip huto kus namu."—*NP*. 5 a demon killed by Krishan in Dwarika. 6 ploughshare. 7 *P* **کُش** kill, put to death; its origin is from kuṣṭan, and used as suffix, it denotes a killer as in mardamkuṣ (killer of human beings). 8 *P* **کُش** female genital organ, vagina.

કુસટ [kusəṭ] leprosy. See **કુસ**.

કુસઢ [kusəṇ] See **કુસઢન**.

કુસટ [kusəṭ] *P* **کُف** killed, murdered. 2 *Skt* कुसृति *n* deceit, treachery, guile. 3 See **કુસડ**.

કુસટગાં [kuṣṭagā] *P* **کُشگان** murdered.

કુસટતા [kusəṭ-ta] *n* falsehood. "kusəṭ-ta ko bhale sut bhedyo."—*parās*. 2 See **કુસટ**.

કુસટન [kuṣṭan] *P* **کُشن** *v* kill, put to death.

કુસટની [kustāni] *P* **کُشنی** deserving to be killed. "geban hevan haram kustāni."—*tiṭāg m 5*.

કુસટા [kuṣṭa] *P* **کُش** killed. See **કુસટન**. 2 *n* oxide of metals for medical use; calcined metal.

કુસટિ [kusəṭi] *Skt* कुसृति *n* illusion. 2 state of being unreal; falsehood. 3 *adv* damned with deceit, guile etc. "Ihu sārīr kuṣṭi bhāṭia gal tāi."—*gāu chāt m 3*.

કુસટી [kusti] *adj* false. 2 evil doing; immoral act. "bhāṭh kusti gāu."—*s kabir*. 3 *P* **کُشی** *n* fight between wrestlers; wrestling bout.

કુસટુ [kusəṭu] *Skt* कु-सृ *n* evil. "muhāhu kuṣṭu tīni dhāṭia."—*var sri m 4*. 2 mean nature. "kuṣṭu trisna āgṇi bujhae."—*dhāna m 3*. 3 sloth, absence of zeal. 4 wealth accumulated through sinful means.

કુસટદહ [kuṣṭādāh] *P* **کُشد** *adj* who kills.

કુસધવજ [kuṣṭhāvaj] See **સીટ**.

કુસના [kusna] See **કુસન**. "kusa kəṭia var var."—*sri m 1*.

કુસનાભ [kuṣṇabh] See **કનકુસન**.

કુસપાટી [kuspati] *n* ring of grass worn on the finger next to the little one. Among Hindus, it is regarded auspicious during rites for gods and

forefathers. "gīan jāneu dhīan kuspati."—*asa m 1*.

કુસપુર [kuṣpur] a town founded by Kush, son of Ram Chandar. See **વસુર**. 2 old name of Sultanpur in Avadh (Awdh).

કુસમ [kusam] *Skt* कुसुम. *n* flower. "pūḍar kes kusam te dhāule."—*sri beni*. Here it means white flower. 2 It has also been used for kusūbh: "kusam rāg sāg rāc rāḥia."—*dev m 5*. "dunia rāg nā ave neṛe jīu kusam paṭu ghīu pak hāra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Worldly attachment and pleasure have no effect as flower, silk, ghee (fat), piece of leather made from white deer skin, never get defiled.'

કુસમ્બિચિત્ર [kusambicitra] a metre, also called kusumvicitra, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as ||, |SS, ||, |SS.

Example:

tīn bānbasi rāghubār jāne,
dukh sukh sāgi sukh dukh mane,
bālkāl leke āb bān jehē,
rāghupatī sāge bānpāl khchē.

—*ramav*.

કુસમય [kusamāy], **કુસમા** [kusama] *n* bad time, evil age. 2 time of adversity.

કુસમાહી [kusmahī] in bloom. "urājh pārio kusmahī."—*sar m 5*. 'like a black bee got entangled in the world.'

કુસમાંજલિ [kusmājali] See **કુસમાંજલિ**.

કુસમાંડ [kusmād] See **કુપમાંડ**.

કુસમાયુધ [kusmayudh] See **કુસમાયુધ**.

કુસમાવલિ [kusmāvali] See **કુસમાવલિ**.

કુસમિત [kusmit] See **કુસમિત**. "kusmit bān ki prābha vilokē."—*GPS*. 'are witnessing the splendour of the garden in blossom.'

કુસરાઈ [kusrai], **કુસરાટ** [kusrat] See **કુસલટ**. "tūmre tān he kusrai."—*krīṣan*.

કુસલ [kusal] *Skt* कुशल *n* welfare, happiness. "īn bīdhi kusal hot mere bhāi."—*gāu m 5*. "mit ke kēṭāb kusal sāmāna."—*gāu m 5*. 2 blessing.

“kusəl kusəl karte jag binse.”—*gəu kabir*. 3 *adj* wise, clever. 4 *erudite*.

ਕੁਸਲ ਖੇਮ [kusəl khem] *n* welfare and ease, pleasure and happiness. “kusəl khem səbh bhəra.”—*sor m 5*. “kusəl khem prəbhu apī bəsaē.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕੁਸਲਤਾ [kusəltā], **ਕੁਸਲਾਤ** [kuslat] *n* state of well-being; feeling of being content; happiness. 2 *wisdom, cleverness*. “kahe ki kuslat hath dip kue pəre?”—*s kabir*.

ਕੁਸਾ [kusa] *Skt* कृश *n* dabh, a kind of spear grass regarded holy by Brahmins; they use it during worship and spread it underneath a dying person. “thāi lipai kusa bichvai.”—*NP*. 2 See **ਕੁਸਤਨ**. “kusa kəṭia var var.”—*sri m 1*. ‘I may be butchered.’ 3 *P* كس *adj* used as suffix in the sense of opener or giver as in dīlkuṣa.

ਕੁਸਾਇ [kusaɪ] See **ਆਲਮਕੁਸਾਇ**. 2 *P* كس *adj* which opens.

ਕੁਸਾਇਸ਼ [kuṣaɪʃ] *P* كسائش *n* freedom, liberty, generosity.

ਕੁਸਾਸਨ [kusasən] *Skt* कुशासनम् asən (seat) made of a kind of kuṣ (spear grass). Spreading of it is regarded as sacred in the Hindu religious scriptures. 2 *maladministration*.

ਕੁਸਾਗ੍ਰਬੁੱਧਿ [kuṣagrabuddhi] *adj* having sharp intellect like the tip of spear grass, i.e. very intelligent, perspicacious.

ਕੁਸਾਦ [kuṣad] *P* opened. 2 كسا *open*. “dono cəṣəm kuṣad niṣəsətəhɪ samuhe.”—*NP*. ‘with both eyes open.’

ਕੁਸਾਦਹ [kuṣadəh] See **ਕੁਸਾਦ** 2.

ਕੁਸਾਦਗੀ [kuṣadgi] *P* كسادگی *n* freedom, opposite of openness. 2 *absence of restriction*.

ਕੁਸਾਦਨ [kuṣadən] *P* كسا *v* open. 2 *set free*.

ਕੁਸਾਦਾ [kuṣada] See **ਕੁਸਾਦ** 2.

ਕੁਸਾਮਤ [kusamət] See **ਖੁਸਾਮਤ**. “kahū kusamət kər khuṣlet.”—*GPS*.

ਕੁਸਾਯੋਦਹਕਾਰ [kuṣayōdəhkar] *P* كسايهكار *adj* helpful in starting work or in managing it;

who generously removes hurdles hindering work.

ਕੁਸਾਲੀ [kusali] See **ਖੁਸਾਲੀ**. 2 **ਕੁਸੀਲ** *adj* ill-natured, mean-minded. “go gərib ko hətē kusali.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਸਿਕ [kusik] *Skt* कुसिक *n* a king who was father of Gadhi and grandfather of Vishvamitar; Kausik subcaste has originated from him.

ਕੁਸੀ [kusi] *adj* descending from Kush. According to Vachitar Natak, Vedis are descendants of Kush and Sodhis of Lav. See **ਲਵੀ**. “lavi sərəb jite kusi sərəb hare.”—*VN*. 2 *who has kuṣ (speargrass); wearing kuṣ*. 3 *ploughshare, which tears the land*. 4 *Vishvamitar, the sage, who belonged to the dynasty of Kusak*.

ਕੁਸੀਦ [kusid] *Skt* *n* interest; its pronunciation as kuṣid is also correct.

ਕੁਸੁਧ [kusudh] *adj* impious, malevolent. “hirda kusudh laga moh kur.”—*sar m 4*. “kaia kusudh həume məlu lai.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 *incorrect, wrong*.

ਕੁਸੁਧਾ [kusudha] *adj* impure, contaminated. 2 *bent, curved*. “sis nivaie kia thie ja ride kusudhe jahi?”—*var asa*.

ਕੁਸੁਧੁ [kusudhu] See **ਕੁਸੁਧ**.

ਕੁਸੁਪੁਰ [kusupur] *Kushpur*. See **ਕੁਸੁਰ**.

ਕੁਸੁੰਭ [kusūbh] *Skt* *n* agniṣikh (flame of fire); a plant bearing golden safflowers. 2 *its flower*. 3 *long-necked earthen pitcher*. 4 *Skt* कुम्भ *small bag in a poisonous creature wherein poison remains stored; venom bag*.

ਕੁਸੁੰਭਰੰਗ [kusūbhrāṅ] *colour obtained from safflowers*. 2 *transient colour; in Gurbani, the pleasure drawn from worldly things is compared to the colour of a safflower*.—*gatha*.

ਕੁਸੁੰਭਾ [kusūbhra], **ਕੁਸੁੰਭੇ** [kusūbhre], **ਕੁਸੁੰਭਾ** [kusūbha] See **ਕੁਸੁੰਭ** and **ਕੁਸੁੰਭ**. 2 *having the colour of a safflower*. 3 *Dg* opium juice got through dripping which trickles like the colour of safflower. See **ਕੁਸੁੰਭਾ** 2.

ਕੁਸੰਭੀ [kusūbhi] *adj* dyed in the colour of safflower. 2 colourful like a safflower.

ਕੁਸੁਮ [kusum] *Skt n* flower. 2 menses.

ਕੁਸੁਮਸ਼ਰ [kusumṣar] *n* one who has ṣar (arrows) of kusum (flowers); Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮਚਾਪ [kusumcap] *n* one who has a bow of flowers; Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [kusumvicitra] See ਕੁਸੁਮਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਜਲਿ [kusumāñjali] *n* palmful flowers. "dev kusumāñjali ərṇḥ."—*sāloḥ*. 2 a Maithil Brahman named Udyan (Udyanacharya) who in his times was an unparalleled scholar of logic. A treatise entitled 'Kusumanjal' was written by him in which he refuted Buddhism and proved the existence of God by citing forceful evidences. This book is rated very high among the community of scholars.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਯੁਧ [kusumayudh] *n* one who has flowers as his weapons; Kamdev who wears arrows made of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਵਲਿ [kusumavali] *n* row of flowers; bunch of flowers; string of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਿਤ [kusumit] *adj* in bloom, blossoming.

ਕੁਸੁ [kusu] See ਕੁਸ 3 and ਲਵ 6.

ਕੁਸੁਤ [kusut] *n* entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

ਕੁਸੁਧਾ [kusudha] See ਕੁਸੁਧਾ.

ਕੁਸੁਰ [kusur] Kushpur, a town in Lahore district, which is a tehsil headquarters and is a junction on N.W.R. It is mentioned in Vichitar Natak that this town was founded by Kush, son of Ram : "tāhi tīne bādhe dūr purva. ek kusur dutiy lāhurva." Khalsa Dal captured this town in Sammat 1817 (1760 AD) and killed its ruler Asman Khan. In 1807 AD Maharaja Ranjit Singh, with Akali Phula Singh's help, killed its ruler Kutabuddin and annexed the territory of Kasur into the Sikh kingdom. 2 **كُصُور** fault, guilt, crime.

ਕੁਸੇਸਯ [kuseṣay] *n* one which sleeps (ṣay) on

water (kuṣ), lotus. "sāg pārag kuseṣay hera."—*NP*. 2 blue lotus. 3 crane.

ਕੁਸੈਲ [kusel] *adj* evil mountain; mountain without water and trees. "ceṭāk se citr caru cōpākha kusel si."—*cāritr* 12.

ਕੁਸੋਹਣਾ [kusohṇa], **ਕੁਸੋਹਣੀ** [kusohṇi] *adj* unshapely, ugly. 2 graceless, disgraceful. "kurupī kusohṇi pārhāi choḍi bhātar."—*var sri m* 3.

ਕੁਸੰਗ [kusāṅg], **ਕੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [kusāṅgati] *n* association with immoral persons; deceitful company. "kusāṅgati bāhāi sāda dukh pavāhi."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੁਸੰਗੀ [kusāṅgi] *adj* who has got into bad company; associated with ignoble persons. "sāṅgi kusāṅgi beste."—*s kabir*. 2 bad companion.

ਕੁਸੰਪ [kusāp], **ਕੁਸੰਪਦ** [kusāpād] *n* ill luck, misfortune. 2 damned property; wealth piled through cruelty and evil means.

ਕੁਸੰਭਾਇਲੇ [kusābhāile] in the colour of safflower. "tu urāj pārio kusābhāile."—*gōḍ m* 5.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ] See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਕੁਸੁੀ [kuṣṭi] See ਕੁਸੁੀ.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭh] See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ. 2 a medicine named kuṣṭh; costus speciosus; its latent effect is warm and dry. It gives relief from defects in blood, increases semen and lessens phlegm. It should be used as directed by an expert physician. Taking its overdose is harmful because it is a poisonous material. It is exported from Kashmir to many countries and is highly priced.

ਕੁਸੁਠੀ [kuṣṭhi] *Skt* कुष्ठिन् *adj* who suffers from leprosy; leper.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ], **ਕੁਸੁਨ** [kuṣṭan], **ਕੁਸੁੰਦਹ** [kuṣṭādah] See ਕੁਸਤ, ਕੁਸਤਨ and ਕੁਸਤੰਦਹ.

ਕੁਸੁਤੀ [kusriti] See ਕੁਸਤਿ.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *adj* a few, some. 2 See ਕੁਹਣਾ. 3 *Skt* part where, at what place. 4 *Dg n* Kuber.

ਕੁਹਕ [kuhək] *Skt n* deceit, trick. 2 crowing of a cock. 3 thug. 4 *Skt* कुहक; cooing; a melodious

note. "kuhkənɪ kokla tərəl juani."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. 5 See ਭੁਹਕ.

ਭੁਹਕਤ [kuhkət] chirps, coos, See ਭੁਹਕ 2. "kuhkət kəpət"—*kan m 5*. 'gives hypocritical cries.'

ਭੁਹਕਬਾਣ [kuhakbaṇ] See ਭੁਹਕਬਾਣ.

ਭੁਹਕਿਅਤਾ [kuhkɪəṭa] See ਭੁਹਕਿਅਤਾ.

ਭੁਹਣਾ [kuhṇa] See ਭੁਸਤਨ. "jiā kuhət nə sēge prāṇi."—*gəu m 5*. 2 ku-hənən. heinous killing, merciless butchering, slaughtering in accordance with the Muslim law.

ਭੁਹਥਾ [kuhəṭhə], ਭੁਹਥਾ [kuhəṭhə] *adj* damned place. 2 a spot which when touched by hand, causes disgust; a filthy part of the body. "vəsēdo kuhəṭhə thāɪ."—*jēt var*. "kuhəṭhi jai sɪɪɪa."—*var asa*. 'in a filthy place.'

ਭੁਹਥੀ ਜਾਇ [kuhəṭhi jai] damned place, See ਭੁਹਥਾ.

ਭੁਹਨ [kuhən], ਭੁਹਨਾ [kuhna] See ਭੁਹਣਾ. 2 *P* *كهن* or *كهنه* *adj* old, dilapidated. 3 *Dg* depraved, roguish. 4 jealous.

ਭੁਹਰ [kuhər] *Skt n* hole. 2 pit. 3 glottis; passage in the throat, through which vocal cords produce sound. "kɪlkət kuhər kər."—*ramav*. 4 sound of birds like crows etc. 5 See ਭੁਹੀਰ.

ਭੁਹਰਾ [kuhra] See ਭੁਹੀਰ.

ਭੁਹਰੀ [kuhri] *n* bird of prey. See ਭੁਹੀਰੀ.

ਭੁਹਲ [kuhəl] *A* *كحل* *n* black sulphite of antimony, collyrium. 2 *adj* skilful in gesturing with the eyes. 3 See ਭੁਹਿਲ.

ਭੁਹਰਾਮ [kuhram] a town in the Kaushal region, where Kaushalya was born. Some people think that Ghuram in Patiala state is the same Kuhram, but it is not so. See ਕੋਸਲ. "kuhram jəhā sunɪye səhrē; təhɪ kosəl raj nɪɪpes bərē; ʊpji tɪh dham suta kuslā; jɪh jɪt ləi səɪɪsəu kəlā."—*ramav*.

ਭੁਹਾਰ [kuhar] *n* pit for drawing water; a well without brick-lining.

ਭੁਹਾਰਾ [kuhara], ਭੁਹਾਰੀ [kuhari], ਭੁਹਾਰਾ [kuhara], ਭੁਹਾਰੀ [kuhari] *n* axe, small axe. See ਭੁਹਾਰ.

ਭੁਹਿ [kuhi] *adv* after killing, after butchering. "kuhi bəkra rɪnɪ khəɪa."—*var asa*.

ਭੁਹਿਲ [kuhil] *Skt* ਭੁਹਿਲ *adj* having betel-leaf in the mouth; having lips reddened with betel. 2 See ਭੁਹਲ.

ਭੁਹਿਲਨ [kuhilən] *adj* (woman) wearing collyrium on eyelids and gesturing with her eyes. "lējɪ kuhilən avəi pərvəlɪ pɪari."—*BG*. 'A fickle but lame woman with collyrium in her eyes belonging to someone else is always attractive and appealing to a licentious person.'

ਭੁਹੀ [kuhi] *Skt* ਭੁਹੀ *n* black-eyed bird of prey of the hawk species, called *ṣahin kuhi*. Its height is equal to that of a hyena. It has all the qualities found in a falcon; it is a female; its male is called ਕੋਹੀਲਾ (kohila); its colour is reddish black, but occasionally black as well. It is not native to Punjab, but migrates from other countries at the beginning of winter. A trained kuhi hunts well; it renders great help in the hunting of water fowls particularly. It starts hovering over the lake on which the water fowls are floating. Fearing it, they do not fly and the hunter shoots them with his gun. It goes on hovering over them. The frightened ducks return to sit again on the lake water where the hunter gets a big game. If its offspring is reared, it accompanies the hunter for many years like the hawk. Falco Peregrinator. "sihā bajā cərgā kuhiā inā khəvale ghahu."—*var majh m 1*. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ. 2 *xa* sickle, a serrated blade with a handle for cutting grass.

ਭੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਸਿਕਾਰ [kuhi da šɪkar] *n* sport of hunting with a kuhi (falcon). 2 *xa* act of cutting grass with a sickle.

ਭੁਹੀਰ [kuhir] *Skt* ਕੁਹੇੜੀ *n* mist, fog. "jese kuhir nɪvar kərə huɪ sur ude mukh tyō prəgtai."—*NP*.

ਭੁਹੀਲਾ [kuhila] See ਭੁਹੀ and ਕੋਹੀਲਾ.

बुगीर [kuhīr] See बुगीर. 2 log of wood on which a pulley is placed for drawing water from a deep well with a leather bag.

बुहुक [kuhuk] *Skt* *n* melodious sound of singing birds; chirping sound. 2 See बुहक.

बुहुकबाण [kuhukbaṇ] a kind of arrow with a hole in the tip. As the arrow goes with speed, it produces a whistling sound. "teg tir tuphāg tāraru' kuhukabaṇ anāt."—*cāḍī* 2. Many people believe that this arrow is made of bamboo pieces and it produces sound while in flight.

बुहुकिरा [kuhukīra] See बुहुक. "mor kuhukīra sabaḍ mukh para."—*gāu m* 4.

बुहु [kuhu] *Skt* *n* new moon night. 2 sound of a peacock or cuckoo. 3 In Purans, river Kubul is named as Kuhu.

बुहुक [kuhuk] See बुहुक.

बुहुकंठ [kuhukāṭh] *n* cuckoo that coos from the throat. 2 *adj* having a melodious throat like that of a cuckoo.

बुहेट [kuhet] *n* ill-will, want of affection. 2 hypocritical love; love with a painful ending.

बुहेला [kuhela] *n* See बेहीला.

बुहेरी [kuherī] See बुहीर.

बुहक [kukah] *n* elephant grass; tall grass that grows by the bank of a river, and is used for making baskets. "kukah kahasi phole."—*tukha barahmaḥa*. 'Elephant grass and seed grass have grown.' i.e. the hair has turned grey. 2 rice maturing in winter.

बुहट [kukah] *Skt* बुहुट *n* cock.

बुहटी [kukṭi] *Skt* बुहुटी *n* hen.

बुहनस [kuknas], **बुहनस** [kuknus], **बुहनस** [kuknus] *G* *फ़ेन* phoenix. Greek poets have held that a phoenix sings a lot and by singing dipak rag—the melody of fire—it burns itself to ashes. During the rainy season, from its ash is produced an egg from which a phoenix is

¹labar-aru, tabar-ate.

hatched; it is genderless but it reproduces itself only in the above-mentioned way.

बुहक [kukah] See बुहुक.

बुहक [kukah] *Skt* बुहुक *n* saffron; a dye from Kashmir. "kukah tīlak bhal me kino."—*GPS*. 2 short for kumkuma. "ban cāle tei kukah manāhu."—*kṛsān*. See बुहुक.

बुकरम [kukarām] *n* deceitful action, act of meanness, evil deed. See सँत बुकरम.

बुकरमी [kukarmi] *adj* who does evil deeds; vicious.

बुकरा [kukra] swollen hair, root-cell in the eye lids; granulated cell. See बुकरे.

बुकरी [kukri] *hen*. 2 curved dagger shaped like the nail of a lion kept by the Napalese; it is kept tied to the waist. 3 roll of cotton yarn. "bīkherat hē kukri bistare."—*GPS*. See बुकरि.

बुकरे [kukre] trachoma. *Skt* नेत्रार्ण granular lid. *بکره* On the inner side of eye lids, small hair root cells get swollen and cause irritation like particles of sand resulting in severe pain. Eyes get red, water keeps flowing. Expert doctors should be consulted for the treatment of this ailment. The common remedy is that forty tolas of kṛṣṭa (a kind of peach), bark of chebulic myrobolan (haraṇ) three tolas, essence of Indian barbery (rāsāt) five tolas, and turmeric three tolas should each be soaked, in half a seer of water separately for twelve hours. After mixing all these, the liquid should be filtered and the residue discarded and boiled in a utensil. One tola of opium may be put in it. When the syrup becomes dense, it should be kept in a phial with its lid closed. Putting this medicine into the eyes with a needle cures trachoma.

Ash of zinc and copper mixed with antimony can be usefully put in the eyes. Before sleep, they should be washed with rose water and

kept protected from dust and sunlight.

ਕੁਕੜ [kukəɽ], **ਕੁਕੜੀ** [kukɽi] cock, hen. "hāsa seti cɽtu ulasəɦɽ kukəɽ di oɽari.—var gəu 2 m 5. 2 cob of maize. 3 fruit of əkk (calotropis procera).

ਕੁਕੀਜੇ [kukije] call, cry. 2 calls, cries. "guru kaɽhi bāh kukije."—*kəli ə m 4*. 'cries with arm raised upward.'

ਕੁਕੁਭ [kukubh] See **ਕੁਕੁਭਾ**. 2 a mountain in Orissa.

ਕੁੱਕੁਮ [kūkum] See **ਕੁੱਕੁਮ**.

ਕੁੱਕੁਮਾ [kūkuma] See **ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ**.

ਕੁੱਕ [kukk] a branch of Jatts of Gill subcaste. Kukks are settled in twenty-two villages in Hoshiarpur area.

ਕੁੱਕੜ [kukkəɽ], **ਕੁੱਕੜੀ** [kukkɽi] See **ਕੁਕਟ**—**ਕੁਕਟੀ**.

ਕੁੱਕਾ [kukka] belonging to Kuk subcaste. See **ਕੁੱਕ**.

ਕੁੱਕੁਟ [kukkuɽ] See **ਕੁਕਟ**.

ਕੁੱਕੋ [kukko] a Vadhan Khatri, who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind. He turned a great warrior and benefactor. His son, Ananta, was also virtuous like his father.

ਕੁਕੁਆ [kukɽiə] See **ਕੁਕੁਆ**.

ਕੁਕੁਿਤ [kukɽit] *n* misdeed. "kukɽit kəɽəm je jəg me kəɦi."—*VN*. "kukɽit pɽnasənkəri"—*həjare 10*.

ਕੁਕੁਆ [kukɽiə] *n* immoral act, bad deed. "kukɽiə tɽɦ nam su jodh gənə."—*parəs*.

ਕੁਕਿ [kukɽi], **ਕੁੱਖ** [kukkh] *n* abdomen. 2 womb. 3 cavern, cave.

ਕੁੱਖ ਹਰੀ ਹੋਣੀ [kukkh həri hoɽi] be pregnant.

ਕੁਖਿ [kukɦɽ] See **ਕੁਕਿ**.

ਕੁਖਯਾਤਿ [kukhyatɽ] *n* disrepute, notoriety.

ਕੁਗਤਿ [kugətɽ] *n* bad condition, sad plight. 2 evil conduct.

ਕੁਗਿਆਨੀ [kugɽiəni] *adj* having perverted knowledge; who has negative thinking; one without true awareness of reality, but claiming to be omniscient. "səɦ kəɦor kucil kugɽiəni."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਕੁੰਗੀ [kūgi] *n* saffron coloured ant which is very small. It destroys fields of wheat and barley. *Ustilago Tritic*.

ਕੁੰਗੁ [kūgu] safflower, See **ਕੁੰਕਮ**. "kəɦi kūgu je rəle ghəɽ ətəɦɽ puja hoɽi."—*guj m 1*. 2 a red coloured powder prepared by mixing turmeric and amla (phyllauntus emblica), with which the Vaishnav males decorate their foreheads, and the ladies put its line in the parting of their hair.

ਕੁਗੰਧ [kugədh], **ਕੁਗੰਧਿ** [kugədhɽ] *n* foul smell, stink, unpleasant odour. "ədhɽk kugədh nɽipətɽ jəb ayo."—*cəɦɽɽ 236*.

ਕੁਗਯਾਨੀ [kugyāni] See **ਕੁਗਿਆਨੀ**.

ਕੁਚ [kuc] *Skt n* breast, teat. 2 See **ਕੁੱਚ**.

ਕੁੱਚ [kūc] See **ਕੁੱਚਨ**. 2 *Skt* ਕੁਝਚੀ slough of a snake. "sapu kūc choɽe bɽkɦ nəɦi chaɽe."—*asa namdev*.

ਕੁਚਜ [kucəj] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯਾ *n* immoral act, bad deed. 2 improper way of doing work.

ਕੁਚਯਾ [kucəjə] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯ *adj* immoral, vile. 2 not knowing the proper method of doing work.

ਕੁਚਯੀ [kucəji], **ਕੁਚਯੀ** [kucəji] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯੀ *adja* loose woman. Guru Nanak Dev has taught virtue to loose women in his hymn entitled 'kucəji' written in suhi rag. "māɦu kucəji əmavəɦ dosɦe."

godɦən ke grəɦ paɦi phēkət.

kəbi uɦəɦ nə gobəɦ phos,

ɦn phuravət thəriya mē dhər

suɦəɦ sekət nəɦ əɦsɦos,

nice bēɦi ləɦhi kər uce

"das" kɦəri phɽɦ ləɦ pəɦos,

nɦavəɦ bēɦu chēɦ dādeye

ap kucəji bēɦe dos.

—*bava ramdas ji*.

ਕੁੱਚਨ [kūcən] *Skt* ਕੁਝਚਨ *n* hesitation; contraction.

ਕੁੱਚਰ [kūcər] *Skt* ਕੁਝਰ elephant.

ਕੁੱਚਰਦਿਸਨਾਨ [kūcər ɽsnan] *n* action not practised in life. As an elephant throws dust on his head

after a bath, likewise is, a preacher's going against his own advice. "nanək nɪhpəl jat tɪh jɪu kŭcər ɪsnanu."—s m 9. 2 fruitless actions.

वृचरचा [kucərca] futile discussion, discussion sans substance, wrong argumentation. "chaḍɪ kucərca an nə janəhɪ."—gəu kabir.

वृचरजा [kucərja] *Skt* वृचर्जा *n* immorality, loose conduct.

वृचरी [kŭcɪrɪ] *n* female elephant. 2 snake's slough. "kŭcɪrɪ jɪō əhɪraj taje."—krɪsən.

वृचरीआ [kŭcɪrɪa] elephant. See वृचर. "tələ kŭcɪrɪa sɪr kənɪk chətɪrɪa."—asa m 5. 2 snake's slough. 3 *adj* who keeps an elephant.

वृचल [kucəl] *Skt* वृचल *adj* speaking ill of others. "ɪk kucəl kucɪl bɪkhlɪpte."—asa ə m 3. 2 See वृचली. 3 See वृचल and वृचेल.

वृचल वृचल [kucəl kucɪl] maligned and dirty. See वृचल and वृचल. "həm kucəl kucɪl ətɪ əbhɪmari mɪlɪ səbde mel utari."—ram ə m 3.

वृचलना [kucəlna] *v* crush, trample, grind, tread, stamp.

वृचला [kucɪla] *Skt* कच्चीर and कारस्कार *n* a tree found at many places in India especially in Bengal and Madras. Its poisonous fruit is so named and is used in medicines. *L* Strychnos Nuxvomica. The latent effect of it is warm and dry; it purifies blood and cures piles. Its fruit is used for killing dogs and rats.

वृचल [kucar], **वृचली** [kucari], **वृचल** [kucal], **वृचली** [kucali] *n* reprehensible conduct, licentiousness, depravity. "kərhɛ kucar."—kəlki. 2 *adj* immoral, depraved. "gəhɪ mario pɪtsətru kucari."—GPS.

वृचल [kŭcɪt] *Skt* कुचलित *adj* coiled, curly. "əlkā kucɪt."—bhavərsamrit.

वृचल [kucɪl] See वृचल and वृचल. "kucɪl kəthor kəpəθ kami."—kan m 5.

वृचली [kŭcɪ] See वृच 2. 2 armour. 3 See वृचली.

वृचली [kucɪl] *Skt* वृचेल *adj* wearing dirty clothes;

putting on soiled dress. See वृचल वृचली.

वृचलीता [kucɪlta] *n* impurity, lack of cleanliness of clothes. See वृचल and वृचेल.

वृचेल [kucel], **वृचेल** [kucel], **वृचेल** [kucela] *adj* (female) wearing condemned clothes; who wears dirty dress.

वृच [kucc] *Skt* वृच *n* weaver's brush.

वृच [kuch] some. See वृच.

वृच [kuchar] *Skt* वृच-मल lap. "kər pɪar pɪu kuchar lita."—BG

वृच [kucharɪ] in the lap.

वृच [kuchɪt] *Skt* वृचसित *adj* maligned. "mənɪmukh kucɪl kuchɪt bɪkɪrɪa."—gəu ə m 1.

2 barren, unproductive (land); land that does not produce grains and grass. 3 not deserving.

वृच [kuchot] *adj* untouchable, whose contact is believed to defile. See वृच.

वृच [kucch] some. See वृच.

वृच [kucchar], **वृच** [kuccharɪ] See वृच and वृच.

वृच [kucchɪ], **वृच** [kucchi] See वृच.

वृच [kuj] *Skt* *n* born [ja] from the earth [ku]; Mars, a planet. "səməs səni mukh səsi kuj sənyo."—GPS. 'Beard is black like the colour of Saturn, face is like the moon but is one with Mars,' i.e. the face is luminous like the moon but not white; it is reddish like Mars. 2 Tuesday. "kuj dɪn me ʃɪrɪ sətɪguru joti joti mɪlas."—GPS. 3 tree, that grows from the earth. 4 Narkasur; Bhaumasur: According to a legend in Purans, the earth, having mated with Varah the god, gave birth to Narkasur, from which emerged the name Kuj. See वृच.

वृच [kŭj] *Skt* *n* a place in the forest, which is covered by shrubs and creepers on all the four sides but is cleared within; glade; arbour. 2 path forged by elephants etc through a dense forest. 3 See वृच 2. "kŭjəhɪ tyag bhujāg sɪdharyo."—krɪsən. 4 P ६ corner, bank. 5 narrow street.

कुंजक [kūjak], **कुंजका** [kūjka] *P* कुंज kept on the edge. See कुंज 4. a bag tied to the saddle of the horse, in which the rider keeps essential provisions. "hayan kūjke bhāt gən lae."—GPS.

कुंजकुटी [kūjakuṭi] a cottage in a glade. *Skt* कुंजकुटीर See कुंज and कुटीर.

कुंजगली [kūjagali] See कुंज 2. "kūjaglin me khel macayo."—krsan.

कुंजपुरा [kūjpura] village of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind, in Karnal. Banda Bahadur razed it in 1768 AD.

कुंज बिहारी [kūj bihari] See कुंजबिहारी.

कुंजमेद [kūjmed], **कुंजमेध** [kūjmedh] *n* an oblation to worship gods in which an elephant is sacrificed. "həyadī kūjmed rajsu bina nā bharmāṇā."—gyan.

कुंजर [kūjar] *Skt n* one who lives in a glade in the kūj (thick forest); elephant. "ekal maṭi kūjar ciṭi."—mali namdev.

कुंजर असन [kūjar əsan] *Dg n* elephant's food, peepal tree.

कुंजरत [kūjrat] *A* كُؤرَت "kūjrat kəmal."—aka/269.

कुंजराजि [kūjrarī] *n* elephant's enemy, lion.

कुंजराजि नादानी [kūjrarī nadāni] a gun that makes sound similar to that of its enemy, the lion. —sənama.

कुंजरी [kūjri] *n* female elephant. 2 army of elephants.—sənama. 3 *adj* who keeps elephants.

कुंज बिहारी [kūj vihari] *adj* wandering on foot on the paths of a forest. 2 *n* Krishan Dev.

कुजा [kuja] *Skt n* Sita, who was born from ku (the earth). 2 *P* कुंज *adv* where, at what place. "kuja aməd kuja rəphtī."—tīlāg namdev.

कुजात [kujat], **कुजाति** [kujatī] *n* condemned caste; low caste. 2 *adj* belonging to a low caste. See कुबुधि.

कुंजी [kūji] *Skt* कुञ्जिका *n* key. "kūji jīnī kəu ditiā."—var sar m 2. 'key to spiritual knowledge.'

कुंजा [kujja] See कुजा.

कुज [kujh] *adj* some; any, something, a little.

कुट [kuṭ] *Skt* कुट् *vr* bend, cheat, clip, heat up, rub, slander. 2 *n* mountain, direction. 3 hammer, sledge. 4 house. 5 fort, castle. 6 tree. 7 pinnacle-shaped pitcher, earthen pitcher. 8 a plant named kuṣṭh (kuṭh), found in Kashmir. See कुसु 2.

कुट [kūṭ] direction, side. "carī kūṭ dāh dīs bhrāme."—majh barəhmāha. 2 pond. "hərijan əmrītkūṭ sər nuke."—ram m 4.

कुटज [kuṭaj] *n* an ascetic named Agast who was born from a pitcher. 2 Dronacharya was also born from a pitcher. 3 a tree also called kuṣa whose seeds are idārj. A decoction of kuṭaj bark cures dysentery. *L* Holarrhena Antidysenterica.

कुटनी [kuṭni], **कुटनी** [kuṭni] *Skt* कुटनी a procuress, female panderer who acts as a go-between. "corā jərə rādiā kuṭniā di baṇu."—var suhi m 1.

कुटबादला [kuṭbādhlā] *adj* engaged in the work of cutting and skinning. "meri jatī kuṭbādhlā."—māla ravidās. 'The job of my 'cāmar' caste is cutting and skinning of animals.'

कुटल [kuṭal] See कुटिल.

कुटवार [kuṭvar] See कुटवाल. 2 guard of a police post.

कुटवारी [kuṭvari] *n* duty of police officer of a station house. See कुटवाली. "duta dānau ih kuṭvari meri."—ram kabir. 2 job of a fort's guard.

कुंटा [kūṭa] See कुंडा. 2 pond. See कुंटा 2. "səhāj kətha ke əmrītkūṭa."—gəu m 5. 3 See कुंटे.

कुटि [kuṭi] *adv* by crushing. 2 *Skt n* twist, arrogance, curve. 3 cottage, hut.

कुटिल [kuṭil] *Skt adj* bent, curved. 2 deceitful, treacherous. 3 tangled. "kuṭil gāṭh jəb khole dev."—bīla kabir. 'knot of illiteracy.'

Poets have described the following things as crooked : lock of hair, snake, lion's nail,

boar's tusk, parrot's beak, moon in the second phase of the bright half of a month, and a bow.
बुटिलता [kuṭilta] *n* bend, curve. 2 guile, deceit.

"beṭhat uṭhat kuṭilta calāhī."—*gāu kabir*. "harī kaṭi kuṭilta."—*sar m 5*.

बुटी [kuṭi] thatched hut of leaves and grass. In Sanskrit kuṭi and kuṭi both are correct.

बुटीचक [kuṭicak] *Skt n* an ascetic who is revered in his own hut; a sanyasi who does not forsake the sacred thread and tuft of hair and does religious service like offering evening prayer etc and for begging does not go to other's door except of his own relatives. Kutichak is cremated and his last rites are performed as usual.

बुटीचर [kuṭicār] treacherous, deceitful. 2 *Skt n* ascetic who dwells in a cottage; one living in a hut. 3 pig, which lives in water and eats the roots of darnel and lotus.

बुटीर [kuṭir] *Skt n* very small cottage in which, another person cannot stay.

बुट्टी [kuṭṭi] See बुट्टी.

बुट्टे [kūṭe] *adj* deceptive, tricky. "kṛīa kūṭe nīrahar."—*sor m 5 pāṭal*.

बुट्टेव [kuṭev] *n* bad habit, depravity. "lā triy ki kuṭev nāhī jai."—*cārītr 3/3*. "kāṭhīn kuṭev na mīṭet."—*BGK*.

बुट्टेर [kuṭāṭer] See बुट्टी बुट्टेर.

बुट्टेनट [kuṭāṇaṭ] *Skt n* fragrant grass. 2 a shrub, which is called kevāṇmotha. 3 boatman, sailor. 4 water carrier.

बुट्टेब [kuṭāb] *Skt* कुटुम्ब *n* offspring, children. 2 family, household. "kuṭāb jātān kārṇā."—*var jet*.

बुट्टेबी [kuṭābi] *adj* having a family. 2 belonging to a family, of the family.

बुट्ट [kuṭṭ] *n* beating, thrashing. See बुट्टा. 2 a metal, which is very brittle, prepared by beating several metals. "bhāṇīa bhāḍa kuṭ da."—*māgo*.

बुट्ट [kuṭṭan] See बुट्टा. 2 *n* procurer, pandarer.

बुट्टा [kuṭṭa] *v* beat, thrash. See बुट्ट *vr*.

बुट्टी [kuṭṭi] *n* a procuress female pandarer.

See बुट्टी.

बुट्टीमिडग [kuṭṭi-miḍg] *n* in poetics, a female desire to express feelings of the mind, through a gesture of anger when actually she is happy.

बुट्टी [kuṭṭi] *n* cuttings, fragments of paper etc.

बुठ [kuṭh] See बुठ 2.

बुठ [kūṭh] *Skt* कुण्ठ *vr* surround, blunt. 2 *adj* blunt; without a sharp edge. 3 dull-minded, obtuse.

बुठना [kuṭhna] *v* kill, butcher.

बुठरी [kuṭhriya] *n* See बुठरी. 2 prison cell. "ek kuṭhriya bic rav ko rakhīo."—*cārītr 6*.

बुठा [kuṭha] *S adj* butchered, killed. 2 slaughtered in the Muslim way. "ābhakhīa kā kuṭha bākra khāṇa."—*var asa*. See बुठ 2.

बुठा [kuṭha], **बुठा** [kuṭhā], **बुठा** [kuṭhahar] *n* evil place, ill-reputed place. 2 discomfoting place.

बुठार [kuṭhar] *Skt n* axe. "kaḍhī kuṭhar khaṣamī sir kaṭīa."—*bīla m 5*. 2 tree. 3 big room, storehouse, house for provisions. 4 *Skt* कुष्ठ *vr* medicine for curing leprosy. "kaḍhī kuṭhar pīṭ bat hāta."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 'Kushtar decoction removes all the three types of miasma, vitiated air and phlegm, syphilis and sycosis.'

बुठारी [kuṭhārī], **बुठारी** [kuṭhārī] *n* small axe. "kaṭi kuṭīlta kuṭhārī."—*sar m 5*. 2 See बुठाली.

"īn ākhlīn ki karē kuṭhārī."—*GPS*. 'As metals are melted in a goldsmith's crucible, so should all evils be destroyed.' 3 in charge of provision house; storekeeper. 4 *adj* who has an axe.

बुठारु [kuṭharu] See बुठार. 2 *Skt* monkey. 3 tree. 4 armourer. 5 treasure.

बुठाली [kuṭhālī] *Skt* कु-फाली *n* earthen platter; earthen crucible in which a goldsmith melts metals like gold, silver etc.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [kūḍhli] *adj* blunt. "jəhī kūḍhli hve mən bani."—*NP*.

ਕੁੰਡਲ [kūḍl] *n* bad place, ill-reputed place. 2 improper time.

ਕੁੰਡ [kūḍ] *Skt* कुण्ड *vr* protect, preserve. 2 *n* that which protects water; pit. 3 reservoir. "jese 3bh kūḍ kəri rakhio pərat sīdhū gəli jaha."—*asa m* 5. 4 pit for keeping fire, pit dug as described in the Shastars (holy manuscripts) for oblation to the god of fire. See ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ. 5 eighty-six deep pits of hell made especially to punish evil-doers. See ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 9 ch 37. 6 (according to Hindu Shastars) son¹ born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ 3 4 § 23. 7 also used for kuḥ (direction). "tīh catur kūḍ jītyo dubar."—*gyan*. "so cəhu kūḍi janīe."—*var majh m* 2. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kūḍ.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍliā] See ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ.

ਕੁੰਡਲ [kūḍl] *Skt* *n* circumference. "re nər ɢərəbh kūḍl jəb achət."—*sri benī*. "ɢərəbh kūḍl məhī urədhdhīani."—*maru solhe m* 1. 2 a circular shaped ornament worn in the ears; ear-ring. "kani kūḍl gəli motiən ki mala."—*gəu ə m* 1.

ਕੁੰਡਲਨੀ [kūḍlənī] *Skt* ਕੁੰਡਲਿਨੀ. *n* according to Tantar Shastar and Yog, a nerve so named because it is at the root of Sukhmana nerve serving as entrance making a spiral of three and a half rounds and lying quietly like a snake. It can be activated by practising Yog and it begins to rise towards the ultimate stage of realisation through Sukhmana (the spinal chord). As it moves upward, the Yogi feels bliss; the highest spiritual stage for a Yogi is to stay the Kundalini in Dasamdwar and not let it come down. It has also been named as

¹It is named kūḍ because it destroys a dynasty. *vr* ਕੁੰਡ [kūḍ] means to burn.

bhujāgma (serpent power) 2 jālebi, a kind of sweet meat. 3 according to the tenets of Sikhism, Kundalini is the name for the knot of ignorance; confused state of mind. "kūḍlənī surjhi sət sēgətī."—*səveye m* 4.

ਕੁੰਡਲਾਕਾਰ [kūḍlākār] *adj* round, coil-shaped.

ਕੁੰਡਲਿਨੀ [kūḍlīnī] See ਕੁੰਡਲਨੀ.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍliā] See ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [kūḍli] *adj* who has worn ear-rings. 2 circumference, circle. 3 horoscope in which houses [kūḍl] of planets are made by lines; snake. 5 jālebi (a sweetmeat).

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍliā] who wears earrings. See ਕੁੰਡਲ. "kan kūḍliā bəstrə oḍhliā."—*asa m* 5.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍliā] *adj* who wears earrings. 2 *n* snake. 3 hook, fishhook. "jru min kūḍliā kəṭhī pāi."—*bəsət ə m* 1. 4 a matrik stanza, characterised by six lines, first two lines forming a couplet, followed by four ਰੋਲਾ [rola] lines, each having twenty-four matras, first pause at the eleventh and the second at the next thirteenth. According to its style, traditionally called sīghavəlokən nāyay, the last part of the second line of the couplet initiates the rola and the last line of the rola initiates the couplet. Due to circular repetition of phrases, the metre is named as 'kūḍliā'. This metre belongs to kələṣ category.

Example:

"onəm sri sətīguru cəṛən, adī purəkh adeṣ,
ek ənek bībək səsī, ghəṭ ghəṭ ka pəṛvəṣ,—
ghəṭ ghəṭ ka pəṛvəṣ, ṣeṣ pəhī kəḥī nə ave,
netī netī kəḥī net, bed bādijən gəve,
adī mādhdh əru ət, hute hut he pun honəm,
adī purəkh adeṣ, cəṛən sri sətīguru onəm"
—BGK.

(b) Dasam Granth has a kūḍliā of four lines. The first two lines form a couplet and the next two lines make a rola as in:

"dinən ki rəccha nəmīt, kər hē ap upay,

pəram purəkh pavən sādā, ap prəgəṭ hē ay, —
ap prəgəṭ hē ay, din rəcchā ke karəṇ
əvtari əvtar, dhārā ke bhar utarəṇ.”—*kalki*.

(c) In *sīghavəlokəṇ nāyay*, if phrases occurring in the *kūḍālia* are in *yamək* format, the metre gets more fascinating. In *yamək* the words remain the same but the meaning differs as:

“hala’ sevən jīn kəri kalnīmātrəṇ din,
sukh sōpəṭi ko khoy kə, bhəē āt ātī din, —
din dūni ko mān, tan nāj tən ko khoyō,
bīkh belī ko bij, apne hathən boyō,
həri vrījēṣ kulkan tyag karte mukh kala,
səhē nīrādər nīty, phīrē dər dər bād-hala”.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kūḍlikṛit] spiral-shaped, spiralled, curl-shaped. “bhramāt kūḍlikṛitē.”—*rainav*.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍā] direction, side. See **ਕੁੰਡ**. “care kūḍā dhuḍhia.”—*asa ə m 1*. 2 See **ਕੁੰਡ**. 3 chain for fastening the door. 4 goad. “nanək hēsti kūḍe bahra.”—*var guj m 3*. 5 ring in which some thing can be fastened.

ਕੁੰਡੀ [kūḍi] fishhook. 2 small chain to fasten the flaps of a door. 3 in the direction. “cəhu kūḍi cəhu jug jate.”—*bīha chāt m 4*. 4 *Dg* horse; the name derives from curving the front feet like a coil while trotting gracefully.

ਕੁਢੌਲ [kuḍol] *adj* not having a proportionate shape; misshaped, clumsy. 2 *n* bad plan, wrong method.

ਕੁਢਬ [kuḍhəb], **ਕੁਢੰਗ** [kuḍhəg] *n* improper method, bad behaviour. 2 *adj* ill-managed, clumsy, ill-mannered.

ਕੁਠਕਾ [kuṭka] See **ਕਠਕਾ**. 2 equal to a mote; a very small quantity of sweet pudding distributed in the Sikh shrines. 3 *kərah prəsad* is also called *kuṭka*. “khavē kuṭka vāḍkē.”—*məgo*.

ਕੁਠੱਖਾ [kuṭakkha] *adj* looking sideways through the corner of the eye, looking in a slanting way. 2 squint-eyed.

¹wine.

ਕੁਠਪ [kuṭap] *Skt n* corpse, dead body.

ਕੁਣੀਆ [kuṇia] *n* with which water (kā) is brought (aṇia); cupped hands. 2 pitcher-like vessel with a handle. “nədibarī kyō pivie kuṇia na let?”—*GPS*.

ਕੁੰਤ [kūt] *Skt n* which digs the earth (ku); spade. 2 cock. “bhūnsar bhāi dhunī kūt kēi.”—*NP*. 3 lance, spear. 4 louse. 5 water. 6 lotus. 7 *adj* horrible, frightening.

ਕੁਤਸਤ [kutsat] See **ਕੁਤਸਿਤ**.

ਕੁਤਸਤਾ [kutsata], **ਕੁਤਸਾ** [kutsa] *Skt* कुत्सा *n* slander. 2 insult, disrespect.

ਕੁਤਸਿਤ [kutsit] *adj* damned, condemned. “kāhū kutsit karam.”—*akal*. 2 insulted, dishonoured.

ਕੁਤਕਾ [kutka] *T* کُتک *n* thick but short stick; club. See **ਕੁਪਾਲਦਾਸ**.

ਕੁਤਪ [kutap] *Skt n* sun. 2 fire. 3 Brahman. 4 guest. 5 cow. 6 nephew; sister’s son. 7 grandson; daughter’s son. 8 musical instrument. 9 speargrass. 10 afternoon.

ਕੁਤਬ [kutab] *A* کُتَب *n* pole; north and south poles. 2 small peg around which the millstone revolves. 3 chief, head, president. 4 *A* کُتَب plural of **ਕਿਤਾਬ**.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨ [kutabxan] subedar of Jalandhar during the reign of Shah Jahan, who was a cousin of Painde Khan. He presented Painde Khan before the emperor and with his army attacked Guru Hargobind Sahib. The sword of the Guru redeemed him in the battle of Kartarpur.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨਾ [kutabxana] library.

ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kutabdin] See **ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ**.

ਕੁਤਬਨੁਮਾ [kutabnuma] *P* کُتَبْ compass, the needle of which points to the north because of magnetic force. It is very helpful to the sailors. mariner’s compass.

ਕੁਤਬਮੀਨਾਰ [kutabminar] See **ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ**.

ਕੁਤਬਾ [kutba] See **ਖੁਤਬਾ**. “oh kutba mera pəraṅge vic dohō jāhana.”—*jōgnama*.

ਕੁਤਬੀ [kutbi] *A* کُتَبِي a sect of the Muslims.

2 *adj* related to Kutab.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ [kutābuddīn] قطب الدين *adj* the Pole Star of religion; what sustains religion. 2 a cruel subedar of Jalandhar, who perpetrated unbearable atrocities upon the Sikhs at one time. While he was hunting on the banks of Beas river, Bagh Singh captured him all of a sudden and burnt him alive. 3 ruler of Kusur. See ਕੁਸੁਰ 1. 4 See ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ [kutābuddīn ebāk] قطب الدين ايبك
Thus goes the life history of this glorious person. Some wealthy person bought him in childhood and taught him Arabic and Persian. After the death of this wealthy man, he was sold to a tradesman. The tradesman offered him to Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri. Shahabuddin was so kind to him that after the conquest of India, he appointed him as his governor in 1192 (1250 Sammat). In 1206 he occupied the throne and became emperor and laid the foundation of the Slave dynasty. He died at Lahore in 1210, after he fell from a horse while playing polo.

The construction of Kutubminar, which is 240 feet high, and an incomplete mosque named as Kavvatulislam¹ near Delhi, was initiated by Kutubuddin. Material from twenty-seven Hindu temples was used to build the mosque in 1196. A slave of Kutubuddin and his son-in-law, emperor Shamasuddin Altimish, completed Kutubminar but the mosque is still incomplete.

ਕੁਤਰ [kutār] قطر diameter.

ਕੁਤਰਕ [kutārak] *Skt* कुतरक *n* frivolous argument, worthless reasoning. 2 evil thought, bad idea.

ਕੁਤਰਨਾ [kutārna] *Skt* कुतरना *n* cutting, chopping.

ਕੁਤਰਾ [kutra] *n* mince; material crushed into pieces. 2 *n* an insect which destroys crops by

¹Several writers have written its name as "katbul xslam".

nibbling them. 3 puppy. *Skt* कुतुर. "dekhāt kutra legāi bīlai."—*asa kābir*. See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ.

4 *adj* who is a bad swimmer. See ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ.

ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ [kutāre kadhe] helped the bad swimmers reach the bank. "jan nanāk kutāre kadhe."—*gāu m* 4.²

ਕੁੱਤਲ [kūtāl] *Skt* न sharp pointed spear; hair. "kūtāl lālītālāk āhichonā."—*NP*. 2 barley stalks which are sharp-pointed. 3 plough, which has pin like a small sharp spear. 4 cock, having sharp nails.

ਕੁਤਵਾਰ [kutvar] See ਕੋਤਵਾਲ. 2 See ਕਤਵਾਰ.

ਕੁਤਾ [kuta] *n* dog. "ōtārī lobh bhāuke jīu kuta."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੁਤਾਰੂ [kutaru] *adj* not a good swimmer; bad at swimming.

ਕੁਤੀ [kūtī] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁਤੀਂ [kūtī] dogs, worthless persons. 2 vile persons. "rātān vīgār vīgoe kūtī"—*asa m* 1.

ਕੁੰਤੀ [kūnī] daughter of Shursen, king of Mathura, Krishan's paternal aunt. King Pandu's queen and mother of Yudhishtir, Bhimsen, Arjun. Her name was Pritha. Kuntibhoj, who was issueless, adopted Shursen's daughter to bring her up; for this reason she was called Kunti. "kūti ko dekhāt hī kāvī śyam bhāne tīn pain sis jhukayo."—*kṛisān*.

ਕੁਤੀਆ [kūtīā] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁੰਤੀ ਸੁਤ [kūti sut] Yudhishtir, Bhim and Arjun.

ਕੁੰਤੀਸੁਤ ਸੁਤ ਅਰਿ [kūtīsut sut arī]—*sānāma*. Kunti's son Arjun; his charioteer, Krishandev; his enemy, the arrow.

ਕੁੰਤੀਪਤਿ [kūtīpātī] Raja Pandu; Pandav's father.

ਕੁਤੁਹਲ [kutuhāl] *Skt* न surprise, astonishment, wonder. 2 unusual happening, wonderful phenomena. 3 ardent curiosity to see and hear something. 4 game of pleasure.

ਕੁਤੁਰਾ [kutura] pup, cur, whelp. *Skt* कुतुर.

²Ignorant and partisan scholars interpret the word as ਕੁਤੁਰੇ [kuture].

ਕੁਤੇਮੁਹਾ [kutemuhā], ਕੁਤੇਮੁਹਾ [kutemuhā] *adj* who has the mouth of a dog; dog-mouthed i.e. who eats what cannot be eaten; who eats dirt and carrion. "kalī hoi kutemuhī khajū hoā murdar." —*var sar m 1*. 'The people of kalīyug are dog-mouthed, and eat corpses.' Corpse means other person's right; bribe etc.

ਕੁਤੇ [kuto] *adv* where, from where, for what reason. "tān nī rup kuto tūm lāhe." —*GPS*.

ਕੁੱਤਾ [kutā], ਕੁੱਤੀ [kutti] See ਕੁਤਾ ਕੁਤੀ.

ਕੁਤ੍ਰ [kuṭr] *adv* where, at what place.

ਕੁਥਰਾ [kuthra] *ku* (damned) thīra (earth); dirty place. 2 *adj* muddy, dirty.

ਕੁਥਾਉ [kuthau], ਕੁਥਾਇ [kuthai], ਕੁਥਾਨ [kuthan] *ku* (damned) thai (place). 2 *adv* untimely; improper place. "ek dan tūdh kuthai lāra." —*asa pāṭi m 3*. "thau kuthai nā jānni sēda citāvāhī vikar." —*var sar m 3*. 3 base heart.

ਕੁੰਦ [kūd] *Skt n* jasmine plant, bearing white flowers, which the poets compare with teeth. "pit bāsān kūd dāsān." —*sāveye m 4 ke*. See ਭੋਲਾ. 2 lotus. 3 one out of the nine treasures. 4 in Gurpratap Suray, kūd has been used for kukad (ox's hump). "brīkhābh bīlād bālī tēn pin. jīn ki kūd, tūg dūtī kin." —*GPS*. 5 *P* *adj* blunt. 6 stupid. 7 wise, intelligent. 8 brave.

ਕੁਦਾਇਆ [kudāia] damned mercy; mercy which is harmful; act of causing suffering to the world by having mercy upon a mosquito, snake, rat, rabid dog, robber, thief, immoral person. 2 brutality. "ku dāia kāsānī" —*var sri m 1*.

ਕੁਦਸ [kudās] *A* *adj* sacred, holy.

ਕੁਦਾ [kudā] *Skt* ਕੁਦੰਨ *n* jumping, leaping, springing up.

ਕੁੰਦਨ [kūdān] *n* pure gold; gold without impurities. 2 thin leaf of pure gold in which artisans embed gems.

¹Some ignorant scribe has changed the text, but the original is: "jīn ki kākud tūg".

ਕੁੰਦਨਗਿਰੀ [kūdāngirī] mountain of gold; Sumer. ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰ [kūdānpur], ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰੀ [kūdānpurī], ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰੀ [kūdānpurī] ਕੁੰਡਨਪੁਰ capital of Vidarbha state (Bairar), at a distance of forty miles to the east of Amravati. Its raja Bhishmak was father of Krishan's queen Rukmani. "kūdānpurī nāgar nīrayo." —*cārītr 320*. It is said that Kondavir in Bairar is the same ancient city of Kundanpur.

ਕੁੰਦਨੀ [kūdni] that which has a butt; a gun. —*sānāma*.

ਕੁਦਮ [kudām] jump, leap. "kudām kārē gādār jīu chel." —*ram m 5*. "kudām kārē pāsū pākhiā dīse nahī kal." —*sri m 5*. 2 *P* *adj* reward for deeds done.

ਕੁੰਦਰ [kūdār] *A* *n* dwarf. 2 fat donkey. 3 old fort.

ਕੁਦਰਤ [kudrāt], ਕੁਦਰਤਿ [kudrātī] *A* *n* power, strength. "kudrāt kārū hāmārī?" —*bāsāt a m 1*. 2 illusion; the Almighty's creative power. "duyī kudrātī sājīē kārī āsānū dītho cau." —*var asa*. "kudrātī patālī akasī." —*var asa*.

ਕੁਦਰਤੀ [kudrātī] *adj* all powerful, almighty. 2 naturally; by nature. "sīnakhātu kudrātī." —*var majh m 1*. 3 concerned with nature, natural. "vārhiē dārgāh gūrū ki kudrātī nurū." —*var ram 3*.

ਕੁਦਰਤੁ [kudrātu], ਕੁਦਰਤਿ [kudrātī] See ਕੁਦਰਤ.

ਕੁੰਦਲਤਾ [kūdāltā] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 18.

ਕੁੰਦਰਾ [kūdā] *n* thatched hut. 2 heap of grass. 3 stack of wheatchaff. 4 butt of a rifle.

ਕੁੰਦਾ [kūda] pommel, the protuberant part at the front of a saddle. "cārīkē ghōr-ṛē kūde pākārāhī." —*var gāu 2 m 5*. An inexperienced rider clutches at the pommel for fear of falling down but a horseman rides with free hands. Grasping a pommel while playing polo, is no good horsemanship. 2 *T* *P* *adj* back part of a rifle which is made of wood. *E* Stock.

3 stock for holding the feet of criminals. See ਕਾਠ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਕੁਦਾਉ [kudau], ਕੁਦਾਇ [kudai] *n* improper method; ruse.

ਕੁਦਾਨ [kudan] false grant; charity which is not beneficial to the world.

ਕੁਦਾਮ [kudam] *P* کون pron which, who. 2 what thing.

ਕੁਦਾਮੀ [kudami] *P* کون who are you?

ਕੁਦਾਲ [kudal] *Sk* ਕੁੱਦਾਲ *n* implement to dig earth; implement with a sharp point, shovel. 2 spade, hoe.

ਕੁਦਿ [kudi] *adv* having jumped. "kudi kudi cārē sātālī paī."—*gāu kabir*.

ਕੁਦੀ [kūdi] *n* ironing of washed clothes. 2 sarcastically : an act of straightening by beating and threshing.

ਕੁਦੁਮ [kudum] *A* کوم arrival.

ਕੁਦੈਡ [kūdād] bow. See ਕੈਦੈਡ. "niṭhur kudād bhojād ke sākādh dhār."—*GPS*.

ਕੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [kudriṣṭi] *n* vile look, evil eye. 2 look filled with anger. 3 *adj* habit of looking at the ground with downcast eyes.

ਕੁਧਕਾ [kudhaka] blow on the neck; giving an insulting push. 2 horrible stumble. "nātaru kudhaka dīvāi hē."—*bīla kabir*.

ਕੁਧਾਤੁ [kudhatu] *Sk* *n* iron; in Sikhism iron is called sudhatu.

ਕੁਧਾਨ [kudhan] impure food stuff; food stuff procured by deceitful earning.

ਕੁਧਿੱਤ [kudhitt] *n* bad habit, addiction, condemned practice. "chādḍ kuphakkār kuṛ kudhittā."—*BG*.

ਕੁਧੀ [kudhi] *adj* having an evil (ku) mind (dhi) "disē kudhi sumāṭī ka bodhāk."—*GPS*.

ਕੁਨ [kun] *pron* who. "tu kun re."—*dhāna namdev*. 2 *P* کون do. "dār gos kun kārtaṛ."—*tīlāg m l*. "dīl me nā jara kun vahām."—*krisān*. 'Do not be deluded.' 3 *A* کون be; Arabic and Persian scholars have written that

Allah said 'kun' and the world came into being. See ਏਕੋਰੋ ਬਹੁਸਜਾਂ.

ਕੁਨਸ [kunās], ਕੁੰਨਸ [kūnās] result. See ਕੁਰਨਿਸ. "kunsā kini tin prābina."—*GPS*.

ਕੁਨਕਾ [kunka] See ਕੁਣਕਾ.

ਕੁਨੱਖਾ [kunakkha], ਕੁਨੱਖੀ [kunakkhi] See ਕੁਣੱਖਾ.

ਕੁਨਣਪੁਰ [kunṇapur] *Dg* golden city, town of gold; Lanka. 2 See ਕੁੰਨਪੁਰ.

ਕੁਨਦ [kunəd] *P* کون does. See ਕਰਦਨ.

ਕੁਨਫਕਾਨ [kunfakan] *A* کون Allah ordered "kun." "Let it be." pās, 'it got created'. The world got created by Allah's edict. This phrase has been used in 'makke di gosāṭī'.

ਕੁਨਫਿਕੁਨ [kunfikun] *A* کون begin to be; something that comes into being on such order, i.e. world is created by the order of God.

ਕੁਨਮ [kunām] *P* کون I do, May I do, I will do. Its root is kardan.

ਕੁੰਨਾ [kūna] *Ml* earthen pitcher, pitcher of medium size, earthen pot. "kūne heṭhī jālaie balān sādē thaī."—*s fārid*. "kūne koṛīah."—*s fārid*. 'condition or state of coals tightly contained in a pitcher.'

ਕੁਨਾਰਿ [kunari], ਕੁਨਾਰੀ [kunari] damned lady. 2 adulteress. "meli kamṇi kulākhṇi kunari."—*var sri m 3*.

ਕੁਨਾਲੀ [kunali] ਕੁ-ਘਾਲੀ *n* earthen platter for kneading flour.

ਕੁਨਿ [kuni] *S* earthen pot plastered with mud at the bottom from outside. See ਕੁੰਨਾ.

ਕੁਨਿੰਦ [kunīd], ਕੁਨਿੰਦਾ [kunīda] *P* کون adj doer, maker. "kam ko kunīda hē kī khubī ko dīhāda hē."—*akal*.

ਕੁਨੀ [kuni] *P* کون you do. 2 may you do. 3 you will do.

ਕੁੰਨੀ [kūni] See ਕੁੰਨਾ. small earthen pot. *S* ਕੁਨਿ.

ਕੁਨੀਰ [kunir] impure water, dirty water, water harmful for health.

ਕੁਨੁ [kunu] *S* vertigo, dizziness.

ਕੁਪ [kup] *Sk* کوپ *vr* be angry, burst out; shine.

2 lord of the earth [ku], raja. 3 See कूप.

कूप [kupat] Sec कूप.

कूप [kupata] without honour. "jhakh maran dusa kupate ram."—*Brha chāt m 4*.

कूप [kupat] *n* insult, dishonour. 2 damned husband, adulterer; one who loves some woman other than his wife. 3 husband of the earth [ku], raja.

कूप [kupath] *n* path of evil, damned way, wrong path. 2 See कूप.

कूप [kupath] *Sk* कूप *n* lack of self-control, lack of precautionary measure. 2 unfit.

कूप [kuparvan] *n* something unacceptable; an inappropriate example, which refutes rather than proves a statement. 2 *adj* which is not worth accepting; unacceptable. "ja patr lekhe na pava ta sabhe kuparvan."—*asa m 1*.

कूप [kupa] *n* ill-gotten wealth; wealth obtained through dishonest means. "kaudigani kupa."—*caritr 149*.

कूप [kupath] bad recital. 2 incorrect recital.

कूप [kupa] having unworthy hands; who has neither done service nor given charity with his hands.

कूप [kupatr] *n* dirty vessel, unclean vessel. 2 unworthy, undeserving. 3 earthen [ku] vessel.

कूप [kupad] having impious feet, who has never used his feet for going to a religious congregation.

कूप [kupan] bad [ku] drinking [pan]; taking liquor etc.

कूप [kupa] See कूप.

कूप [kupal] who nourishes the earth [ku], a raja.

कूप [kupat] *Sk* *adj* wrathful, angry, enraged. 2 condemned father.

कूप [kupiya], कूप [kupa] *Sk* कूप *n* an oil can; funnel mouthed can made by burning leather etc. "ek bas ko kupiya kasi sudhar ke."—*caritr 133*. 2 *adj* who tends to fly into a

rage; irascible.

कूप [kupin] *Sk* cloth lengthy enough for lowering into a well to draw water. It is also used as a loincloth and waistband. "satu bādhi kupin."—*ram a m 1*.

कूप [kupati], कूप [kupati] *n* worthless son, dishonourable son. 2 son of the earth [ku], the planet Mars.

कूप [kupākhī] *Sk* कूप *n* damned bird, crow. 2 raven, vulture.

कूप [kupp] *n* which shines from a distance, See कूप *vr*. dome-shaped heap of hay etc which is covered with thatch, making sharp point at the top. "rakhe vahir kupp bādhi."—*GPS*. 2 *Sk* कूप which protects hay. Hay is protected in a kupp (stack).

कूप [kuppa] big oilcan. See कूप.

कूप कूप [kuppa ruphna], कूप कूप [kuppa ruphna] death of a renowned person or emperor. In olden times, it was considered improper to say, "The king is dead". In stead it was said that an oil can had got overturned. "kuppa ruphyo sabhan sunpayo."—*GPS*. 'Everybody heard that emperor Jahangir had died.'

कूप [kuppi] See कूप.

कूप [kupyō] enraged. "kupyō jem panā."—*gyan*. 'like boiling water.'

कूप [kupyog], कूप [kupyog] misuse; use of something at the wrong time. 2 grammatically incorrect joining of phrases. "kupyog si prakrit."—*caritr 180*. 'The diction of the play is jarring to the ears.'

कूप [kupravan] See कूप.

कूप [kuphakar], कूप [kuphakar], कूप [kuphakar] *n* damned ascetic; hypocritical saint; pretended austerity; hypocrisy. 2 evil deeds, vile actions. "laga kitu kuphakar."—*sri m 5*.

कूप [kuphar] *A* كُفَر *n* concealing of truth.

2 atheism. "mulla bhakhe, kaphra! kyō kuphar alavai."—*NP*.

ਕੁਫਰਗੋ [kuphərgo], ਕੁਫਰਗੋਆ [kuphərgoə], ਕੁਫਰਗੋਇ [kuphərgoɪ] *adj* speaking in terms of atheism. See ਕੁਫਰ and ਕੁਫਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਫਰਾਣ [kuphəraŋ], ਕੁਫਰਾਨ [kuphəran] *A* کفران *n* ingratitude, disloyalty, ungratefulness. "kuphərgoɪ kuphəraŋe pəɪa dəjhsɪ."—*var majh m l*.

ਕੁਫਲ [kuphəl] *n* condemned fruit, harmful result. 2 *A* قفل *a* lock.

ਕੁਫਾਰ [kuphar], ਕੁਫਾਰੀ [kuphari] *A* کفار plural of ਕਫਰ. "kehra suta kuphar kuphari."—*BG*. 'Who is the infidel and ungrateful person sleeping there?'

ਕੁਫੇਰ [kupher] *n* inauspicious planetary movement, adverse time, misfortune.

ਕੁਬਜ [kubəj] *Skt* कुब्ज *adj* hunchback. "nam bina jese kubəj kurup."—*gəu kabir*.

ਕੁਬਜਾ [kubja] *Skt* कुब्जा *adj* female hunchback. 2 *n* a maidservant of Kans who was expert in preparing oily paste and applying it as massage. When Krishan went to Mathura, he demanded a fragrant paste from her. She lovingly massaged Krishan with the paste made for Kans. Krishan was pleased and putting his thumb on her foot and keeping his hand beneath her chin, gave such a jerk that her hunch was gone. She is known as Anekvakra as also Trivakra. See ਕੁਬਿਜਾ. 3 Manthara, maidservant of Kaikeyi, on whose instigation Kaikeyi demanded from king Dashrath the throne for Bharat and exile for Ram.

ਕੁਬਲੀਯਾ [kubliya] See ਕੁਵਲੀਆ ਪੀੜ.

ਕੁਬਾਣ [kubaŋ] *n* bad habit, addiction, ill talk.

ਕੁਬਾਣਿ [kubaŋɪ], ਕੁਬਾਣੀ [kubaŋi] *n* harsh word, impolite remark. "səbədū nə cinə ləve kubaŋɪ."—*sɪdghosəɪ*. 'speaks harsh words'. 2 mediocre poem, devoid of spiritual content. 3 composition going against the rules of poetry.

ਕੁਬਿਜਾ [kubɪja] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. "kubɪja udhri ōgusət dhar."—*bəsət ə m 5*. "tarile gənika binu rup kubɪja."—*gəu namdev*.

ਕੁਬਿੰਦ [kubɪd] *Skt* कुबिंद *n* a weaver, who knows how much land will be sufficient to stretch the warp.

ਕੁਬੁਧ [kubudh] *adj* idiotic; of base understanding. ਕੁਬੁਧਿ [kubudhi] *n* perverted intelligence, wicked mind. "kubudhi dumnɪ kudəɪa kəsəɪɪ."—*var sri m l*. 2 *adj* mean-minded.

ਕੁਬੇਰ [kuber] *n* whose body is despicable; treasurer of the gods having three feet and eight teeth, the son of Vishrva born to Trinvindu's daughter Ilvila, His city was Alka. He was king of demigods [yākṣ] and Kinnars, and Kuber was a stepbrother of Ravan.

ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol] *n* vile utterance, abusive language, acrimonious remark.

ਕੁੱਬਾ [kubba] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. 2 *A* قبة dome; a building with a dome.

ਕੁੱਬੇ [kubbe] See ਟਾਹਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤ [kubrɪt] *adj* whose character is to blame; licentious. "kubrɪtən krɪpan."—*parəs*. 'With a sword, he chops the licentious.' 2 *vrit* (circumference) of ku the earth.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kubrɪtɪ] *n* abominable livelihood. 2 bad condition, miserable plight.

ਕੁੰਭ [kūbh] *Skt* *n* pitcher. "kūbhe bədha jəlu rəhe jəl bɪn kūbh nə hoɪ."—*var asa*. 2 pitcher-like part risen on the forehead of an elephant. "kəɪ kəɪ gɪre gəɪən kūbhəsəthəl."—*parəs*. 3 weight equal to sixty-four seers. 4 eleventh sign of the Zodiac, with stars shaped like a pitcher; Aquarius. 5 according to Yoga, a style of breathing exercise in which breath is held. "recək purək kūbh kərə."—*prəbha ə m l*. See ਕੁੰਭਕ. 6 according to Bhavishyat Puran, a demon who was 'His body is despised due to leprosy as well.

killed by Durga. "kūbh akūbh se jī sabbhe jag."—VN. 7 son of Kumbhkaran. 8 harlot's husband. 9 a kind of gum used as incense. 10 a religious festival. There is a legend in Sakandpuran that when gods and demons jointly churned the ocean of Khir (rice pudding), fourteen valuable jewels emerged among which are counted Dhanantar and a pitcher of nectar. Dhanantar gave the pitcher of nectar to Indar who entrusted it to the custody of Jayant and told him to take it to the paradise. When Jayant set out carrying Kumbh with him, the guide of the demons Shukar ordered that the pitcher be snatched. So bitter fighting ensued for twelve days between the gods and the demons. In the tussle to possess the pitcher, its nectar fell at four places (Haridwar, Prayag, Nasik, Ujain) Thus the festival of Kumbh is held at these four places. Twelve days of gods are equal to twelve years of human beings. For this reason Kumbh festival is celebrated at all places after twelve years.

(a) If Jupiter is in the sign of Aquarius and the sun in that of Aries, Kumbh is celebrated at Haridwar on the bank of Ganga.

(b) On the day of the new moon when Jupiter is in the sign of Aries, and the moon and the sun in that of Capricorn, Kumbh is celebrated at Prayag.

(c) On the day of the new moon with the entrance of Jupiter, the moon and the sun into the sign of Cancer, Kumbh festival is held on the bank of Godavari (Nasik).

(d) When the sun, moon and Jupiter enter into the sign of Aquarius on the day of the new moon, Kumbh is celebrated at Ujain. See ਕੁੰਭਿ. "kūbhī jī kedar nhaie."—ram namdev.

ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ [kūbh-ari] that which breaks the forehead of the elephant, a spear.—sānama.

2 lion, which tears apart the head of the elephant. 3 brick or stone, that breaks the pitcher.

ਕੁੰਭਸੁਤ [kūbhsut] born from the pitcher, Agast Muni. 2 Vashishth. 3 Dronacharya.

ਕੁੰਭਾ [kūbh-ha] that which tears the head of the elephant, a small spear.—sānama. 2 See ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ.

ਕੁੰਭਕ [kūbhak] or ਕੁੰਭਕੁ [kūbhaku] Skt कुम्भक n like the pitcher is filled with water, filling the lungs with air by inhaling is called kūbhak in Yoga; stopping of the vital air by catching the nose with the finger next to the little one and the thumb; staying the vital air. "jāb kūbhak bhāṛipuri līṇa, tāh baje ānhad bīṇa."—ram kēbir. 2 potter who makes pitchers.

ਕੁੰਭਕਮਲੁ [kūbhkāmālu] pitcher shaped like heart; heart shaped like pitcher; pitcher-shaped lotus of the heart. "kūbh kāmāl jālī bhāṛia."—sor kēbir. 'filled with (the water of) sensuality.'

ਕੁੰਭਕਰਣ [kūbhkaraṇ], ਕੁੰਭਕਣ [kūbhkan], ਕੁੰਭਕਾਨ [kūbhkan] a demon with ears like a pitcher, who was younger brother of Ravan. He was son of Visrva born to Keksi, daughter of Sumali the demon. He pleased Brahma enormously by practising austerity. When the time for getting blessings arrived, the gods made Sarasvati (goddess of learning) sit on his tongue and made him beg that he remain in sleep for most of the time and wake up to eat only for one day after six months. Ram Chandar killed him in a battle. "bālī kūbh kanā tēu nahī jagyā."—ramav. "hāne bāṇ tāṇā, jhīnyo kūbhkanā."—ramav.

ਕੁੰਭਕਾਨਅਚਦਨ [kūbhkan-ardān], ਕੁੰਭਕਾਨਅਰਿ [kūbhkan-ari] who crushed Kumbhkaran; enemy of Kumbhkan; Ram. 2 the arrow, which killed Kumbhkan.—sānama.

ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ [kūbhkar] Skt n maker of pots, a potter.

People of this caste claim to have descended from Brahma, and are called Prajapati. It has been mentioned in the 32nd chapter of Aushnasi Simriti that Kumbhkar is the son of a Brahman born to a Vaishya girl.

कुंडकारी [kūbhkari] wife of a potter. 2 red arsenic.

कुंडज [kūbhaj] *n* born from a pitcher; Agast Muni. 2 See **कुंडसुत**.

कुंडनासनी [kūbhnasni] that pierces the heads of elephants, a small spear.—*sānāma*.

कुंडनेसनी [kūbhnesni] the earth, its lord, a king; his army; the king's army.—*sānāma*. 2 army of a king, the owner of elephants.—*sānāma*.

कुंडपरव [kūbhpərav] See **कुंड** 10.

कुंडपिता [kūbhpita] father of a pitcher; potter's wheel on which a pitcher is formed. "kūbhpita sām dhār tātē."—*GV* 6. 'The earth started rotating like a potter's wheel.'

कुंडल [kūbhāl] *n* pit of a weaver in which he suspends his legs while weaving on his warp. "cīr būnē kūbhāl tīs pahe."—*GPS*.

कुडा [kubha] See **काबुल**. 2 [ku] (bad) [bha] (reputation). 3 [bha] shadow of ku (land).

कुडाड [kubhād] See **कुपट**.

कुडाडि [kubhati], **कुडाडी** [kubhati] *adj* of a bad type, ill-shaped. "mera karam kutīlta jānam kubhati."—*gāu ravidas*. 2 *adv* in a bad way, badly.

कुडार [kubhar], **कुडार** [kūbhar] See **कुंडकार**. "kūbhar ke ghārī hādi ache."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

कुंडि [kūbhi] See **कुंड** and **कुंडी**. 2 on the occasion of the Kumbh festival. "kūbhi jō kedar naie."—*ram namdev*. '...have a dip during the Kumbh festivals and at Kedarnath.' See **कुंड** 10. 3 **कुंडिनी** an army of elephants. "sena catu rāgāni rāci pārk rāth jē kūbh."—*cāḍi 1*.

कुंडिक [kūbhik] See **कुंडिक** 2.

कुंडिका [kūbhika] *Skt n* prostitute, dancing girl. 2 a small prickly tree. *L Pistia Stratiotes*.

It grows close to water; bugs run away from its smell; drinking decoction of its leaves mixed with coconut water, cures dysentery; given with rose water and candy, it removes cough. Taking its ash cures the disease caused by guinea worms. "arjun kūbhika rābha."—*GPS*.

कुंडिदुर [kūbhīdur] *n* pearl [dār] which comes out from the head of the elephant [kūbhīn]. "māni mā mukta kūbhīdur."—*sāloh*.

कुंडिनी [kūbhīni] an army of elephants.—*sānāma*.

कुंडी [kūbhi] *Skt n* elephant. 2 crocodile. 3 water melon. 4 hell, which is also called kūbhipak. 5 small pitcher. 6 a festival which is called Aradhkumbhi; union of planets occurs every twelve years; a festival that happens after six years, is called "aradhkūbh". This is also called aṭikūbhi. See **कुंड** 10.

कुंडीनसी [kūbhīnāsi] daughter of demon Sumali who was the real sister of Keksi, mother of Ravan. Kumbhinasi gave birth to Lavnasur, son of demon Madhu, whose capital was Mathura. He was killed by Shatrughan.

कुंडीपक [kūbhipak] See **कुंडी** 4. According to Purans, in this hell meat eaters are thrown into the boiling oil.

कुंडीर [kūbhīr] *Skt n* crocodile.

कुंडे [kūbhe] in the pitcher. "kūbhe baddha jālu rāhe."—*var asa*.

कुंडेव [kūbheu] ku-bhāv. produced from the earth; an earthen pitcher. "jīu pārkasī māṭi kūbheu."—*prabha namdev*.

कुंडेस [kūbhes] kūbh-iṣ, elephant; who has a pitcher on its head. See **कुंड**. See **सस**.

कुमल [kumāl], **कुमल** [kumālu] *n* inappropriate place; untimely situation. "māhālu kumāhālu nā jānnī murākh āpne suae."—*var sor m 3*. See **मल**.

कुमक [kumək] *T* ५ *n* help. 2 partisanship,

favour. "jəb hi kumək apni gayo."—*cəritr* 297.
"ayo kumək surpəti bises."—*səloh*.

ਕੁਮਕਮਾ [kumkəma], **ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ** [kumkuma] *T* ۛ *n*
small water pot with narrow mouth. 2 rose
water sprinkler. "ko kumkuma dehi
chrirkai."—*GPS*. 3 round object of shellac,
used during Holi to shower dry colours filled
in it. It is so thin and frail that with very light
collision it bursts and dry colours scatter
around.

ਕੁਮਤ [kumət], **ਕੁਮਤੀ** [kuməti], **ਕੁਮਤਿ** [kuməti]
base intellect, perverse advice. "mən re kəun
kuməti te lini?"—*sor m* 9. 2 mind like ku
(earth); dumb mind.

ਕੁਮਤੀ [kuməti] See **ਕੁਮਤਿ**. 2 adj. mentally retarded.
3 wicked, depraved.

ਕੁਮਦ [kuməd], **ਕੁਮਦਨੀ** [kumədni], **ਕੁਮਦੀ** [kumdi]
See **ਕੁਮੁਦ**.

ਕੁਮਰਾਉ [kumrau], **ਕੁਮਰਾਵ** [kumrav] a Khatri
subcaste.

ਕੁਮਰੀ [kumri] *A* ۛ *n* type of dove, that is
small in size and chirps sweetly.

ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ [kumlauna] *v* lose lustre, wither.
"bədən jai kumla."—*var guj I m* 3. "həs gəra
kara kumlani."—*suhi kəbir*.

ਕੁਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ [kumlahgarh] See **ਕਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਕੁਮਲਾਨਾ [kumlana] See **ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ**.

ਕੁਮਲੈਣੀ [kumləni] *adj* withered, faded. "həri
bəjhəhu dhən kumləni."—*gəu m* 4.

ਕੁੰਮਾ [kūmma] *Skt* कूर्म *n* tortoise, turtle.

ਕੁਮਾਊਂ [kumaū] **ਕੁਮਾਊਂ** [kumayū] See **ਕਮਾਊਂ**. 2 *Skt*
कुमायूल a territory in U.P. with an area of 600
square miles. To its north is Tibet, to the east
Nepal, to the south Bareilly and Rampur state,
to the west Tehri state. Its old name is
'Panchkoot.'

ਕੁਮਾਰ [kumar] *Skt n* child upto the age of five.
2 son. 3 Kartikey; Shiv's son, Kharanan.
4 Brahma's sons Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan, and
Sanatkumar, all of whom always remain bachelor.

5 parrot. 6 Sindh river. 7 twelfth incarnation of
Jainism. 8 Mars planet. 9 fire. 10 horsekeeper.
11 *adj* unmarried. 12 See **ਕੁਮਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਾਰਸੰਭਵ [kumarsəbhav] composition written
by Kalidas, in which the birth of Kartikey, Shiv's
son, is narrated. See **ਖਟਕਾਵੜ**.

ਕੁਮਾਰਗ [kumarg] wicked path, perverse way.
2 earth's [ku] path; orbit upon which the earth
revolves.

ਕੁਮਾਰਲਲਿਤ [kumarlālita], **ਕੁਮਾਰਲਲਿਤਾ** [kumarlālita]
a metre, characterised by four lines, each line
arranged as ISI, SIS, I, S.

Example:

kisu na dan dehige. su sadhu lut lehige.

—*kalki*.

2 In its second form, every line is arranged as
ISI, IS, S.

Example:

virēci gūn dekhe, gira gun nā lekhe.

—*ram cādrīka*.

ਕੁਮਾਰਾ [kumara] See **ਕੁਮਾਰ** 11.

ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kumari] feminine of kumar; unmarried
girl. See **ਕੁਮਾਰ** 1. 2 Parvati, Durga. 3 virgin.
4 daughter.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰ [kumiār] See **ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰਿ [kumiārī] potter (nominative case).

"jiu caku kumiārī bhəvaia."—*asa chāt m* 4.

ਕੁਮਿਹਾਰ [kumihar] See **ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ** and **ਕੁਮਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਿਤ [kumit], **ਕੁਮਿਤੁ** [kumitu] **ਕੁਮਿਤੁ** [kumitr]
wicked friend, base friend, cunning friend.
"əhəmət ənərət kumit hit."—*kan m* 5.
"kumitra seyi kādhiāhi ik vikh nā cəlēhi
sathi."—*gəu var* 2 *m* 5. "dunia kiya vādīaia
nanək səbh kumit."—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5. 2 who
measures the earth. 3 the sun, earth's
friend.

ਕੁੰਮੀ [kūmi] *Skt* कूर्मी *n* female tortoise. "kūmi
jəl mehi tən tisu bahəri."—*asa dhəna*.

ਕੁਮੁਦ [kumud] *Skt* कुमुद: *n* Vishnu, who provides
pleasure to the earth. 2 water lily, lotus. It

blooms at night. 3 moon. 4 king.

ਕੁਮੁਦਨੀ [kumudni] *n* water lily. See ਕੁਮੁਦ 2. "cād kumudni durāhu niv sasi."—*maru m* 1. 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਬੰਧ [kumudbādhū] friend of water lilies, the moon; lotuses bloom on seeing the moon.

ਕੁਮੁਦਵਤੀ [kumudvati] daughter of serpent Kumud who was married to Kush, son of Ram Chandar. 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਿਨੀ [kumudini] See ਕੁਮੁਦਨੀ.

ਕੁਮੁਤ [kumut] *adj* bastard; illegitimate child born from illegal union. "kumut ੭ kujatī bāre jag me."—*krisan*.

ਕੁਮੁਰ [kumur] *adj* one who has a base origin. "nāhi sukh mur kumur kubhagē."—*NP*. 2 completely stupid, idiotic.

ਕੁਮੁੜ [kumuṛ], ਕੁਮੁੜਾ [kumuṛā] condemned fool, king of fools; knowing everything about self in spite of being a fool. "biapria durmatī kubudhi kumuṛā."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਕੁਮੇਤ [kumet] See ਕੁਮੈਤ.

ਕੁਮੇਰ [kumer] See ਕੁਬੇਰ. "anik dharam anik kumer."—*sar a m* 5.

ਕੁਮੇਰੁ [kumeru] See ਕੁਮੈਰੁ 3. 2 See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਕੁਮੈਤ [kumet] *T* كُمَيْت *a* horse with deep red colour; dark-brown horse.

ਕੁਮੋਦ [kumod] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕੁਮੋਡਲ [kumōḍal] earth's atmosphere. See ਕਮੰਡਲ.

ਕੁਮੋਤ [kumōt], ਕੁਮੋਤੁ [kumōtru] *n* worthless magical spell; wicked advice.

ਕੁਮੋਤ੍ਰੀ [kumōtru] *adj* wicked advisor, base counsellor. "miṭhi galāni kumōtrīa."—*sava m* 5.

ਕੁਮੋਦ [kumōd] See ਕਮੋਦ. 2 *adj* very dull; very mean.

ਕੁਮੁਹ [kumuh], ਕੁਮੁਹਾਰ [kumuhār] See ਕੁੰਤਕਾਰ. "bahu bidhi bhāḍe ghāḍe kumhara."—*bher m* 3.

3. "miṭi musulman ki pere pai kumhiar."—*var asa*.

ਕੁਯ [kuy] *any*. "dharam karam par cale na kuy he."—*kalki*. 2 *adv* when, where.

ਕੁਯਸ਼ [kuyas] infamy, notoriety.

ਕੁਰਸ [kurās] *Skt* unpleasantness. 2 discord.

3 *A* كُرْس *n* disc, round ball. 4 كُرْسُ sun. 5 face of the True One. "nur arasahu kurāsahu jhātīe."—*var ram* 3. 'Splendour of the sun rains from the sky.'

ਕੁਰਸ ਅਰਸ਼ [kurās aras] See ਕੁਰਸ 4 and 5.

ਕੁਰਸਜ਼ਰ [kurāsazār] *P* كُرْسِز *n* gold disc; sun.

ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi] *A* كُرْسِي *n* chair. 2 plinth. "harimādir ki kursi bhāi."—*GPS*. 3 generation, lineage. "kursi apār bākursi tāi. bhogahī patsahi sukh pai."—*NP*.

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਸ਼ੀਨ [kursinašin] *P* كُرْسِيْن *n* successor, honourable courtier.

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਾਮਾ [kursinama] *P* كُرْسِيْنامَ *n* genealogy.

ਕੁਰਹ [kurah] *A* كُرْ *n* ball. 2 geography. 3 sphere.

ਕੁਰਕ [kurak] *T* كُرْك *adj* confiscating. 2 seizing. 3 See ਕੁਰਕਣਾ.

ਕੁਰਕਟ [kurakṭ] *n* cock. "ikatu pātari bhāri urkṭ kurṭaṭ."—*asa kabir*. See ਉਰਕਟ.

ਕੁਰਕਣਾ [kurakṇa] *v* nibble, gnaw. This word is used because of such sound produced during nibbling. "jam cuha kirās nit kurakda."—*var gau l m* 4.

ਕੁਰਕੀ [kurki] *T* كُرْكِي *n* attachment of property. See ਕੁਰਕ.

ਕੁਰਖਤ [kurakhṭ] See ਕਰਖਤ.

ਕੁਰਖੇਤ [kurkhṭ] See ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ.

ਕੁਰਤਾ [kurta], ਕੁਰਤੀ [kurti] *P* كُرْتِي *n* shirt, blouse.

ਕੁਰਨਸ [kurnās], ਕੁਰਨਿਸ [kurnis] *P* كُورْنِس *n* salutation, greeting. "tin kurnisē kār sir nyayo."—*caritr* 82.

ਕੁਰਬ [kurab] *A* كُرْب *be* near. 2 In Punjabi it also means status or rank as in "ki tera kurab ghāṭda he?"

ਕੁਰਬਤ [kurbat] *A* كُرْبَت *n* nearness, closeness.

ਕੁਰਬਾਣ [kurbaṇ], ਕੁਰਬਾਣੁ [kurbaṇu], ਕੁਰਬਾਨ [kurban] *A* كُرْبَان *an* act that denotes closeness. "sāda sāda jayīe kurbaṇu."—*brla m* 5. 2 what

is sacrificed.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [kurbanī] *P* کُورْبَانِي sacrifice; what is sacrificed. See **ਕੁਰਬਾਨ**.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੁ [kurbanu] See **ਕੁਰਬਾਨ**.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀਤੀ [kurbanīti] *I* sacrifice myself. "tisu jan kē hau kurbanīti."—*nəṭ m 4 pāṭal*.

ਕੁਰਬੇ [kurbe] *adj* who is near or close. 2 near and dear ones, relatives. "lē kurbe əpne səbh sēg."—*krisən*.

ਕੁਰਬੇਈ [kurbeṇi] *I* sacrifice myself. "tin hau kurbeṇi."—*var sor m 4*.

ਕੁਰਮ [kurəm] See **ਕੁਰਮ**. 2 *n* Skt कुरुम. *n* a western river, which starts from Safedkoh, crosses the border of Afghanistan and flows in the area of Bannu to merge with the Sindh ocean. In Rigved it has been called Kramu. 3 a city on the bank Kurum, which is named as Khurma in Janamsakhi. 4 See **ਕੁਰਮ** and **ਕੁਰਮਾਤ**.

ਕੁਰਮਾ [kurma] See **ਕੋਰਮਾ**. 2 *A* کُرْمَا *n* plural of kurəm. chiefs, leaders, headmen. "ləye sēg deṭən he kurma."—*cāḍi 1*. "pun sen bhəli səjke ərio bəhu kurman lē bər juddh məcayo."—*səloh*.

ਕੁਰਮਾਤ [kurmat] *n* family in which one's son or daughter is married; matrimonial relationship. 2 community of such kin. "bəhu horən tē əru byahən te kurmatən te ət sou khəre."—*krisən*. 'There was more fun and frolic than on festivals like Holi and matrimonial gatherings.'

ਕੁਰਰਾ [kurra] *n* whip, lash. "kurrən mar ədhik tih mari."—*cəritr 95*. 2 *A* کُرْرَا garden covered with white flowers. "kurre bikhē ek mugəl ki bal."—*cəritr 287*. 3 garden, orchard.

ਕੁਰਰਾਨਾ [kurrana] *v* murmur, mumble with anger. 2 be irritated. "kənək dekh kurrat."—*parəs*. "let det apən kurrane."—*VN*.

ਕੁਰਰੀ [kurri] *Skt n* bird of prey. 2 female of sheep. 3 crane.

ਕੁਰਲ [kurəl] a dark-eyed hunting bird, which feeds mostly on fish. It can carry a fish

weighing 4 to 5 seers to its nest. It is slightly smaller in size than a crane. It has very sharp and heavy claws. Its tail has whitish feathers. It lays eggs in Punjab also but lives mostly in Turkistan. It hunts water fowl and hare. In Turkistan Kural is trained to hunt fox and deer. It sits on the head of a deer and pulls out its eyes. It is also called Karkoosh, کَرکُوش .

ਕੁਰਲਾ [kurla] *xa n* rinsing of the mouth. It is an act of taking water in the mouth, shaking it with in the cheeks, stirring it in the mouth and then throwing it out. Because of the sound thus produced, arises the onomatopoeic noun. The Khalsa normally utter feminine words as masculine.

ਕੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ [kurlauna] *v* groan, moan like a crane. "bajhu piare koṛ nā sare ekləṛi kurlae."—*gəu chāt m 1*. "əmbər kūjā kurliā."—*suhi m 1* *kucajī*. 'Humming sound went on in the brain because of senility.'

ਕੁਰਲੀ [kurli] See **ਕੁਰਲਾ**.

ਕੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ [kurlauna] See **ਕੁਰਲਾਨਾ**.

ਕੁਰਾਹ [kurah] *n* evil path; immoral course, misdirected way.

ਕੁਰਾਹੀ [kurahi] *adj* who has gone astray, who goes on the wrong path.

ਕੁਰਾਣ [kuraṇ], **ਕੁਰਾਣੁ** [kuraṇu], **ਕੁਰਾਨ** [kuran] *A* کُرْآن *n* scripture, book. 2 Mohammedans holy scripture in Arabic, which according to the text of Koran, was received by Hazrat Mohammad from God. To be respectful to Koran, reverential and noble words like [majid] and [ṣarīf] are used. Jalalludin Sayati mentions 55 such appellations.

Koran has 3,23,741 characters, 79,436 verses, 6,666 stanzas and 114 sections. Seven stages of these sections have been prescribed for reading in a month. They begin with letters such as alif, lam, mīm etc which are defined

by scholars according to their own understanding, but some say that only God knows the meaning of these letters. It is also written in Koran that the meaning of many verses is not known to anybody except God. See **ਸੁਰਤ ਆਲੇ ਇਮਰਾਂ**, verse 6.

Koran continued to reveal itself to Mohammad Sahib for twenty-three years, either through angel Gabriel, or in dream, or through a voice from heaven. It is also written in Koran that the verses are entered in the daily diary of God called *loh mahifuz*. See "**ਚੁਸਕੁਫ਼**" verse 4, "*vakhəṭ nā paro kadiā ji līkhanī lekhu kuran*."—*jəpu*. "*pəṛəhī kəṭeb kuraṇa*."—*sri m 1*. "*bed puran kuran duhu mīl bhāt anek vicar vicarā*."—33 *səveye*.

ਕੁਰਾਲੀ [kurali] a town in tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Two gurdwaras are situated here:

- (1) gurdwara of Guru Hargobind Sahib
- (2) gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur

ਕੁਰਿੰਦ [kurīd] *Dg n* poverty, bankruptcy.

ਕੁਰੀ [kuri], **ਕੁਰੀਆ** [kuria] See **ਕੁੜੀ**. 2 *n* footpath, trail. "*choḍ dubidha kī kuria*."—*suhi m 5 pəṛtal*. 3 river bank, shore. "*kurie kurie vedīa!*"—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'hey, you who are going on the bank!'

ਕੁਰੀਤਿ [kuritī] *n* evil practice, bad custom.

ਕੁਰੂ [kuru] son of Chandarvanshi raja Sanwaran in the lineage of Bharat, who took birth from the womb of queen Tapti. He was said to be a pious man. His name lends fame to Kuru's lineage (Kaurav) and Kurukshetar. See **ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ** and **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**. 2 a person of the lineage of Kuru. 3 order to do; do. "*pəṭhnā kuru*". 4 cooked rice.

ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ [kuruketr] a territory known after the name of Kuru king, which falls to the north of Ghaggar river and the south of Sarasvati. Its area is twelve yojans, and 365 pilgrimage-centres are mentioned as existing within this

area.

The mention of Kurukshetar is also to be found in Rigved. It is written in the Shaly part of Mahabharat in the 53rd chapter that royal sage Kuru was engaged in ploughing at this place, because of which it has come to be named Kurukshetar. The kings themselves used to plough the land to smooth it for oblations.

The battle between the Kauravs and Pandavs was fought at this very place. Many other battles of the subcontinent have been fought here. Now Kurukshetar is a station of E.I. Railways and its area falls in the districts of Ambala and Karnal.

The residents of Kurukshetar also hold that when Vishnu killed demons, Madhu and Kaitabh, their marrow got scattered all over the water. Vishnu was sitting in a cross-legged posture covering an area of 48 kohs due to which this marrow could not fall at this place. That is why it is regarded as a very sacred land. See **ਬਨੇਸਰ** for gurdwaras of Kurukshetar.

ਕੁਰੁਖ [kurukh] *n* a worthless tree, castor. 2 *calotropis procera*. 3 ominous face.

ਕੁਰੁਖੇਤੁ [kurukhet], **ਕੁਰੁਖੇਤੁ** [kurukhetr] See **ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ**.

ਕੁਰੁਖੰਡ [kurukhāḍ] "*ge kurukhāḍ huto jīh ṭhorā*."—*NP*. Scholars have accepted northern part of Himalayas as Uttarkuru and southern part as Dakshinkuru.

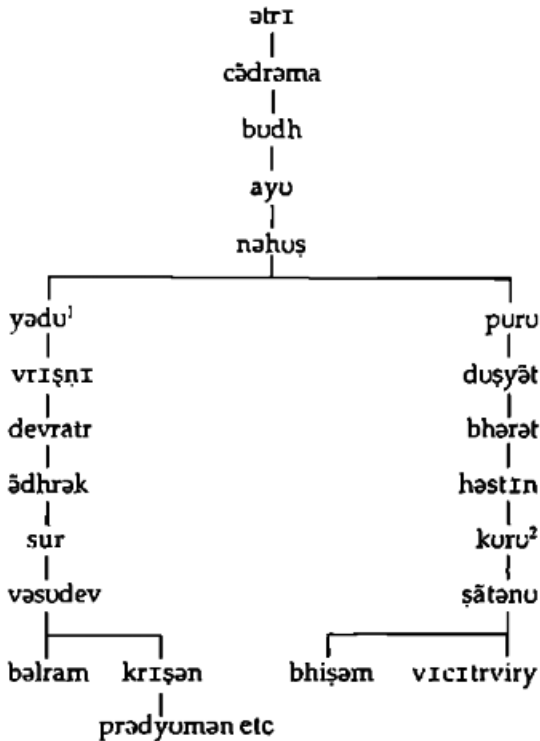
ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ [kuruketr] See **ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ**.

ਕੁਰੁਤਾ [kuruta] *adj* unseasonal. "*kuruta bij bije nāhī jəmmē*."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 See **ਕੁਰਤਾ**.

ਕੁਰੁਮ [kurum] See **ਕੁਰਮ** and **ਖੁਰਮਾ**. 2 verb phrase. **ਕੁਰੁਰਾਇ** [kururāi], **ਕੁਰੁਰਾਜ** [kururaj], **ਕੁਰੁਰਾਯ** [kururay] King of Kauravs, Duryodhan. "*tāhā bhīm kururaj sī juddh mācyo*."—*jənmejāy*.

ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ [kuruvāṣ] lineage of king Kuru. According to Purans, the genealogical tree of Kuruvansh

is as under:



From the two widow-queens of Vichitarviraya, Ambika and Ambalika, Vyas Rishi procreated two sons.

From ābika

|
dhrītraṣṭrā
|
durayodhan etc
100 sons

From ābalika

|
pāḍu³
|
yudhisṭhīr etc
five brothers.

Pandu had five sons : Yudhishtar, Bhimsain and Arjun were born to Rani Kunti; Nakul and Sehdev were born to Rani Madri, but only the lineage of Arjun continued further.

arjun
|
abhīmanyu

¹From this came the name of the dynasty: "yadav".

²From this came the name of the dynasty: "kurav".

³From this came the name of the dynasty: "pādav-vāṣ".

|
parikṣīt
|
janmejāy

बुधुप [kurup] deformed, ugly.

बुधुपि [kurupi] female with an ugly face. "pāhili kurupi kujati kulākhni."—asa kabir. कुरेस [kures] *A* *كورة* *n* a famous Arabic lineage; grandfather of Mohammad was the headman of this family.

बुरेसी [kuresi] adj of Kuraish descent. "kādhari kuresi jāne."—ākal.

बुरेलना [kurelna] *v* scratch the earth; scrape the ground.

बुरेस [kures] See कुरेस.

बुरैक [kurāk], बुरैग [kurēg] *Skt* कुरङ्ग *n* deer, stag. "kurāk nade nehu."—bīla *a m* 5. "turēg kurēg se kudat."—ākal.

बुरैगरिपु [kurēgripu] lion. "jahī kurēgan ke ripu si kati."—kṛiṣṇa.

बुरैड [kurād] *Skt* कुरड *n* disease of the enlargement of testicles. "jṛsit gulām kurād."—sāloh. See अंडिपि. 2 *Skt* कुरविन्द a type of stone, which, after mixing its powder and shellac in oil, is used to remove rust from weapons. It is used as grindstone to sharpen weapons. 3 *Skt* कुरण्ट a herb also called bahuphāli (baleria priontis) is good for revitalising semen.

बुल [kul] *Skt* *n* race, lineage. "kulāh sāmuh sāgāl udhārñā."—gāthā. 2 inhabited land. 3 house, home. 4 whole, entire, all. See बुल. "api taria kul jagat taria."—var guj *l m* 3.

बुलअकुस [kul-ākuṣ] *n* ancestral fear, fear from the forefathers.

बुलस [kulas] See बुलिस.

बुलह [kulāh] plural of kul. See बुल. 2 *P* *कुल* *n* cap. "kulhā dede bavle lēde vāde nīlaj."—var mālā *m* 1. "taj kulāh siri chātṛ bānavu."—gāu *a m* 1. 3 crown.

बुलहउडा [kulhātṛata], बुलहउडा [kulhātya] *n* killer

of the family. "kai ban kulhatrēta kou cēlae."
-paras.

बुलहा [kulha] *adj* family-killing. 2 See बुलह.
3 See बुलह.

बुलक [kulak] *Skt n* a tree, also called makartendua.
1. strychnos Nuxvomica. 2 snakewood tree.
3 green coloured snake. 4 earthen lamp. 5 a
metre; In Dasam Granth there is a form of
this metre, which is four-lined, each line being
organised as III, ISI

Example:

dhādhkāt īd, cāckāt chād.

thāthkāt pōn, bhābhkāt mōn.-datt.

(b) Its second form is where every line has
eight matras, the last two being guru; this form
is also called chakāt.

Example:

dūdābhī baje, sabb sur gaje

sis nīvaye. sabb sukh pae.-cāḍi 2.

(c) Its third form is where every line has
eight matras. The end is not restricted to lāghu
guru. This form is called prāsiddh.

Example:

gāhī bahubāriyāt. nārakāhī dāriyāt.

ās durkrāmā. chut jāg dharmā.-kalki.

papān bhārjān. punyān bhārjān.

mārjān kārjān. karāt amārjān.¹

-cākṛadhārcārītr carucādrīka.

6 When there is one verb in three couplets, that
is, the description, already begun, is completed
in three couplets, the metre is called kulak.

बुलका [kulka] a metre in Dasam Granth; it being
a form of śaṣṭī vādna; each line is organised as
III, ISS.

Example:

sarsīrupā, sabb bhāt bhupā.

ātī chābī sobhām, munigān lobhā.-kalki.

बुलकुल [kulkul] *P* کُلْکُلْ *onom* sound of water or

¹They burn evils and fill the followers with virtues, purify
them and make them immortal.

liquor coming out of a flask or a bottle.

बुलकट [kulakṣaṇ], **बुलकध** [kulakḥaṇ] *n* ill
mannered, ill-omened.

बुलकटा [kulakḥṇa], **बुलकटी** [kulakḥṇī], **बुलकनी**
[kulakḥṇī] *adj* ill-mannered, ill-omened. "pīr
ka hukām nā janāi bhāi! sa kulakḥṇī."-sorām
3. "pāhīli kurupī kujatī kulakḥṇī."-asa kabir.

बुलकेत [kulkhet] See बुलकेतु. "mohān aye hē
kulkhet."-krīṣaṇ.

बुलकेति [kulkhetī] at the Kurukshetar pilgrimage.
"je oh grāhān karē kulkhetī."-gōḍ rāvīdas.

बुलघाती [kulghatī], **बुलघू** [kulghnā] *adj* killer of
the family; family-killer.

बुलहा [kulca] *P* کُلْچَا fermented and swollen bread.

बुलजन [kuljān] ancestors. "kuljān mādhē mīlyo
sarāgpan re."-dhāna trīlocān. 'Vishnu
entered the family', meaning, Krishandev took
birth in Chandarvansh.

बुलटा [kulṭa] *Skt n* promiscuous woman, operating
from generation to generation. "jo bāhu logān
sō tīya rakhāt rātī ki cāh. kulṭa tāhī bākhanhī je
kāvin ke nah."-pādmakār.

बुलदीप [kuldip], **बुलदीपक** [kuldipak] *adj* light of
the family that brightens its prospects; worthy
son. Per astrology the name of a conjunction
of stars in the horoscope; a person having
Shukar or Budh at the moment of his birth and
having Brahaspati in one of the fourth or seventh
or tenth and having Mangal in the tenth, is
regarded as the light begotten in a family.²

बुलदेव [kuldev] the family god.

बुलदेही [kuldohī] *adj* family-destroyer; enemy
of the family.

बुलपरम [kuldharām] *n* family-religion; faith
adopted by the family.

बुलपति [kulpatī] *n* headman of a lineage.
2 The hermit who provides food and education
to ten thousand disciples.

बुलपरबत [kulpārbat] *n* famous mountains of the

²See ललितविहङ्ग.

earth, which are prominent in their own range. Their number is described as seven in the Purans: Mahendar, Malay, Sahay, Shuktiman, Riksh, Vindhya and Paripatar. Many people include Gandhmadan in stead of Riksh in this number.

कुलपालक [kulpalāk] *adj* one who feeds his family. 2 *n* crow. 3 cock. 4 pigeon. 5 Kaisth. **कुलपूज** [kulpuj], **कुलपूज** [kulpujəy] family-god. 2 god of the family.

कुलढ [kuləph] *A* कुल *n* lock. "kūji kuləph praṇ kəṛī rakhe."—*gəu kəbir*.

कुलढा [kulpha] *P* कुल *n* vegetable of green leaves, which is slightly sour. Its grows in Chet and Vaisakh. Potulaca oleracca. It is cool wet in effect. Kulfa tranquillizes heat of the blood, removes inflammation of the liver, ends burning sensation in the urine and quenches thirst.

कुलढी [kulfi] *A* कुल *n* small smoking pipe of a hubble-bubble. 2 mould for making ice. 3 iced jelly mould, prepared from milk and sugar; ice cream.

कुलबह [kulbāh] *A* कुल *n* plough, implement for tilling land. 2 land for which one plough is enough.

कुलबधु [kulbādhu] *Skt* कुलवधु *n* well-bred wife; bride from a good family.

कुलबाहु [kulbahu] *adj* whose family is his arm; family members are whose arms.

कुलमुरग [kulmurg] See कुलमुरग.

कुलह [kulah] See कुलह. 2 कुलह ill-begotten profit, bad gain. "dhādṛe kulah chīṭī nā ave hekṛo."—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

कुलहल [kulahāl] *Skt* कुलहल *n* noise heard from afar; uproar.

कुलच [kulac], **कुलच** [kulāc] *T* कुलच *n* jump, hop. "mar kulāc taji tēb syādan."—*GPS*. "kulacān dekər yuddh kərē."—*kṛisān*.

कुलचल [kulacāl] See कुलचल.

कुलचर [kulacar] family-practice, family-conduct,

behaviour.

कुलउ [kulat] *A* कुल *n* enmity, hostility. "tisuviḥu vat kulat mān ādər gāṇti tat pərai."—*BG*. 2 *S* indecent behaviour.

कुलधरम [kula dhəram] See कुलधरम.

कुलढा [kulaba] *A* कुल *n* iron bangle; bangle made by bending some material; from this is derived the name of a hand pump on a canal. 2 a rail terminus at Bombay.

कुलभ [kulabh] See कुलभ 2.

कुलभउ [kulayət] a town between Ghamrauda and Baghaur. While going to Nander the tenth Guru stayed here for twelve days. "nəgər kulayət sūdər thāṭ... dvədəs dīvəs bəsyō tahi dera."—*GPS*.

कुलल [kula] *Skt* *n* potter. See *P* कुल.

कुलली [kulali] potter's wife.

कुलि [kuli] in the family. "jīh kuli putu nā gīan bicari."—*gəu kəbir*. See निमल.

कुलिश [kuliṣ] *Skt* *n* Indar's thunderbolt which razes hills. 2 electric shuck. 3 axe. 4 jewel, gem.

कुलिशप [kuliṣdhər], **कुलिशपाट** [kuliṣpāṭ] *n* Indar, the holder of the thunderbolt.

कुलिग [kulig] *Skt* कुलिङ्ग a type of mouse. 2 male sparrow. 3 in cārīṭ 52, some scribe has written kulig in place of kəlig. See कुलिग. 4 See कुलिग. 5 fake lig sign. 6 *adj* having a false identity mark.

कुली [kuli] See कुल. "kete nagkuli māhī ae."—*gəu m 1*. 2 *T* कुली labourer. 3 slave. 4 See कुली.

कुलीन [kulīn] *adj* blue-blooded; of noble descent.

कुलीर [kulīr] *Skt* *n* crab.

कुलीग [kulīg] *P* कुली *n* stork. 2 curlew. "nābh te bāhīri lākḥ chuṭpārī jənu kuk kulāgān ke gān me."—*cādi 1*.

कुल [kull] *A* कुल *adv* whole, entire, all, total.

कुल्ला [kulla] a person of Jhanjhu subcaste, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 cap. See कुल 2. 3 place between thigh and abdomen;

its Arabic root is *kuliah*. The kidney is close to this place, therefore, in common parlance it has, acquired this name.

ਕੁੱਲੀ [kulli] thatched hut; hut made of straw. 2 *adj* adjentire, all.

ਕੁੱਲੂ [kullu] *Skt* कुलु a town, which is in district Kangra at the bank of Vipasha (Vias), It is 75 miles from Pathankot. The fruits of Kullu are considered very delicious.

ਕੁਵਖਤ [kuvkhat] *n* improper time, late in the day. 2 See ਕਮਖਤ.

ਕੁਵਤ [kuvat] *A* قوت *n* strength, power, energy.

ਕੁਵਰ [kuvər], **ਕੁੱਵਰ** [kūvər] See ਕੁਮਰ. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਕੁਵਰੇਸ਼.

ਕੁਵਰੇਸ਼ [kuvreṣ] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who, apart from his other compositions, translated Daronparav of Mahabharat into Hindi. Kuvresh writes:

sambət sətəh se ədhik bəvən bite or,
tāme kəvi kuvreṣ yəh kriyo grēth ko dər.
vahuj bedikul bhāye nanək guru ənup,
jin me puro paīye parbrəhm ko rup.
nanək sikkh kriye tihun kul əgəd ṣubhnam,
bhəkət sərōruh ko bhāye je rəvi athon jam.
əgəd nīj guruta dər bhālē bhāle vīcar,
əmərdas ko nīj səkəl dino jəgət udhar.
əmərdas əpne səkəl guruta prəbhuta gyan,
ramdas ko səb diyo jo soḍhisultan.
ərjun bīkrəm nam hū ərjun jəg purhut,
jin jəg jəs ərjun kriyo ramdas ke put.
ərjun sunu udarməti hərgobid nərīd,
jin həri b mare nīkhil berī prəbəl kərīd.
choḍyo jəb gurudətt ju jəgmaya vīstar,
tin ke sut həriṛay ko dino guruṭa bhar.
bhāyesunu həriṛay ke guruətriṣn həriṭkriṣn,
təjyo jəbe tinhū jəgət təbe kəri yeh prəṣn-
guruta prəbhuta ko ucit? tegbāhadur ek,
narayən ja pər kriyo bhəkti sudha ko sek.
nīj jən kərav sukh kərən tegbāhadur cād,
jin bhəv paravar ke dur kriye dukh dvād.

guru gobid nərīd he tegbāhadur nād,
jin te jīvət hē səkəl bhuṭəl kəvi budhbrīd.
nədi sətdru tir təhī ṣubh anādpur nam,
guru gobid nərīd ke rajət ṣubhəg sudham.
gāga jamna bic mē bəri gram kou nam,
təhā su kəvi kuvreṣ ko bas kərə ko dham.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes in *GPS* rutt 2 a:
51:-

keṣəvdas huṭo kəvi joyi,
bhāyo būdelkhād me soi.
tis ko putr kuvər he namu,
so bhi rəchat gira əbhīramu.
turək kərən nəvrāg cit cəhyo,
guni ədhik hīdun me ləhyo.
jəbe kuvər sudh is bīdhi pai,
tyag deṣ ghər gəyo pəlai.
dur dur dur dur nit cəlkər,
pəhucyo an anādpur hitkər.

ਕੁਵਲਾਯ [kuvəlay] *Skt* n bangle-like ornament of the earth; lotus; suggestive of both the blue and white variety. "pəriphullit kuvəlay bədən."—*NP*. 2 round shape of the earth, like a bangle. 3 a special horse. See ਕੁਵਲਾਯਸ਼ੁ.

ਕੁਵਲਾਯਸ਼ੁ [kuvəlyasv] a Surajvanshi king, who according to Vishnupuran, had 21,000 sons and 100 according to Harivansh. See ਧੁੰਧੁ. 2 son of Maharaja Shakarjit, whose name was Ritudhvaj. Galav Rikhi gave him a horse named Kuvalay so as to kill demons who interfered with oblations. Hence this, name. See ਮਦਾਲਸਾ.

ਕੁਵਲਾਸ਼ੁ [kuvlasv] See ਕੁਵਲਾਯਸ਼ੁ.

ਕੁਵਲਿਯਾ [kuvliya], **ਕੁਵਲੀਆਪੀਤ** [kuvliapiṭ] *Skt* कुवलयापीड a powerful and intoxicated elephant of Kans, which was killed by Krishan and Balram. "kuvliapiṭ api mārāda piara."—*sor m* 4.

ਕੁਵੱਲਾ [kuvalla] *adj* lacking method (to do things).

ਕੁਵਾਕ [kuvak], **ਕੁਵਾਕਤ** [kuvaky], **ਕੁਵਾਚ** [kuvac], **ਕੁਵਾਚਤ** [kuvacy] *n* unpleasant remark, abuse. 2 *adj* utterance not worthy of speech.

ਕੁਵਾਟ [kuvət], ਕੁਵਾਟੜੀ [kuvətṛi] *n* wicked course, evil path. "dubidha choḍi kuvatṛi."—*asa m 1*. "duji choḍi kuvatṛi ikās sio citu lai."—*sava m 5*.

ਕੁਵਾਦਾ [kuvada] See ਕਥਾਦਾ.

ਕੁਵਿੰਦ [kuvīd] See ਕੁਬਿੰਦ.

ਕੁਵੇਰ [kuvēr] See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਕੁਵੰਡ [kuvāḍ] See ਕੋਵੰਡ.

ਕੁਵੰਡਲ [kuvāḍal] *adj* archer. "krur kuvāḍal ko rāṇmāḍal."—*cārītr 1*. 2 *n* earth's atmosphere.

ਕੁਵਿਤ [kuvrit], ਕੁਵਿਤਾ [kuvrita] *adj* who earns through evil means; crooked earner, scoundrel.

ਕੁਵਿਤਿ [kuvriti] *n* sinful earning; vile way to make a living, venality. "as kuvriti bir durdharakh aṭi."—*paras*.

ਕੁਵਤ [kuvət] See ਕੁਵਤ.

ਕੁੜ [kuṛ] *n* wooden lid put on a churning pot with a hole to insert a churning stick. 2 See ਕੁਤਨਾ.

ਕੁੜਕੀ [kuṛakki] *n* trap.

ਕੁੜਤਾ [kuṛta] See ਕੁਰਤਾ.

ਕੁੜਨਾ [kuṛna] *v* droop by withering. 2 crumble by drying. 3 See ਕੁੜਨਾ.

ਕੁੜਮ [kuṛam] short for, and a transform of, kuṭūbmāṇi; fathers of son-in-law and daughter-in-law respectively, who are looked upon with reverence in both the families. "kṛs hi dhəṛa kia kuṛam səkə nai jəvai."—*asa m 4*. 2 *S* ਕੁੜਮ family.

ਕੁੜਮਣੀ [kuṛamṇi] mothers of son-in-law and of daughter-in-law respectively, who are gems for both the families.

ਕੁੜਮਾਈ [kuṛmai] *n* act of selecting a daughter-in-law or son-in-law; in-lawship. 2 engagement, betrothal. "kuṛam kuṛmai aya bāṛam jiu."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਕੁੜਾਣਾ [kuṛaṇa] *adj* dried, withered; crumbled.

ਕੁੜਿ [kuṛi] *adv* having withered away. See ਕੁਤਨਾ. "khəṛu pəki kuṛi bhəje binse."—*sri m 1* *pehīre*.

ਕੁੜਿਈ [kuṛiī] due to daughters. "kuṛiī rāṇi dhāmi."—*sava m 1*. 'because of daughters, wives and homes'.

ਕੁੜੀ [kuṛi] girl, virgin. See *G* ਕੁਰੀ and ਕੋਰੀ. 2 daughter. 3 in Jhang, a wife is called kuṛi.

ਕੁੜੀਮਾਰ [kuṛimar] *adj* daughter-killer. In olden times some people used to kill daughters so that they might save themselves wedding expenses and hence avoid having a son-in-law. In Sikhism, a daughter-killer is an outcaste. As a result of this, the practice has decreased a lot in the country. "miṇa ṛ masādia mona kuṛi jumar. hoī sikkh vāṛtāṇ kārē āt kārōga khvar."—*tanama*.

ਕੁੜੁਨਾ [kuṛhna] *v* writhe in anger.

ਕੁ [ku], ਕੁ [kū] In the western dialect of Punjabi, this postposition indicates objective or dative case. "pəsən ku sēcā dhāni."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "tina kū mīlīoh."—*sri chāt m 5*. "jīdu kū sāmjhāi."—*s fārid. 2 P 4* *n* street, lane.

ਕੁਆਟਾ [kuāṭa] *n* well. "kuāṭa eku pāc pāṇīhari."—*gəu kəbir*. 'The body is a well, five senses are water drawers.'

ਕੁਆਣਾ [kuāṇa] *v* utter a word, speak, say.

ਕੁਆ [kua] well.

ਕੁਆਸਾਹਿਬ [kuasahib] a well, which the Guru got dug. See ਸ਼ਕਰਗੰਗ and ਫਿਰਹਟਾ. 2 a well got dug by the Guru, two and a half kōhs away from Anandpur, etc.

ਕੁਈ [kui] small well.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *n* cry; shriek. "oṭhi kuh jūh gīre bir tamā."—*sāloh*.

ਕੁਹਣੀ [kuhṇi] *Skt* ਕਢੋਣਿ *n* elbow.

ਕੁਕ [kuk] *n* shout. "je dāṛimāḡat kuk kārē māhli khāsām suṇe."—*asa m 1*. 2 announcement, proclamation with the beat of a drum. "sastra bed ki phīri kuk nā hoī."—*māla m 3*.

ਕੁਕਣ [kukāṇ] wife of a ਕੁਕਾ [kuka], follower of the Namdhari sect. 2 See ਕੁਕਣਾ.

ਕੁਕਣਾ [kukṇa], ਕੁਕਨਾ [kukna] *v* call. "kīthe

kukar̥ jauʔ"—majh m 5 dīnren. "keso keso kukie."—s kəbir.

ਕੁਕਰ [kukər] *Skt* कुकुर *n* dog. "kukər sukər kəhie kuṛara."—maru solhe m 5. 2 See ਤਿਨਹਿ.

ਕੁਕਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [kukərd̪r̪ɪʃɪ] See ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ. "kukərd̪r̪ɪʃɪ nā kəb mən dhəni."—NP.

ਕੁਕਰਿ [kukərɪ], ਕੁਕਰੀ [kukri] bitch. "besənəu ki kukərɪ bhəli."—s kəbir. 'Better is the bitch of the Creator's devotee.'

ਕੁਕਾ [kuka] See ਰਾਮਸਿੰਘ 8.

ਕੁਕਿ [kukɪ] after screaming, crying. "kukɪ mʊe gavaṛa."—vəd chāt m 3. 2 announcing loudly with the beat of a drum. "vəd kukɪ suṇavəhi."—var maru 1 m 3.

ਕੁਕੁ [kuku] *P* ڪڪو *onom* dove's cooing.

ਕੁਕੇਦਿਆ [kuked̪ɪa] crying, screaming. See ਚਾਗੇਦਿਆ.

ਕੁਖਮਾਡ [kukhmād] See ਕੁਸਮਾਡ. 2 ਕੁਖਮਾਡ, a particular race of demons. "mət kukhmādətə tavprasad səphlā."—səloh.

ਕੁਚ [kuc] *Skt* कुच *n* weaver's brush. "kuc bɪcare phue phal."—gʊd kəbir. 2 beard. 3 *P* ڪوچ move, advance. "kərna kuc rəhinu thiru nahi."—suhi rəvɪdas.

ਕੁਚਣਾ [kucɳa] *v* कुच cleanse by scrubbing; rub.

ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kucbɪhar] a Hindu state, which is to the north of Bengal; and the main city or its capital, situated at the bank of Toursa river.

ਕੁਚਾ [kuca] *n* brush. "apən həthɪ apɪ hi de kuca ape laɪ."—var majh m 2. 2 a scrubber to cleanse the utensils. 3 *P* ڪوچ lane, street. 4 alley, path.

ਕੁਚਾ ਦਿਲਵਾਲੀਸਿੰਘ [kuca d̪ilvalis̪ɪgh] a street of Ajmeri gate Delhi, where Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundri stayed for some time. There is no gurdwara there. Arora Hindus live in the house. See ਚਿੱਲੀ.

ਕੁਚੀ [kuci] small brush. 2 brush of the artist. 3 mason's small brush to paint walls. 4 broom, broomstick.

ਕੁਜ [kuj] *Skt* न sound, word. "sūdər mɪl kuj kərōta."—NP.

ਕੁੰਜ [kūj] *Skt* कौञ्च crane; a violet-coloured bird with a long neck, which causes heavy loss to the fields. It flies to hot countries at the beginning of winter and moves back to the cold ones in summer. "apni kheli rəkhɪle kūj pəregi khetɪ."—sri m 3. Here kūj means death.

ਕੁਜਨ [kujən] *Skt* न producing a sound, uttering a word. 2 song of birds.

ਕੁੰਜਰਾ [kūjra] See ਕੁੰਜਤਾ. "rəjək kūjre panihar."—NP.

ਕੁਜਤਾ [kujra] See ਕੁਜਾ. "əju phəridə kujra se koha thiomɪ."—s fərid.

ਕੁੰਜਤਾ [kūjra] *Skt* कुंजआ vegetable and fruit seller; one who brings fruit from the jungle.

ਕੁੰਜਤੀ [kūjri] wife of a vegetable seller. 2 crane. "aj mɪlava sekhphərid, ʈakɪm kūjria."—asa. Here kūjā stands for the senses.

ਕੁਜਾ [kuja] *A* ڪوچ *n* goblet with a handle, jug. "porab kham kujə."—var mālā m 1. ਪੁਰ-ਆਬ-ਖਮ-ਕੁਜੇ. 'Liquid of consciousness [ab] fills the fragile [xam] body [kuja].' "kuja bāg nɪvaj musla."—bəśāt ə m 1. 2 lump of crystallized sugar in an earthen pot. "kuja meva mɛ səbhkɪchu chakhɪa."—gəu m 1. 3 wild white rose. "phul gulab kevra kuja."—rəghu. 4 *Skt* jasmine.

ਕੁੰਜੀ [kūji] See ਕੁੰਜੀ. "sātən həthɪ rakhi kūji."—ram m 5.

ਕੁਜੀਗਰ [kujigər] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ.

ਕੁਟ [kuʈ] *n* direction, side. 2 *Skt* peak of a hill, hillock. "gɪryo janu kuʈsthəli vɪcch mʊlā."—rudr. 3 hill. "jəmna tət kuʈ pəryō kɪh bhāt?"—NP. 4 heap of corn. 5 hammer. 6 dagger kept hidden in a walking stick; hidden weapon. 7 intrigue, deception. 8 secret. 9 puzzle, riddle. 10 *adj* false. 11 intriguer. 12 artificial, fake. 13 sinner.

ਕੁਟਾਬ [kuʈəsth] *adj* fixed like a mountain, motionless, static 2 secretly concealed, hidden.

3 *n* the Timeless One, the Creator. "kim kuṭasth lahe nirdhare?"—GPS. 4 soul.

ਕੁਟਤਾਨ [kuṭtan] See ਤਾਨ.

ਕੁਟਨ [kuṭan] *v* beat, thrash, warn. 2 *n* pimp. "kuṭan sox jo mān kau kuṭe."—gṛd kabir. People used to condemn Kabir. He used this term in the opposite sense to emphasise that he who bashes his own mind is a kuṭan.

ਕੁਠ [kuṭh] See ਕੁਠ ਕੁਠ. 2 a herb. See ਕੁਠੂ 2.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍa] See ਕੁੰਡ. 2 mortar made of stone or clay to grind spices in etc. 3 vat of a dyer. 4 weaver's shallow earthen vessel. "chuṭe kūḍe bhige puria."—gṛd kabir. 'renounced were mortar, pleasing objects, smoking and sexual pleasure.' See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਕੁਣ [kuṇ], ਕੁਣਾ [kuṇa] *n* angle, edge. 2 corner. 3 See ਕੁਅਣ.

ਕੁਤ [kut] A ڪٽ occupation, provisions. 2 See ਕੁਵਤ. 3 See ਕੁਤਨਾ. 4 See ਕੁਤੁ.

ਕੁਤਣਾ [kutṇa], ਕੁਤਨਾ [kutna] *v* assess, evaluate, appraise. 2 assess the quantum of a field's produce.

ਕੁਤੁ [kutu] See ਕੁਤਣਾ. "keti datī jāne kṇu kutu."—japu. 2 *Skt* short for ਆਕੁਤ.

ਕੁਦਨਾ [kudna] See ਕੁਦਣਾ.

ਕੁਨਾ [kuna], ਕੁਨਾਰ [kunar] *S* See ਕੁੰਨਾ.

ਕੁਨਾ [kunha] *n* leather-bag for carrying water.

ਕੁਪ [kup] *Skt n* that which has less water as compared to ponds and rivers; well. "kup bhario jese dadira."—gṛd ravidas. "kup te meru karave."—sar kabir. 'turns a pit into the peak of a hill,' i.e. turns the low into the high. 2 See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਕੁਪਮੰਡੁਕ [kupmāḍuk] frog of a well, meaning a person who has never left his place; who knows nothing about the outside world; shallow, illiterate.

ਕੁਪਮੰਡੁਕ ਨਾਯ [kupmāḍuk nyay] See ਨਾਯ.

ਕੁਪਾਇਆ [kupaia] is like a well. "grīh ḍdh

ਕੁਪਾਇਆਰੀਤਿ ਕੁਪਾਯੇ ਕੁਪਾਯਤ ਇਤਿ ਕੁਪਾਯ. (ਜਨਕ-ਰੋਹਿਤਿ ਜਨਕਾਯੇ) ਇਤਿਯੁ.

kupaia."—suhi m 5 pāṭal.

ਕੁਪਾਰ [kupaṛ] *n* well; fissure made in the earth. "muhi kaḍho bhuja pāsari ḍdh kuparia."—gṛd a m 5. 'Extend your helping hand and pull out of the dark well.' 2 short for ākupaṛ. See ਅਕੁਪਾਰ.

ਕੁਬਰੀ [kubri] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

ਕੁਮ [kum] short for kumāl. "dharmākura, sākul kum dālā, jīh śakh baḍhi sumti sukh bhari."—NP.

ਕੁਮਲ [kumāl] *n* delicate shoot; bud. "kaia kumāl phul guṇ."—var suhi m 1.

ਕੁਯਾਸ [kuyaṣ] *P* كوياس lane, street.

ਕੁਰ [kur] *n* falsehood, untruth, lie. "sukh sāpātī bhog is jā ke binu hārī nanak jāne kur."—tōḍī m 5. 2 *adj* coward, timid. "sur kur tīh thā pārkhehē."—sāloh. 3 worthless, mean. "kāhā kīrānī kur?"—cārītr 2/2. 4 horrible, frightening. 5 pitiless, cruel. 6 *n* garbage, tatters, soiled clothes. "kāb-hu kurān cāne binave."—bher namdev. 'sometimes He makes one search grams from the garbage.' 7 ਕੋਰ (blind) is also pronounced ਕੁਰ. See ਕੋਰ.

ਕੁਰਮ [kuram] *Skt* कूर्म *n* tortoise. 2 second incarnation of Vishnu. See ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ. 3 one of the ten breaths by which the eyelids open. 4 a Puran in which the story of Kacchu Avtar, figures in the main. 5 Devrikhi, a publisher of the hymns of Rigved. "māchu kachu kurāmu agia aṭrasi."—maru solhe m 5.

ਕੁਰਮਪੁਰਾਣ [kurāmpuraṇ] See ਕੁਰਮ 4 and ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਰਮਾਪਾਲ [kurmapal], ਕੁਰਮਾਪਾਲ [kurmapalu] *Skt* कूर्मपलङ्क bed of a tortoise; bed in the form of a tortoise. "kurmapalu sāhāsrāphānī basāku sejvalua."—māla namdev. 'tortoise and the mythological bed like the thousand-headed snake.'

ਕੁਰਮੁ [kuramu] See ਕੁਰਮ.

ਕੁਰਾ [kura] *adj* false, untrue. "binse bhrām kura."—asa a m 1. "sāgāl binase rog kura."

—ram m 5. “kure gāḍhān gāḍhe.”—gəu m 4. 2 rubbish, garbage. “ketək kura kərəhī səkələn.”—GPS. 3 microbe.

ਕੁਰਿ [kuri] falsely, untruly. “nəhi mīlie pīr kuri.”—sri m 1. 2 n falsehood, untruth, lie. “ətəri həume kuri.”—sri m 5. 3 See ਕੁਰੀ.

ਕੁਰੀ [kuri] adj false, untrue.

ਕੁਲ [kul] Skt n bank, shore, coast. 2 rear of the army. 3 Pa water channel, rivulet. Skt कुल channel. “jæ rəlio dhalī kulī.”—s kəbir. ‘mingled in the channel of water.’

ਕੁਲਘਾਰੀ [kulghari] stream, that corrodes its own sides. “təhā srəṅ ki kulghari bīrajē.”—cəritr 405.

ਕੁਲਾ [kula] adj soft, tender. “səghān bas kule.”—bəsāt m 5. ‘Redolence has erupted from the tender plants.’

ਕੁਲਿ [kulī] in the channel of water. See ਕੁਲ 3.

ਕੁਲੁ [kulh] See ਕੁਲ 3.

ਕੁੜ [kuṛ] n fraud, falsehood, untruth. “kuṛ kəpəṭ kəməvə məhadukh pavē.”—suhi chāt m 4. “kuṛ bolī bīkhu khavəṇīa.”—majh ə m 3.

ਕੁੜਕਬਾਰ [kuṛkəbār] n rubbish, sweepings, waste, garbage. 2 untruth and evil thoughts. “choḍəhu prāṇi kuṛkəbārā.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਕੁੜਾ [kuṛa] n rubbish, sweepings. 2 adj false, fraudulent. “kuṛa laləcu choḍiē.”—asa ə m 1.

ਕੁੜਾਵਾ [kuṛava], ਕੁੜਾਵੀ [kuṛavi] adj false, unreal, untrue. “həbhe sak kuṛavə dīṭhe.”—var ram 2 m 5.

ਕੁੜਿ [kuṛi] due to falsehood, with untruth. “kuṛi vīguti tā pīri muti.”—gəu chāt m 3. See ਕਪਟ. 2 of the liar. “kuṛi kuṛə nehū ləga.”—var asa. ‘The liar has lust for the unreal, for the false.’

ਕੁੜਿਆਰ [kuṛiar] adj who tells lies. “əsəkh kuṛiar kuṛə phīrahī.”—jəpu.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰਿ [kuṛiari] (woman) who is false, untrue. “viṇu navē kuṛiari.”—sor ə m 3.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰੀ [kuṛiari] false, untrue. “kuṛiari rəjē kuṛi.”—var sor m 4.

ਕੁੜੀ [kuṛi] adj dishonest. “kuṛi rasi kuṛa vapar.”

—var asa. 2 cheat, dishonest, intriguer. “kuṛi pure thau.”—var mēla m 2. ‘A hypocrite fills the place of good persons or usurps that of the honest ones.’

ਕੁੜ [kuṛ] See ਕੁੜ. “kuṛu raja kuṛu pərja.”—var asa.

ਕੁੜੈ [kuṛc] false, untrue. 2 in falsehood. “əsəkh kuṛiar kuṛə phīrahī.”—jəpu.

ਕੁੜੇ [kuṛc] with falsehood. See ਕੁੜਿ 2.

ਕੁੜੇ ਕੁੜ [kuṛo kuṛ] adj falsehood beyond measure, nothing but untruth. “kuṛo kuṛ kərə vapara.”—maru solhe m 3.

ਕੇ [ke] pron what. 2 any. “je tisu nədəri nə avəi tā vat nə puchē ke.”—jəpu. 3 suf of. “tin ke nam ənek ənāt”—jəpu. 4 adj many. “tīthe bhəgat vəsəhi ke loā.”—jəpu. 5 part or. “jo upjio so bīnəs he pəro aj ke kal.”—s m 9. day before yesterday or day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.

ਕੇਉ [keu] adv why, how. “keu nīrasa hoī?”—var ram 1 m 3.

ਕੇਉਟ [keuṭ] See ਕੇਵਟ.

ਕੇਉੜਾ [keuṛa] See ਕੇਵੜਾ.

ਕੇਉ [keu] pron some.

ਕੇਇ [kei], ਕੇਈ [kei] pron some. “akhəhi si bhi kei kei.”—jəpu. “kei laha lēcāle.”—var sar m 2. 2 very few; hardly any.

ਕੇਸ [kes] Skt केश n hair. “kes sāgi das pəg jharəu.”—guj m 5. ‘The hair is the first outward symbol of a baptised Sikh.’ See ਮੁੰਡਨ. 2 god of water, Varun. 3 P كیش mode, custom, fashion. 4 habit, nature. 5 religion, faith. 6 an island in the Persian Gulf.

ਕੇਸਉ [kesəu] See ਕੇਸਵ. “pīd pətālī meri kesəu kīriā.”—asa m 1. ‘Coarse barley on plater sustains me.’

ਕੇਸਅਰਿ [kesəri] n enemy of hair, razor. 2 hair-remover.

ਕੇਸਕੀ [keski] n small turban, worn for the safety of the hair.

ਕੇਸਕੋਟ [keskot], **ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ** [kesgarh] Keskot and Kesdurg etc have been coined by Bhai Sukha Singh in Gur Vilas while literally translating the word Kesgarh. Kesgarh is that sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Guru revitalized the inert community by baptizing them on 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 and directing them to grow long hair. This is the third Seat of Khalsa. For the arms of Guru Gobind Singh, lying over here, See **ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ** under **ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ**.

ਕੇਸਗੁਰੂ [kesgur] See **ਗੁਰੂਕੇਸ**.

ਕੇਸਦੁਰਗ [kesdurg] See **ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਕੇਸਧਾਰੀ [kesdhari] *adj* who grows long hair; who does not shave. 2 *n* devout Sikh. 3 Guru Gobind Singh.

bacān gurudev ke gyan cso kio
mukāṭi ki yukāṭi eṣe bicari,
rāce kārtar yō rāci akar te
jāpēgi jāp subh sṛisṭi sari,
tātṛ ko dharke jīt boli phāte
mar dutān kiyo bhāsām chari.
bhāyo jekar trīlok cōḍē bhāvān
ācāl pārtap guru keṣdhari.

—*guru śobha*.

ਕੇਸਪਾਸ [keṣpaś] *Skī n* knot of braided hair.

ਕੇਸਰ [kesar] *Skī n* saffron. “kesar kusām mīrgame hārṇa.”—*trīlōg m 1*. 2 long hair on the neck of a horse and a lion; mane. 3 pistil of a flower. For this keṣar is also correct. 4 *Dg* a large evergreen tree.

ਕੇਸਰੀ [kesri] *adj* dyed in saffron colour. 2 of saffron colour. 3 *n* father of Hanuman. 4 horse. 5 lion; for having mane, the horse and the lion are known by this name. keṣri is also correct. **ਕੇਸਰੀਆ** [kesria] lion. See **ਕੇਸਰੀ** 5. 2 *adj* saffron coloured.

ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ [kesriabahi] *Skī* ਕੇਸਰਿਵਾਹਨੀ Durga, who rides a lion. “kesriabahī kōmari.”—*parās*.

ਕੇਸਰੀਚੰਦ [kesricōd] a hill raja of Jaswal who was killed by Bhai Uday Singh in the battle of

Anandpur. See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ**. 2 brother-in-law of raja Bhim Chand Kehluri who along with Vazir Parmanand (Pamma) acted as an emissary in the court of the tenth Guru.

ਕੇਸਰੀਬਾਹਨੀ [kesribahni] See **ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ**.

ਕੇਸਵ [kesav] *Skī* ਕੇਸਵ *n* one whose hair is praiseworthy; one having beautiful hair; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, who is kind to Brahma and Shiv. “kesav kalesnas aghkhāḍan.”—*bīlām 5*. 3 one who slew Keshi, the demon; Krishan. 4 manifest God.²

ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ [keṣavdas] *adj* a worshipper of the Creator. 2 *n* renowned poet of Varijbhasha and authority on Hindu poetry, a known Pandit, who was a resident of Bundelkhand He was a rich Brahman. In Shivsingsharsaraj, the year of his birth has been shown as Sammat 1624. He wrote Kavipriya, Rasikpriya, Ramchandrika etc, books of verse very much adored by the poets. Indarjit raja of Orcha, gave twenty-one villages to Keshavdas as estate. See **ਕੁਵਰੇਸ**. 3 Sec **ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ** 2. **ਕੇਸਾਇਓ** [kesaiō] *Skī* ਕੇਸੈ with hair. “cārān jhari kesaio.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕੇਸ਼ਾਂਤਕ [keṣātāk] *n* razor. 2 hair-remover.

ਕੇਸਿ [kesi] See **ਕੇਸੀ**. 2 with hair.

ਕੇਸੀ [kesi] *Skī* ਕੇਸਿਨ੍ *adj* having hair. 2 *n* a demon, who, on the orders of Kansa, assumed the form of a horse to kill Krishan. Krishan killed him by putting his arm in his mouth. “kesi kās mātḥanu jīnī kia.”—*gōḍ namdev*. 3 In etymology, the sun is named Keshi, for wearing rays [kesh]. 4 from the hair. “kās kesi pākāṛi girāiya.”—*cōḍī 3*. 5 due to the hair. “na sātī mūd modae kesi.”—*varram 1 m 1*. ‘Attainment of truth comes neither by getting shaved, nor by keeping hair.’

ਕੇਸੀਸਾਨਾਨ [kesisānan] *n* the act of washing hair;

¹See **ਵਿਸਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ 5. ੨ 16**.

²ਅੰਗਤੀ ਧੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤੋ ਸਮ ਤੇ ਕੇਸ ਸਭਿਤਾ

ਸਰ੍ਵਜਾ: ਕੇਸਾਭੰ ਰਸਮਾਤ੍ ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਰ੍ਮਾ ਫਿਜ ਸਦਮਾ:—*māhabharat*.

bath including hair-wash.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See **ਕੇਸੀ** 2. "kās kesu mārāha."—*sor m 4*. "kās kesu cāduru nā koi."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See **ਕਿੰਸੁਕ**.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See **ਕੇਸਵ**. "keso kio nā mit."—*s kabir*.

ਕੇਸੋਗੋਪਾਲ [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shiv. See **ਕੇਸਵ** 2. "kesogopal pādīt sadiāhu."—*sadu*.

ਕੇਸੋਤੰਮਾ [keṣotamma] *adj* having beautiful hair.

ਕੇਸੋਦਾਸ [kesodas] See **ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ**. 2 a tantric who, with the help of magical hymns, boasted of incarnating Durga in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh, but ultimately left Anandpur Sahib in utter shame. Kesodas also refused to teach Sanskrit to the Sikhs.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See **ਕੇਸਵ**. "kāhī kabir kesu jāgī jogī."—*bīla*.

ਕੇਹ [keh] *adv* how, why. "suamī milīe keh?"—*gāu m 5*. 2 somehow. "ik būd nā pāvai keh."—*sri a m 1*. See **ਪਵਈ**. 3 *adjsome*. "nanāk rāgu nā utrē bīa nā lāge keh."—*var sor m 3*. 4 *pron* to whom.

ਕੇਹ [kēh] *adv* somehow. 2 *adjsome*. "tisu bin an nā kēh."—*jet m 5*.

ਕੇਹਰਾ [kehra] *pron* which, who.

ਕੇਹਰਿ [kehari], **ਕੇਹਰੀ** [kehri] *Skt* lion with the mane. "aj ke vasi guru kino kehari."—*asa m 5*. 'Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.'

ਕੇਹਰੀਬਾਰ [kehribar] *n* a forest infested with lions. "ek divās vāh gāyo śikara. jā dis huti kehribara."—*cāritr 297*.

ਕੇਹਰੇ [kehre], **ਕੇਹੜਾ** [kehṛa], **ਕੇਹੜੇ** [kehṛo] *S pron* which one, who. "prabh thanu tero kehro?"—*kan m 5*.

ਕੇਹਾ [keha] *adv* of what kind. 2 how. "bura kare so keha sijhē?"—*sava m 3*.

ਕੇਹਿ [kehi] *pron* to whom, towards whom. 2 *adv* how. "gunhīni sukh kehi?"—*sri a m 1*.

ਕੇਹਿਆ [kehia] of what kind, of what sort.

ਕੇਹੁ [kehu] *pron* any. "un thao nā kehu."—*sar m 5*.

ਕੇਹੇ [kehe] of what type.

ਕੇਕ [kek] *n* crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion's shape.

ਕੇਕਈ [kekai] *Skt* ਕੈਕਈ daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dashrath and mother of Bharat.

ਕੇਕਈਨੰਦਨ [kekainādan] Bharat, son of Kekai.

ਕੇਕਾ [keka] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka. "asit karan prabhāsāt kekay."—*ramav*. 'Kekay horses, having black ears, look very glorious.' 4 land between Beas and Satluj.

ਕੇਕੀ [kekyi] See **ਕੇਕਈ**.

ਕੇਕਾ [keka] *Skt n* sound of a peacock.

ਕੇਕੀ [keki] *n* peacock.

ਕੇਚਿਤ [kecit] *pron* any one, someone.

ਕੇਜਮ [kejām] *A* قفس *n* act of snapping. 2 sword. "jape chappār chae bāniā kejmā."—*cāḍī 3*. 'Swords drawn (by both sides) seemed as if the battlefield was covered with a thatched roof.'

ਕੇਜਮਾ [kejma] swords, See **ਕੇਜਮ** 2.

ਕੇਡਾ [keḍa], **ਕੇਡੀ** [keḍi] how big, how large.

ਕੇਤ [ket] *pron* how many. "uṭhī sidhare ket."—*bavān*. 2 how much, to what extent. "manukh ki kahu ket calai?"—*asa m 5*. "gun nāika! gun kahiye ket."—*bīla m 5*. 3 any. "karaj nahi ket."—*majh barāhmāha*. 4 why. "tā dārie ket?"—*var sri m 4*. 5 *Skt* abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; **ਕੇਤੁ** and **ਕੇਤ**, both are correct. 11 See **ਕਿਤੁ** 3.

ਕੇਤਕ [ketāk] *adj* how many. 2 how much. "mē murakh ki ketāk bat hē koṭī pāradhi."—*tārīa re*.—*sor m 5*. "manukh ki kahu ketāk bat."—*bher m 5*.

ਕੇਤਕਿ [ketaki], **ਕੇਤਕੀ** [ketki] *Skt n* screwpine tree *L Pandanus Odoratissimus*. 2 screwpine 'accused.

flower. Many people use its essence and scent. It gives energy to the heart and the brain. See ਕੇਤਾ and ਕੰਟਕ.

ਕੇਤਨਿ [ketənɪ] *adja* cannon with a cavity. "gola pəd prithme ucər ketənɪ pəd kəhu ət." –*sənāma*. abode of the cannon ball; the gun; big cannon.

ਕੇਤਾ [ketə], ਕੇਤਾ [keta], ਕੇਤਿਕ [ketɪk], ਕੇਤੀ [keti] *Skɪ* ਕਤਿ-ਕਿਯਤ *adj* how much. "akhəu ketə." –*sutɪ ə m l*. "jəl mehi keta rakhie əbh-ətərɪ suka." –*asa ə m l*. "keti datɪ jəne kənu kutu." –*jəpu*.

ਕੇਤੁ [ketu] *which*. "kər ənərəth dərəb sāchɪa so karəj ketu?" –*var jət*. 2 *n* flag. "jɪnɪ dukh ka kaɪɪa ketu." –*dhəna m 5*. 'The rule of torture was put to end.' 3 according to Purans a planet, the son of demon Viprachiti from the womb of Sinhika, which is counted among the nine planets. 4 disease. 5 comet. 6 chieftain, headman. 7 pigmy. 8 See ਕੇਤ.

ਕੇਤੁਮਾਛੀ [ketumachi] *n* who has an emblem of fish on his flag; Kam. मत्स्यकेतु "səji sen achi, mənə ketumachi." –*GV 10*.

ਕੇਤੁਮਾਲ [ketumal] according to Bhagvat, one of the nine regions of Jambudveep. "ketumal jəhɪ khəɖ suhava." –*NP*.

ਕੇਤੇ [kete], ਕੇਤੇਕਿ [ketekɪ], ਕੇਤੇਕੇ [keteke] *adj* how much, how many. "kete ɪd cəɖ sur kete." –*jəpu*. "jivna vicarɪ dekhi keteke dɪna?" –*dhəna m l*.

ਕੇਤੈ [kete] so many, countless. "kəhən kəhavən kəu kəi ketə." –*kan m 5*.

ਕੇਤੁਯੁਧ [ketvayudh] ketu (flag) ayudh (arms) "səkəl min ke nam kəhɪ ketvayudh kəhɪ ət." –*sənāma*. 'Attach ketu and ayudh to words meaning fish'; as for example jhəkhketu, makarketu, macchketu, matasyketu, minketu-ayudh. All these mean arrow, the weapon of Kam.

ਕੇਦਾਰ [kedar] *Skɪ n* field. 2 a small field in which ਕ (water) is fed by making ਦਾਰ (a cut) in the channel. 3 a pilgrimage, which is situated in

the icy current of Rudarhimala in Garhwal state.(U.P) at a hill under the mountain of Mahapanth. The peak is 11,753 feet high. A Sadashiv Mandir is situated there in which Mahadev in the form of a male buffalo is said to be placed. It is told that, after being defeated by Pandavs, Shiv came here in the form of a male buffalo.¹ The priests of the temple are Hindu ascetics who wear matted hair and ringing bells. "kūbhɪ jəu kedār nɦaɪc." –*ram namdev*. "kəpər kedār jai." –*sor kəbir*.

ਕੇਦਾਰਨਾਥ [kedarnath] Shiv. See ਕੇਦਾਰ 3.

ਕੇਦਾਰ [kedara] See ਕੇਦਾਰ 3. "gāga jəmunə kel kedara." –*maru solhe m l*. 2 a complete rag of Kalyan that in which maddham pure and sharp are used. Both the nɪsads are also used. Pure maddham is primary note, and sərəj is secondary. maddham is sharp and gandhar is weak. The time of singing is the second quarter of the night.

gamut: nə səmə, gə pə, mɪ pə dhə na dhə pə, sə na dhə pə, mɪ pə dhə pə mə, rə sə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, it is at number twenty-three. 3 See ਕਿਦਾਰ.

ਕੇਦਾਰੀ [kedari] Lumba Khatri, a resident of Vatala, who became a disciple of Guru Amardas and was famous as a person of great achievement. The Guru made him a preacher and bestowed him with a Manji (Seat). See ਬਾਈ ਮੰਜੀਆਂ.

ਕੇਦ੍ਰ [kēdr] *Skɪ n* a core of the shaft. the centre²

¹After getting defeated by Arjun, Shiv took refuge here in the form of a male buffalo. He thrust his torso into the hill, only his back being visible which the people worship. The worship of the remaining parts is done at four other places: worship of limbs at Tungnath, of mouth at Rudarnath, of navel at Madhyamesvar, head and matted hair at Kalpesvar. These five places are called five kedars.

²In English this word has come from Greek Kentron and it is a transform of Sanskrit kēdr.

of a circle.

वेन [ken] has done, does. "utām hārī hārī ken."—*kan m 4. 2 pron* who, why; third declension, singular. "jen ken prakare hārījās sunahu."—*asa chāt m 5.* 'somehow hear the praise of Hariyash.' 3 *n* an upnishad, which starts with Ken; that is why this name, as *sodaru. sopurakhu* etc. The name of Ken Upnishad is also *tālvkar*.

वेयुर [keyur] *Skt n* armlet.

वेर [ker] part of. "guru ker hukām sīr dharlin."—*GPS. 2 n* a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev about five kōhs east of Mangat. See **वेरसाहिब**. 3 *P* penis.

वेरसाहिब [kersahib] About two furlongs east of Pindibahauddin police station, tehsil Falian. district Gujarat, is village Jaisukh, where a gurdwara of Guru Nanak is situated. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 40 squares of land and five thousand rupees a year to this gurdwara. He got constructed the darbar and the pond.

Fairs are held here on the fourteenth of full moon in Vaisakh and Chet and new moon night of Bhadon. The priests are Udasis. The railway station is about six miles south of Chilianwala.

वेरल [kerna] *v* pour, spread, scatter. 2 drop seeds of grain through a bamboo pipe.

वेरल [kerāl] *Skt n* a southern state, that is spread from Kanyakumari to Gokaran along the sea coast, comprising Malabar Travancore and Kanara. It is now called Kanara, and its language is called Kanari. See **वेर**. 2 inhabitant of the Kerala. 3 a branch of Phalit astrology, which first began from Kerala.

वेर [kera] *n* act of pouring. 2 banana. 3 part of. "dhānu dhānu guru nanak jān kera."—*gau m 4.* "kāt ki mai bapū kāt kera."—*gau m 1.*

वेरिआ [keriā] poured, scattered. 2 part of.

वेरी [keri] *n* small unripe mango. 2 feminine of

वेर; of "kālār kerī kādī jīu."—*sri m 1.*

वेरे [kere] plural of **वेर**; of. "ajab kām karte hārī kere."—*majh a m 3. 2 pron* plural of **वेर** (**वेर**); who.

वेरे [kerhe] *pron* which. "tu aho kerhe kāmī."—*s fārid. 2* whose.

वेर [kel] *Skt* **वेरि** *n* play, fun. "jim kelhīn kumar."—*prīthu.* "baj pāe tīsu rāb de kelā vīriā."—*s fārid. 2* banana. "mali ke ghārī kel āche."—*toḍi namdev. 3* place of fun for Krishan, Vrindavan. "gāga jāma kel kedara."—*maru solhe m 1. 4 Skt वेरि* blue pine, a hilly tree inferior to the cedar tree in quality.

वेरवेरली [kelkelali] *adj* who controls the playing of Kilali (by gods); because of whose power gods aspire and endeavour to play the game. "hārī mītra kelkelali."—*dhāna m 4.*

वेर [kela] *adj* short for *ikela*; uninvolved, disinterested. "māha ānād kare sād kela."—*asa namdev. 2 n* banana tree. *L* Musa Sapientum. Banana tree and its fruit are famous in all the countries. "kela paka jharī."—*ram kabir.* 'In the barbed fencing, banana is believed to be ripe.' 3 See **वेर**.

वेरली [kelali] *adj* having nectar. 2 *n* God. See **वेरवेरली**. 3 one having water; cloud.

वेरि [keri] *Skt n* fun, play. 2 coitus, sexual intercourse with a woman. 3 earth, ground, land.

वेरि [kelō] *Skt वेरि* *n* hilly wood having quality falling in-between pine and cedar wood, used in buildings.

वेर [kev] *adv* how. "tujhū bajhū piare kev rāha?"—*dhāna m 1.* "kev neṇi dekhāe?"—*gau chāt m 1.*

वेर [kevāt] *Skt n* cave. 2 *Skt वेर* boatman.

वेर [kevaḍ], **वेर** [kevaḍu] how big, of what size. "kevaḍu vāḍa ḍiṭha hoī?"—*sodaru.*

वेर [keval] *Skt adj* only. "keval kalai karta."—*hazare 10. 2* decided, ascertained. 3 pure.

"keval nam dio gurmāu."—*gāu m 5. 4 n* a village seven kōhs south of Damdama. While moving from Damdama to the south, the tenth Guru first stayed here. It is four miles to the north east of Kalanwali railway station in tehsil and police station Rouri in district Hisar. Outside the village to the south, there is a gurdwara of the tenth Guru. A legally constituted committee manages the gurdwara. With this gurdwara, forty bighas of land is attached.

वेदः [keṽṛa] *Skt वेदिका* *n* It is from the pandanus family. It has white colour and its flower is bigger than screw pine. Its essence or scent is widely used. Many scholars regard pandanus and screw pine as of one and the same thing and not from different families. See वेदवी.

वेदारी [kevari] See विदारी.

वेड़ा [keṛa] *n* twist, crease. 2 See वेड़ा.

वेड़ा [keṛha] *pron* who, which one.

वे [ke] *pron* how many, many. "ke loə khəpī mārījē."—*var mālā m 1. 2* from whom. "hau kr dərī puchəu jae?"—*sri m 3. 3* part or. "kərtē ki mītī kərtā jānē, ke jānē guru sūrā."—*oākar. "kesāgōtī kərī sadhu ki ke hārī ke guṇ gāi."*—*s kəbir. 4* of. "pəhīle pəhīre reṇī ke vānjārīa mītrā."—*sri m 1 pəhīre. 5* having done. "ke prādəkkhna kəri prāṇam."—*GPS. "prəbhū thābh te nīkse ke bīsthar."*—*bāsāt kəbir. 6* from. "məd māra ke ādh."—*sri m 9. "gurmātī sōtī kər jonī ke əjonī bhāe."*—*BGK. 7* See वद.

वे [kē] *pron* where. "tudhu no choḍī jāie prəbhū kē dhārī?"—*asa m 5. 'where should we go?'*

वेस [kes] *adv* what sort of, how, why. "kəho su kes paie?"—*əkal.*

वेस [kēs] *n* brawl, conflict.

वेसर [kesər] *A* قيس *n* emperor, Caesar. 2 emperor of Rome. Many scholars hold that

in the Roman language kesər is the name of one who takes birth after his mother's death. Augustus the emperor of Rome, had such a birth. Hence his name became kesər; since then this word came to be used for a king or an emperor.

वेसा [kesa], वेसिक [kesik], वेसी [kesi], वेसे [kese], वेसे [keso] *adv* what sort of, of what kind. "kese hārī guṇ gāve?"—*vəḍ ə m 3. 'what type.'* 2 kesi has also been used to mean jesi. "chəpa kər kesi chəbī kalīdī ke kul ke."—*əkal.*

वेसब [keḥbət] See वसिब.

वेसर [keḥər] See वसर.

वेहा [keha], वेहा [keḥā] *n* bronze. "uḷəu keḥa cīləkṇa."—*suhi m 1. "keḥā kēcən tuṭe sar."*—*var majh m 1.*

वेही [kehi] *pron* of anybody, of somebody. "hīau nā kehi ṭhāhī."—*s fərid. 'Do not break anybody's heart.'*

वेक [kek] *pron* several. "dīn kek gāe."—*prīthu.*

वेकणी [kekəyi], वेकेटी [kekei], वेकेणी [kekeyi] See वेकेटी.

वेके [keke] because of. 2 This word has also been used for वेकणी. "jit juddh dīc bār lāe keke."—*cəritr 102. 'Kaikayi got two boons from Dashrath.'*

वेकसरे [kekhusro], كسري emperor of Iran, who was the third ruler from the Kiani family. He was son of Sayabash and grandson of Kaikaus. He is counted among religious kings. His name has occurred in the eighth hakayat.

वेची [kēcī] *T* چاقو *Skt* बर्तनी *n* scissors.

वेदः [keṭəbh] *Skt n* glowworm. 2 brother of Madhudait. There is a story in Mahabharat and Ramayan that when Vishnu was sleeping in water, two demons took birth from his ears (from the dirt of the ear); one was Kaitabh, and the other was Madhu. They saw Brahma on the lotus flower and got ready to kill him. Brahma worshipped Vishnu, so Vishnu killed

both in the battle. In the first Chandicharitar of Dasam Granth, there is a translation of this very story.

“*śhrutmel te det rāce jug ta. ...*
mādhū ketābh nam bhāe tīn ke. ...
juddh karyo tīn sō bhāgvāt,
nā mar sāke atī det bālī he,
sal bhāe tīn pāc hājar,
dohū larte nāhī bāh tēli he,
detān rīh kāhyo—“vārmāg”
kuhyo hārī—“sisān dehu”, bhālī he,
dhar uru pār cākṛ sō kāṭke,
jotī lē apne āg māli he.”

It is written in the 52nd chapter of Harivansh that Brahma made two toys of mud, and when he put life into them, they became Madhy and Kaitabh demons. See ਮਧੁ.

ਕੈਟਭਾਰਿ [ketbharī] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See ਕੈਟਭ 2.

ਕੈਠਲ [ketḥal] a hill state in district Shimla. Kayonthal.

ਕੈਠੇ [ketḥe], **ਕੈਠੇ** [ketḥe] *Bg adv* where. “*bahārī ketḥe jāo?*”—*gāu m* 5. “*deh nā hotī tau mānu ketḥe rehīta?*”—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 *pron* who. “*bīn lāhīne ketḥe pāo re.*”—*ṭoḍī m* 5.

ਕੈਡਾ [kēḍa] *n* measure. 2 mould, structure. 3 *Po pron* whose.

ਕੈਤਵ [ketāv] *Skt n* deceit. 2 gamble. 3 thorn-apple. 4 greenery. 5 *adj* gambler. 6 cheat.

ਕੈਤਵਪਨੁਤੀ [ketvapānhutī] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ (b).

ਕੈਥ [ketḥ] *Skt* ਕਪਿਥ *n* wild pear. See ਕਪਿਥ. 2 See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕੈਥਲ [ketḥal] main city of a tehsil of district Karnal, situated in Kurukshetr area, 19 kōhs west of Karnal. This city was founded by Yudhishtir. Because of the temple of Hanuman's mother Anjina, here, it was named Kapisthal. Bhai Gurubaksh Singh's son Bhai Desu Singh of Bhagtu dynasty occupied the area in 1767 and made Kaithal his capital. His

son Lal Singh and grandson Bhai Uday Singh ruled over it well. The poet laureate of the court, Bhai Santokh Singh, while living in this city, wrote Guru Pratapsuray etc. Bhai Uday Singh had no child, so after his death on 15th March, 1843, this state was annexed into the English dominion.¹

There are two gurdwaras of the ninth Guru in Kaithal—one in Thandhar Tirathpur and the other in the city itself. Ten bighas of land is attached to the outer gurdwara. A mangosa tree, since the time of the Guru, stands at this place, the leaves of which were given by the Guru to a sick man who recovered from his illness.

The outer gurdwara gets rupees one hundred from the Patiala state and forty seven rupees from the Jind state annually. One hundred bighas of land was donated by Bhai Uday Singh. See ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ.

ਕੈਦ [ked] *A* كيد *n* imprisonment, confinement.

ਕੈਦਾ [keda] See ਕਾਇਦਾ. 2 *pron* of somebody. “*nāhī me tras dhārō rīpu keda.*”—*GPS*.

ਕੈਦਾ [kēḍa] would say. 2 See ਕੈਦਾ 2 of somebody.

ਕੈਦਾਂ [kedā] *adv* how.

ਕੈਦੀ [kedi] *A* कैदी *adj* who is a prisoner.

ਕੈਧਰ [kedhār], **ਕੈਧਰਿ** [kēdhārī] where, in which direction. “*tudhu no choḍī jāie prābhū kēdhārī?*”—*asa m* 5.

ਕੈਧੋਂ [kedhō], **ਕੈਧੋਂ** [kedhō] *part* as if.

ਕੈਧਰਿ [kepārī] to whom. “*duṣār kepārī jāvau?*”—*asa m* 5. 2 from whom. “*kepārī dikhīa leva?*”—*suhi m* 1.

ਕੈਛ [kef] *A* कैफ *n* strong liquor. “*keph kācni me dhān khovē.*”—*GPS*. 2 intoxication. “*posat bhāg āphim māgāy pīyo sābh šok vīda kārḍāryo.*

¹The territory occupied by Bhai Sukha Singh, the younger brother of Bhai Desu Singh, was not confiscated. Successors of Sukha Singh have two chiefships of Arnoli and Sudhuval in district Karnal.

məti hve caroi kephən sō sut īdr ke siū im ben ucaryo.”—*krisən*. 3 *adv* how.

ਕੈਫ਼ੀਆ [kephiya], ਕੈਫ਼ੀ [kephi] *adj* drunk. “raj kephiye kamavē.”—*cəritr* 245. “ikk pəthan kephi ne menu dhakka deke sūghəttia”. —*JSBM*.

ਕੈਫ਼ੀਯਤ [kephiyət] *A* کيفیت *n* description, detail.

ਕੈਬਰ [kebər] *n* an arrow. “tuppak tərak. kebər kərak.”—*VN*.

ਕੈਮਰੀ [kemri] wild fig. *L Ficus Venosa*: *Skt* पकैटी कैमुत्रिक नयय [kemutrik nāyay] See नयय.

ਕੈਰ [ker] *n* wild caper.

ਕੈਰਉ [kerəu] *n* Kaurav. from the Kuru dynasty. “meri meri kerəu karte duryodhan se bhai.” —*dhana namdev*.

ਕੈਰਵ [kerav] *Skt* *n* blue lotus. “sadhən kerav ko bigsavət.”—*NP*. 2 enemy. 3 gambler. 4 Kaurav, descendant of Kuru. “kerav rəṅ ghae.”—*parəs*.

ਕੈਰੋ [kero], ਕੈਰੋ [kerō] Kaurav; from the Kuru lineage. “kero kurukhetr mare prachād.”—*gyan*.

ਕੈਲ [kel] See ਕੇਲ 4. 2 See ਕਾਯਲ. 3 new sprout, tender shoot.

ਕੈਲਾ [kela] *Skt* किला *n* horse with deep red colour.

ਕੈਲਾਸ [kelas] *Skt* *n* Shining like a crystal on water is a beautiful mountain to the west of Tibet and north of Mansarovar, which the Chinese call kiyunlən. Per Purans, this mountain is the abode of Shiv and Kubera. Thousands of visitors from Tibet, China and India come here and go around it. 2 prince. See ਧੁਨੀ (h).

ਕੈਲਾਖਰ [kelakhər] old name of a doon (valley), in Tehri state, between Ganga and Jamuna rivers. “gəg jamun bhitar bāse kelakhər ki dun.”—*cəritr* 25.

ਕੈਲੀ [keli] *Skt* कपिला *a* cow with black teats. In Simriti, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brāhmən keli ghatu kāṅka āncari ka dhanu,

pahr ete jahī visārī nanka īko namu.”—*sava m* 3. ‘The murder of some one spiritually enlightened, a cow, and a maiden, and seizure of a cheat’s food (for retaining or eating) are sins. Such sins befall a person who forgets the name of the Creator. To forget the Creator’s name is most sinful.’

ਕੈਲੇ [kele] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the māji is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullanpur.

ਕੈਵਲ [keval], ਕੈਵਲਤ [kevaly] *Skt* कैवल्य *n* oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kevalda ucre subh bēna.”—*NP*. 2 purity, pristine state.

ਕੋ [ko] *pron* who. “gurməti ram kəhi ko ko nā bekūṭh gae.”—*ṭodi namdev*. 2 anyone. “həri binu tere ko nā sāhai.”—*sar m* 9. “bhulən ādərī sabbhuko.”—*sri a m* 1. 3 particle of accusative and dative case. of. “ram ko bāl purən bhai.” —*gəu m* 5. 4 *P* ੴ short for ਕਿ-ਉ, that he.

ਕੋਊ [kou], ਕੋਊ [kou] *pron* any. “kou sugħər nā kou mura.”—*bəvan*.

ਕੋਆ [koa] *n* eye’s edge, corner of the eye. 2 sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.

ਕੋਅੰਡ [ko-āḍ] *n* bow. See ਕੋਦੰਡ. “həth həssē kəssē ko-āḍē.”—*ramav*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ [kou-āḍaj] *Skt* कोदण्डय arrow, which flies from the bow.—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ ਦਾਇਨੀ [ko-āḍaj daini] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਨੀ [ko-āḍni] bow-wielding army—*sənama*.

ਕੋਇ [koī] *pron* anyone. “koī nā kis-hi jeha.” —*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੋਇਲ [koīl] *n* Indian cuckoo. “kali koīl tu kitu gunī kali.”—*suhi fərid*. 2 In Gurbani, this word is used for a devotee seeking spiritual realisation. 3 a city in U.P. which is now known by the name of Aligarh. “koīl ko uḥ gəṛha

kāhave.”-PPP. 4 See बेडिला.

बेडिला [koila] or बेला [kola] *Skt* कालाङ्गार. *n* burnt out charcoal, coal. See *E* Coal. “koile pap pāre tis upari mān jālia.”-*maru m* 1. 2 *pron* anybody, somebody. “mukāti nā jāne koila.”-*māla namdev*. 3 See बेक़िला.

बेडी [koi] *pron* someone, one. “koi bole ram ram koi khudāi.”-*ram m* 5.

बेडीबेडि [koikoi] *pron* few, some, rare. “koṭi mādhē jānu paie bhāi vīrla koikoi.”-*sor m* 5.

बेडे [koe] plural of बेआ. 2 *pron* anyone, anybody. “gur binu āvaru nā jāne koe.”-*anādu*.

बेस [kos] *Skt* कुस *n* koh, a measure of distance. Initially distance (length) of a kos was determined by the bellowing of a cow meaning the distance where the bellowing of the cow could be heard. People in their own lands determined this distance of kos in their own way. The kos of the southern people is much longer than that of the Punjabis. As per old measurement, a kos consisted of 4000 yards or 8000 cubits. The present kos is different for different areas.² “jīh māṛē ke gāne jāhī nā kosa.”-*sukhmānī*. See मिट्टी. 2 *Skt* बेस covering, cover. 3 box. 4 sheath, scabbard. 5 treasure. 6 dictionary. 7 egg. 8 vulva, vagina. 9 flower's soft bud having sweet sprouts. “kāmāl vīkhe jīm kos vīrajē.”-*NP*. 10 Vedant recognises five Cocoon, which like a quilt cover the soul.

(a) a body born from grain and living on

¹Heavier the coal more the heat it has. The heat of hard coke is many times more than that of soft coke made from wood. Expert geologists say that in olden times vast forests got buried under the earth and by taking several elements from the earth this wood has hardened like stone. Now the world is drawing huge benefit from coal mines.

²In ancient books a koh is also shown of 4045 and 4558 yards respectively.

grain is called ānmāy koṣ.

(b) intelligence supported by five organs is called prānmāy koṣ.

(c) five sense organs and mind comprise mānomāy koṣ.

(d) wisdom including five sense organs is vīgīanmāy koṣ.

(e) a pure distinctive soul has a covering named ānādmāy koṣ. koṣ can be pronounced बेस [kos] too. 11 *P* کوس a large kettledrum. 12 *P* کوش adj attempting. See बेसीदन.

बेसट [kosāṭ], बेसठ [kosāṭh] chamber. See बेसू. “bhojān ko kosāṭ bhrayo bhāt bhāt kār.”-*GPS*.

बेसटा [kosṇa] *v* *Skt* कुसन curse, reprimand.

बेसउड [kostābh] See बेसउड.

बेसना [kosna] See बेसटा.

बेसप [koṣap], बेसपडि [koṣpāṭi], बेसपाल [koṣpal] *n* treasurer. “koṣap hoī ṣah ko jese.”-*NP*.

बेसरो [kosro] just a koh; only a koh. “ek kosro sīdhī kārāt lālū tēb cātūr patro aīo.”-*sor m* 5.

‘When just a koh of distance was covered towards the dearest, then the messenger came and met i.e. the Guru appeared on the scene.’

बेसल [kosāl] *Skt* बेसल *n* land between Ghagra and Saryu rivers, the main city of that region being Ayodhya; a subcaste of Kshatriis.

बेसा [kosa] *Skt* कोषा adj luke warm. 2 *P* کوش he who attempts.

बेसापन्न [koṣādhyākṣ] treasurer. See बेसप.

बेसाल [kosāl] See साल.

बेसिस [koṣiṣ] *P* کوشش *n* attempt, endeavour.

बेसीद [kosid] See बुसीद. 2 *Dg* lethargy, laziness.

बेसीदन [koṣidān] *P* کوشیدن *v* attempt.

बेसू [koṣṭh] *n* room. 2 stomach, abdomen.

बेव [koh] See बेस 1. “koh kārōrī cālāt nā āt.”-*var asa*. 2 anger, indignation, resentment.

3 *P* کوه hill, mountain.

बेक़ाद [kohkaf] *P* کوه قاف Caucasus. *Skt* लेकालेव *n* an imaginary mountain that surrounds the entire world. See क़ाद 1 and 2.

ਕੋਹਤੂਰ [kohtur] a mountain named Tur. See ਤੂਰ.
ਕੋਹਨੂਰ [kohnur] *P* کوه نور a famous jewel, regarded as the mountain of light. It is said that it was first with Karan and Arjun and then remained with Vikramaditya, but of this there is no historical proof. One legend is that this jewel was first presented to Shahjahan in 1628 by Mirjumla¹, (a minister of Abdulla Kutubshah king of Golkanda). In January of 1739 AD during the plunder of Delhi it was seized by Nadirshah who gave it the name of Kohnoor. On 8th June 1747 AD this jewel passed into the hands of Ahmadshah Durrani from Shahrukh Muza, the grandson of Nadirshah. On 1st June 1813 AD it was acquired by Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Shahshuja, king of Kabul. On 30th March 1849 AD after the annexation of Punjab, Lord Dalhousie took possession of this jewel from the treasury of the minor Duleep Singh on 7th December and on 6th April 1850, it was sent to Queen Victoria of England through Colonel Mackson on a ship named Medea, to reach the Queen on 3rd July. Its previous weight was 319 rattis, after cutting, it has come now down to 102 rattis. The British jewellers have estimated its worth at thirty lac pounds.

ਕੋਹਰ [kohar] *n* frost, mist. 2 bloom of mango-tree, etc. 3 red gourd; a fruit that becomes very red on ripening. "jenu phal kohar lal udar."—GPS.

ਕੋਹਲੀ [kohli] a farming subcaste of Shahpur district. 2 a Khatri subcaste that relates to Khukhrains. "gurmukh ramu kohli."—BG.

ਕੋਹੀ [kohi], **ਕੋਹੀਆ** [kohia] *adj* wrathful. 2 hillman, he, who lives on hills.

ਕੋਹੀਆਂ [kohiā] *P* کوهیاں plural of ਕੋਹੀ. hill folk.

¹Babar writes that this jewel was acquired by Hamayun in Agra in 1526 AD. from the family of a Hindu king of Gwalior who was assisting Ibrahim Lodhi.

ਕੋਹੀਲਾ [kohila] masculine of ਕੁਹੀ. See ਕੁਹੀ.

ਕੋਕ [kok] *Skt n* red-legged partridge. "arī kok kul šokvāt."—*śekhār*. 2 wolf. 3 date tree. 4 frog. 5 Vishnu. 6 a Pandit who composed Kamshastar; the famous book "Kok", a sexual treatise is a part of this Shastar. "kahū kok kavya puran ko pāṭhaṭ māt."—*ākal*. See ਕਾਮਸ਼ਸਤਰ.
ਕੋਕਨ [kokan] wild jujube fruit.

ਕੋਕਨਦ [koknad] *Skt n* red lotus. "jīm dāl koknadē dutī pavē."—NP.

ਕੋਕਨਾਰ [koknar] *P* کک نر *n* poppy pod.

ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ [kokbādar], **ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰੀ** [kokbādri] a coastal territory named Konkan, along the western ghats of Bombay, called 'kokan'. The residents of Kokbandar are kokbādri. "bhāje habsi halbi kokbādri."—*kalki*.

ਕੋਕਰਮ [kokarām] See ਕੁਕਰਮ. "kahā kārām kokarām hē?"—*ākal*.

ਕੋਕਲ [kokal] See ਕੋਕਿਲ.

ਕੋਕੜ [kokar] *n* stone of a dried fruit. "huti kokrā pilu kerī."—GPS.

ਕੋਕਾ [koka] *n* small nail. 2 *T* کک midwife's son, maid's son. "patṣah da koka rehīda si."—JSBM.

ਕੋਕਿਲ [kokil], **ਕੋਕਿਲਾ** [kokila] *Skt n* cuckoo. "kokil hovā ābi basā."—*gāṇ m* 1. 2 The name of raja Rasalu's wife was also Kokila. 3 At one place, kokil has been used for a raven "kokil kak jāhā kīkarāhī."—*cārītr* 405. 4 green coloured small hill-bird.

ਕੋਖ [kokh], **ਕੋਖੀ** [kokhī] *Skt* कुखि *n* womb. See कुखि.

ਕੋਖਿਹਾਰ [kocbihar] See ਕੁਖਿਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਛਰ [kochar], **ਕੋਛੜ** [kochar] lap, hip. See ਕੁੱਛੜ. "sīricād nīj kochar payo."—NP. 2 a subcaste of Khatri.

ਕੋਝਾ [kojha] *adj* ugly.

ਕੋਟ [kot] *Skt n* fort, castle. "koṭ nā oṭ nā kos nā."—*sāveye sri mukhvāk m* 5. 2 city wall; fortification. 3 king's temple. 4 *Skt* कौट one crore, ten million. "kōcān ke koṭ dātu kārī."—*sri*

am / . 'measureless gold to be given in charity.' 5 endless, countless, infinite. "koṭan me nanak kou."—s m 9. 6 an English dress; coat.

ਬੋਟਸਮੀਰ [koṭsāmhir] a village in Patiala state, district Barnala tehsil and police station Bhatinda, adjoining which is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. There is another small gurdwara, with a cluster of trees in 63 ghumaons of land attached, donated by Patiala state. A three mile unpaved road goes in the south-west to Katarsinghwala railway station.

ਬੋਟਕਪੁਰਾ [koṭkपुरa] a town inhabited by Kapoor Singh Brar in Faridkot state, which is now a railway station. The tenth Guru stayed here for some time and then went to Muktsar. There are two gurdwaras at this place: one is in the middle of an unbricked pond. 126 ghumaons of land donated by the state is attached to it. The second is situated to the south of the town, and is known as "guruḍhab" Here Guru Gobind Singh tied his turban after ablution.

ਬੋਟਕਲਯਾਣੀ [koṭkalyāṇi] See ਰਾਮਕਾਇ.

ਬੋਟਕਾਗਰ [koṭkagār] paper fort, castle built by using paper as in Ramlila etc. "koṭkagār bīnās bar na jhuthā."—jet chāt m 5. 'It does not take long to demolish a paper fort.'

ਬੋਟ ਕਾਂਗਰਾ [koṭ kāgra] fort of Kangra. 2 Kangra town, also known as Nagarkot.

ਬੋਟਕੋਟਰ [koṭkoṭār] in millions; innumerable, in crores. 2 ਕੋਟਿ-ਕੋਟਿ-ਅੰਤਰ. "koṭkoṭār ke pap bīnāsān."—sar a m 3. 'which absolves sins of innumerable births.'

ਬੋਟਗੁਰੂ [koṭguru] See ਗੁਰੂਕੇ 2.

ਬੋਟਦੁਰ [koṭdvar] entrance of a castle. 2 entrance through the citywall. 3 a town in district Pauri of Garhwal. Here is a place related to Guru Nanak, known as Charanpaduka.

ਬੋਟਧਰਮੁ [koṭdharmu] See ਸੁਲੀਸਰ.

ਬੋਟਪਚਾਸਾ [koṭpācāsa] See ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ.

ਬੋਟਪਾਲ [koṭpal] Skt n guard at the fort; protector

of the castle. 2 guard of the citywall. 3 incharge of a police station.

ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ [koṭpācāsa] Scholars of Sanskrit have estimated that the measure of the circumference of the earth is 500 million yojans. "prithvi joṇ koṭpācāsa, lok caturdās pur prakasa."—sāloḥ. "te tākār jo nam nā levāḥi vasāḥi koṭpācāsa."—prabha m 1.

ਕੋਟਭਾਈ [koṭbhai] a wellknown village in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur. Bhai Bhagtu lived here. There are two gurdwaras of the tenth Guru in this village:

(1) The Guru came to the house of Bania devotees in order to have meals. After getting baptised, the Banias turned Singhs, and the Guru named them Rangi Singh and Ghumi Singh. They served the Guru lavishly. There is a gurdwara with which 50 ghumaons of land has been attached since the Sikh Raj. The priest is a baptised Singh.

(2) At a short distance the second gurdwara is to the south of the village. When the Guru came from Guptsar, he stayed here. This gurdwara was constructed in Sammat 1978. Here also, the priest is a baptised Singh.

It is five miles to the north from Giddarbaha railway station. The approach-road is unmetalled.

ਕੋਟਮਿਰਜਾ ਜਾਨ [koṭmīrja jan] a village situated between Vatala and Kalanaur. At this place Banda Bahadur began constructing a fortress of unbaked bricks, but before it could be completed, the Mughal army launched an attack. Banda Bahadur left it and occupied a fortress at Gurdaspur. See ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਹਵੇਲੀ.

ਕੋਟਰ [koṭār] Skt n cavity in a tree. 2 jungle surrounding a fort, which served as a defence for the fort. 3 Dg small underground receptacle for holding grains.

ਕੋਟਲਾ [koṭla] a village situated at a distance of

two kohs to the east of Ropar. Here two Pathans served the tenth Guru with full devotion. The Guru bestowed upon them a dagger and a shield. There are two sacred places relating to the Guru here. One is inside while the other is outside the town. 2 See ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ.

ਕੋਟਲਾਨਿਹੰਗ [koṭlanihəŋg] See ਭੱਠਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕੋਟਲੀਬਾਗ਼ਾ [koṭlibagha] This village of tehsil and district Gujranwala falls under police station Mande. There is a small gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru sat under a peepal tree which still stands there. The place where the Guru sat is called "thara sahrb". A small pacca house is located closeby where Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A Namdhari Sikh is its priest. The village has donated 16 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara. A fair is held on 14th Chet. Eminabad railway station is 10 miles east of this gurdwara. During the rainy season this road becomes unserviceable.

ਕੋਟਲੇਹਰੀਆ [koṭlehria] a subcaste of Rajputs. The hilly state of Kotlehar derives its name from this subcaste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਕੋਟਵਰੀਆ [koṭvāria], ਕੋਟਵਾਰ [koṭvar] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ 3. "vici mān koṭvāria."—*suhi m 5 pāṭal*. "ab kaha kare koṭvar?"—*maru m 5*. Here ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] means Dharamraj.

ਕੋਟਵਾਰੀ [koṭvāri] *n* function of a ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval]. "pap kare koṭvāri."—*bāsāt a m 1*.

ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [koṭval], ਕੋਟਵਾਲੁ [koṭvalu] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ and ਕੋਤਵਾਲ. "koṭvalusukrasiri."—*māla namdev*. See ਸੁਕਰਸਿਰੀ.

ਕੋਟਾ [koṭa] plural of koṭi. "udharəhi sagle koṭa."—*sor m 5*. 2 a state in Rajputana whose principal town Kotah is now a junction of BB & CI railway. 3 salted mixture of roasted pith of melon seeds with powdered betel nut, consumed by the affluent persons after meals.

ਕੋਟਿ [koṭi] *Skt n* ten million, one crore. "kai koṭi prabh kau khoṭe."—*sukhmāni*. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. 2 initial part of an argument. "kathi koṭi koṭi

koṭi."—*japu*. 'crores of speakers have reiterated with crores of arguments.' See ਕਥਿ. 3 corner of a bow. See ਕੋਟੀ. 4 sharp edge of a weapon.

ਕੋਟਿਕੁਟੰਤਰ [koṭikuṭāṭar], ਕੋਟਿਕੋਟੰਤਰ [koṭikoṭāṭar] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ. "koṭikuṭāṭar ke pap harī'khovē."—*bera m 4*.

ਕੋਟਿਤੀਰਥ [koṭitirāṭh] crores of places of pilgrimage. 2 a pond of Gokaran. 3 a pilgrimage centre in Mathura. 4 a pilgrimage centre in Kurukshetar. 5 a tank near the temple of Mahakal in Ujjain. "koṭi tirāṭh mājjan isnana is kārī māhī mel bhārijē."—*suhi m 5*.

ਕੋਟਿਤੀਤੀਸ [koṭitētisi] thirty-three crore deities. "koṭi tētisi khojāhī takau."—*mājā a m 5*. See ਤੇਤੀਸਕੋਟਿ.

ਕੋਟੀ [koṭi] corner of a string-bow. See ਕੋਟਿ 3. "gāhī koṭi dāe cālārke. rāṇ kālī gussa kharke."—*cāḍī 3*. 'caught demons with the help of the corner of a bowstring and shot them off.' See ਕੋਟਿ 2.

ਕੋਟੰਤਰ [koṭāṭar] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ.

ਕੋਠ [koṭh] chamber. See ਕੋਸ਼. "kajarkoṭh māhī bhāi nā kari."—*asa m 5*. kajarkoṭh, a chamber of collyrium, refers to household affairs and trade etc.

ਕੋਠਰਾ [koṭhara], ਕੋਠਰੀ [koṭhri], ਕੋਠਰੀਆ [koṭhria], ਕੋਠੜੀ [koṭhri] big room, small room, chamber. "koṭhre māhī koṭhri pāram koṭhi bicar."—*ram kabir*. 'conscience in the form of a small room within a big room and spiritual knowledge in the form of a still smaller room'.

ਕੋਠਾ [koṭha] See ਕੋਸ਼. "koṭhe māḍḍap māria."—*var asa*. 2 multiplication table of a number, written in one column. "dhōce pun uṭhe jorān koṭhe gramkar pāṭvar."—*NP*.

ਕੋਠਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [koṭha sahib] a memorial of Guru Nanak Dev in village Uddeke situated 5 kohs to the south of Batala in district Gurdaspur. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on his way to

Batala. A fair is held here on the 10th of śarādh.

2 See ਵੱਲਾ. 3 See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ. 4 See ਬਸਰਕੇ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ [koṭha guru ka] a village of Malwa, situated in tehsil and police station Bhatinda of nazamat Barnala in Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Jaito railway station and is 15 miles away from Bhuccho. This village was founded by Prithi Chand in Sammat 1653. Sodhi Kaul Sahib provided great prosperity and hustle and bustle to this village.

It is said that Sulhi died in the same village when he fell into a burning brickkiln. This brickkiln was located at a distance of one mile to the east of this village. Guru ka Kotha is a possession and Jagir of the Sodhis, who are descendants of Prithi Chand. 2 a gurdwara of the sixth Guru at Wazirabad. See ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਮਲੂਕਾ [koṭha maluka] a village in Malwa situated at a distance of five kōhs to the east of Jaito. It is at this place that a guard of the tenth Guru forbade an insane person from entering the Guru's camp. The guard beat him up so severely when he insisted on entering that he died at the spot.

ਕੋਠਾਰੀ [koṭhari] See ਕੁਠਾਰੀ. "jio kanko koṭhari cārio."—sar m 5. 2 See ਕੁਠਾਰੀ.

ਕੋਠੀ [koṭhi] small room. 2 bungalow of the British style. 3 trading house, where bills of exchange are traded. 4 part of a gun, close to the match of the gun, which is filled with gunpowder. It was part of old guns which were filled through the muzzles. "gāj nīkal qalāt bic kabhē. koṭhi kīṭak bāni lakh tēbē."—GPS. 5 physique. "ādhi koṭhi tera namo nahi."—asa m 1.

ਕੋਡ [kod] *n* inclination, bend, curve. 2 one crore. "kod anādu."—japu. "kotak kod tamasīa."—var jet. 3 See ਕੋਡਿ.

ਕੋਡਾ [koda] *adj* bent forward.

ਕੋਡਿ [kodī] *S adv* joyfully; with pleasure.

ਕੋਣ [kon] *Skt n* edge, corner. 2 angle. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

3 stringed bow of a sarāgi. 4 sharpness of a weapon such as a sword etc. 5 drumstick.

ਕੋਤਰ [kotar] short for kottar; one more than any number i.e., kotar so.

ਕੋਤਰੀ [kotri] See ਚਕੋਤਰੀ.

ਕੋਤਲ [kotāl] *T* ۞ horse for the rich to ride.

2 decorated but riderless horse, that leads the retinue of rich persons. 3 *Skt* fast, clever horse.

ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] *Skt* ਕੋਟਪਾਲ. 2 an official, in charge of the city's defence. 3 during the Mughal regime, a kotwal also used to be a judicial magistrate.

ਕੋਤਾ [kota], ਕੋਤਾਹ [kotah] *P* ۞ or ۞ *adj* small, inferior. 2 less, deficient.

ਕੋਤਾਹੀ [kotahi] *P* ۞ *n* shortage, deficiency.

ਕੋਥਰੀ [kothri], ਕੋਥਲੀ [kothli] *S* ਕੋਥਿਰੀ, *M* ਕੋਥਲੀ *n* sac, pouch, purse. "ramratānu mukhu kothri parakhū age kholī."—s kabir. 2 small pouch in which the Hindus tell their beads.

ਕੋਦ [kod] *Pkt n* direction. "je je śabad bādāt cāhū kod."—NP.

ਕੋਦੜ [kodau] *Skt* ਕੋਦੜ or ਕੋਦੜ *n* paspalum scrobiculatum; a kind of small millet, whose grains are pulverised and the flour so produced is used for making chapattis by the poor. "kodau ko bhus khai he."—guj kabir.

ਕੋਦਕ [kodak] *Skt* ਕੁਦਕ *n* child fond of playing. *P* ۞ "jābāhī bilokyo ātār kodak."—NP.

ਕੋਦਰਾ [kodra], ਕੋਦਾ [koda], ਕੋਦੇ [kodo] See ਕੋਦੜ.

ਕੋਦੰਡ [kodāṇḍ] *Skt* ਕੋਦੰਡ *n* that which produces squeaking sound, while an arrow is shot. i.e. string of a bow. 2 especially a string bow made of bamboo having nine nodes.

ਕੋਦੜ [kodrav], ਕੋਧਾ [kodha], ਕੋਧਾ [kodhra] See ਕੋਦੜ. "hās udār krodhe pāia."—s farid.

ਕੋਧੈ [koddhri] in the millet field, to the millet field. See ਕੋਦੜ and ਕੋਧਾ.

ਕੋਨ [kon], ਕੋਨਾ [kona] See ਕੋਣ. "kone beṭhe khaie pārgāṭ hoī nīdan."—s kabir. 2 none, nobody.

ਕੋਨੇ [kone] plural of ਕੋਨਾ [kona]. 2 in the corner. See ਕੋਨਾ.

ਕੋਪ [kop] *Skt n* wrath, anger. "kop jaria."—*kan m 5*.

ਕੋਪਰ [kopar] *Pkt* a large platter with a handle attached. "kopar kənak kəlas bəhu thara."—*GV 6*. 2 bud, sprout. 3 *Skt* कर्पूर skull, cranium. "kopar cur cəvaṇi ləthi karəgle."—*cādi 3*. 'After crushing the skull and the face, the sword reached the skeleton.'

ਕੋਪਰੀ [kopri] skull. See ਕੋਪਰ 3.

ਕੋਪਲ [kopəl] See ਕੋਪਰ 2.

ਕੋਪਿ [kopi] *pron* anyone. 2 See ਕੋਪੀ.

ਕੋਪਿਆ [kopia] *adj* enraged, angered.

ਕੋਪਿਤ [kopit] *adj* enraged, furious.

ਕੋਪਿਲਾ [kopila] *enraged*. "mujh upari sabbh kopila."—*māla namdev*. 2 *angered*.

ਕੋਪੀ [kopi] See ਕੋਪਿ. 2 *adj* choleric, wrathful.

ਕੋਪੀਨ [kopin] See ਕੁਪੀਨ and ਕੋਪੀਨ.

ਕੋਪੁ [kopu] See ਕੋਪ. See ਚੰਪੁ.

ਕੋਫਤ [kofat] *P* کوفت *n* percussion, stroke; injury. 2 *fatigue*. 3 *inlaying of silver or gold on iron*.

ਕੋਫਤਗਰ [kofatgar] *P* کوفتگر *one who inlays silver or gold on baser metals*.

ਕੋਫਤਨ [kofatan] *P* کوفتن *beat, strike*.

ਕੋਫਤਾ [kofa] *P* کوفت *adj* beaten. 2 *n* round ball of mincemeat.

ਕੋਬ [kob] *P* کوب *beat; infinitive of koftan*. 2 When suffixed to another word, it means one who beats : sarkob i.e. one who hits on the head.

ਕੋਬਦ [kobad] *P* کوبد *may beat, beats, will beat*.

ਕੋਬਿਦ [kobid] See ਕੋਵਿਦ.

ਕੋਮ [kom] *A* قوم *n* people of the same nationality; nation. "komən siri koma."—*guja m 5*.

ਕੋਮਦੀ [komdi] See ਕੋਮੁਦੀ.

ਕੋਮਰ [komar] See ਕੁਮਲ and ਕੋਮਲ.

ਕੋਮਲ [koməl] *Skt adj* tender, delicate. sans hardness. "koməl baṇi sabbh kəu sātəkhe."—*gāu thiti m 5*. Poets consider the following as tender:—mind of the ascetic, love, flower, butter, silk. 2 beautiful, fascinating. 3 water. 4 according to

music a flat note. riṣabh, gādhār, dhevat and riṣad are all flat notes.

ਕੋਮਲਤਾ [komlta] *n* tenderness, delicacy. 2 beauty.

ਕੋਮਲਬੰਧਨ [koməl bədhən] *n* sensuous bonds. koməlbədhən bādhra."—*ram m 5 rutr*. 2 bond of attachment.

ਕੋਯ [koy] See ਕੋਇ.

ਕੋਯਲ [koyəl] See ਕੋਇਲ.

ਕੋਯਾ [koya] See ਕੋਆ.

ਕੋਰ [kor] *n* edge, border, hem. 2 corner of the eye. 3 crore. "nəhi rəhri bīdhri kor."—*GV 10*. "lakh lakh kəi kor."—*kan m 5*. 4 *M* persistence, obstinacy. 5 defect. "təu tənri kai kor."—*s fərid*. 6 enmity. 7 row, line. 8 *P* کور blind, sightless. 9 unproductive or barren land. 10 in the irrigational parlance, the field not irrigated after sowing. 11 short for ਅਕੋਰ "səstrə chor, de de kor."—*ramav*. 12 *adj* without water. "ayo kor mūdai."—*cəritr 376*. 'got his hair cut (without the application of water).' 13 new, unused. "ek dhol triy kor mēgava."—*cəritr 355*. 14 *S* stone of a fruit, especially of a mango.

ਕੋਰਕ [korək] *Skt n* bud. 2 See ਕੋਰਿਕ.

ਕੋਰਚੀ [korci] *T* کورچی *manufacturer of arms*. 2 armed; equipped with arms. 3 one who manages the court of a king; chamberlain.

ਕੋਰਟ [kort] General Court. He accompanied Avitabile to Lahore and served under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His contonment was at Begampura. He was a well read man. In 1841 AD, during the struggle for power at the court, he left his job at Lahore. 2 *E* court. 3 court of a king. 4 court room, court of law.

ਕੋਰਨਿਸ [kornis] See ਕੁਰਨਿਸ.

ਕੋਰਮਾ [korma] See ਕੋੜਮਾ. 2 *T* کورم *n* meat cooked in ghee (butter).

ਕੋਰੜ [korə] *n* hard grain, grain difficult to render soft by boiling. "korə moth jineha."—*varam 2 m 5*. "korə moth nə riṭhəi kə əgni jəs."—*BG*. 2 *S* natural grown plants from seeds

fallen from a tree.

वेरडा [korəɖa] lash, whip. 2 a metre, also known as "anād" characterised by four lines, each having thirteen characters, first pause at the sixth, the second at the next seventh, the last two characters being *lāghu guru*. With *rāgāṇ*, 151, in the final position, its rhythm becomes very charming.

Example:

səṭiguru kəhyo, suno vir khalsa,
tyagdehu māno, vādīai lalsa;
hoi niṣkam, kəro seva deṣ ki,
cahət ho kṛipa, yədī jāgtes ki.

Its variant is *pyar chād*. See **पजार**.

वेरडु [korɖu] See **वेरडा**.

वेरा [kora] *adj* unwashed cloth, of which the starch has not been removed. "nanak pahe bahra korē rāgu nā soī."—*var asa*. 2 a person unaffected by education or preaching. "mānmukh mugadhū naru kora hoī."—*suhi m* 4. 3 unused or new vessel in which water etc. has not been put. See **वेरी**. 4 unaccommodating; rude. 5 *n* frost, hoar.

वेरि [korɪ] *n* crore. "sīdh sadhak tetis korī."—*savaye sri mukhvak m* 5.

वेरिक् [korik] one crore. See **बलगेरा**.

वेरी [kori] feminine of **वेरा** [kora]. "nīṭ uṭhī kori gagar anē."—*bīla kəbir*. 2 *n* Hindu weaver. "kori ko kahu māramu nā jana."—*asa kəbir*. 3 See **वेली**. 4 *P* ۛ blindness, sense of being blind.

वेर [kol] *adv* near, close by. 2 *Skt n* pig. "masal bali kol dīkhrae."—*GPS*. 3 a savage tribe which is especially found in Bhagalpur district. 4 *Dg* a boat made by tying pitchers under a cot.

वेरळ [kolək] *Skt n* pepper. 2 See **वेलिळ**.

वेला [kola] See **वेटिला**.

वेलाळ [kolahəl] See **बुलाळ**.

वेलि [kolɪ] See **वेर** and **वेली**.

वेली [koli] *adj* living close by, living side by side. "həri nīkəṭ vāse həri koli."—*gəu m* 4. 2 breeder

of pigs. 3 *n* an agricultural tribe that lives in the mountains. Many people consider them as untouchables. This is one of the oldest communities of India. 4 The weavers in north-eastern Punjab are also called **वेली** [koli]. 5 certain Gujjars of Amritsar. 6 See **वेगली**. 7 an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparbuddh, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddha. Two daughters of Suparbuddh, Mayadevi and Prajapati, were married to Shuddhodan.

वेळु [kolu] *n* oil press, crusher. "kolu carkha caki caku."—*var asa*.

वेळुटे [kolue] a Rajput subcaste. The rich from Kullu are of the this subcaste.

वेळु [kolhu] See **वेळु**.

वेडि [kovid] *Skt n* one who knows how to speak; learned scholar.

वेडिरी [kovid-iṣ], **वेडिरी** [kovid-iṣ], **वेडिरी** [kovid-iṣ] chief of great scholars. 2 chief speaker.

वेडंड [kovāḍ] See **वेडंड**.

वेडंडज [kovāḍaj] an arrow shot from a bow—*sanama*.

वेडंडजनी [kovāḍajni] army equipped with arrows.—*sanama*.

वेडंडनी [kovāḍni] army equipped with bows.—*sanama*.

वेड [koɖ] *n* crore. "sīmārəhi devte koɖ tetisa."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 *Skt* pig. "dhəl dhaɖ hāryo, kagārdi koɖbhī kəṛəkyo."—*ramav*. 'During Ram's battle Dhaval (the mythological bull which is believed to hold the earth on its horns) got terrified and the back of Varah (an incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a pig) gave out a crackling sound.'

वेडमा [koɖma] *n* family, clan. "ik vaki koɖma vicari."—*BG*.

वेडि [koɖɪ] *n* crore. "tin dev əru koɖɪ tetisa."—*guj m* 5.

वेडी [koɖi] *n* a score, group of twenty. 2 crores

i.e. innumerable. "nanək koṛi nərək bərabre
ujəru soi thau."—*var jet*.

ਕੋੜੀ [koṛəbhi] pigs too. See ਕੋਤ 2.

ਕੋੜ [koṛh] *n* ਕੁਸੁ See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਕੋੜਾ [koṛha], ਕੋੜੀ [koṛhi] *adj* leper.

ਕੋ [ko] *part* of. See ਕਉ. "pədarəth hit ko
doren."—*sar m 1*. "bhəgəti jog ko jetvar."
—*səveye m 5 ke 2 adv* when. See ਕੋਲੋ.

ਕੋਸ [kɔs] See ਕਉਸ. "ik pəg pənhi nok bəd, ik
pəg kɔs ʃikar."—*NP*. 'a shoe in one foot and a
wooden sandal in the other.' "dhəri nisan kɔs
di, makke ādərɪ pujkərai."—*BG*.¹ 2 *Skt* silken
garment produced from the cocoons of silk
worms. 3 one from progeny of Kush. 4 *P* کوس
kettledrum made of brass. "dere dere dih

¹Bhai Vir Singh has written the following footnote on the
36th stanza of chapter 59 of the first half of his
commentary in *Guru Nanak Prakash*:

The following fact has been verified by Sant Sangat
Singh (Kamalie wale) after his visit to 'Ucch':

There is a place in Bahawalpur state known as 'Ucch
Sharif. Sayyad Jafar Sani Makhdum Ruknuddin Abul Fateh
belonged to this place. He descended from the family of
Hazrat Ali Naqi. Even though he had migrated from Arabia
to India, yet he was regarded equal to Mecca's Sharif,
whenever he visited the shrine. At the time of Guru
Nanak's visit to Mecca Sharif, Makhdum Ruknuddin was
also present there. Many Indian hermits such as Laljati
etc. were also around. When Mecca moved along with the
feet of Guru Nanak, all the Muslims asked Makhdum
Ruknuddin to lead them in religious discourse with Guru
Nanak. It is he who is mentioned as Ruknal in Janamsakhis.
Fully content with Guru Nanak's replies to his questions,
he on his return to India brought Kaus (wooden sandals)
along with him. These wooden sandals are still preserved
in the toshakhana (storeroom where precious articles are
kept) of Ucch Sharif. Many a time, several rich Sikhs have
tried to procure them in exchange for a large amount of
money and land but Pir Sahib has declined to part with
these sacred objects.

dhɔsɾa, kɔs juɟhɔɔ dɛ re."—*səloh. 5 A* سوس bow.
ਕੋਸਕ [kɔsək] See ਕੋਸ਼ਿਕ.

ਕੋਸਤਕ [kɔstək] Some ignorant scribe has written
kɔstək instead of kɔstubh. "hɪye kɔstək mənɪ
dhare."—*cəritr 24* and *123*. See ਕੋਸਤੁਭ.

ਕੋਸਤੁਭ [kɔstubh] *Skt* ਕੋਸਤੁਭ *n* a gem retrieved
from the sea, which Vishnu, the god, wears
around his neck.

ਕੋਸਲ [kɔsəl] *Skt n* well-being, cleverness, wisdom.
2 *adj* relating to Kaushal land. 3 *n* queen of
Kaushal, Kaushalya. "kahɪ ko kɔsəl kukkɪɪ jəyo
ju."—*səveye 33*. 4 of Koshal subcaste.

ਕੋਸਲ [kɔsəl] *E* council *n* advice. 2 council.

ਕੋਸਲਿਆ [kɔsəlɪa] See ਕੋਸਲਜਾ.

ਕੋਸਲਿਸ [kɔslɪs], ਕੋਸਲੇਸ [kɔslɛs] people of Kaushal;
their king Ram Chandar. "jos vədɔ kər kɔslɪsə
ədhbɪcəɪ tɛsər kəɟutəre."—*ramav*.

ਕੋਸਲਜਾ [kɔsəɟa] daughter of Kaushal land and
its King; mother of Ram Chandar, the chief
queen of king Dashrath. 2 wife of
Chandarvanshi king Puru.

ਕੋਸ਼ਿਕ [kɔʃɪk] Gadhi — son of raja Kaushak, who
was Vishvamitar's father. 2 Kaushak dynasty's
Vishvamitar. 3 Indar. 4 owl. 5 silken garment.
6 mongoose. 7 treasurer, who guards the
treasure. 8 recitation of a mantr of Atharved.
9 per Mahabharat a Brahman leper who had a
pious wife named Narmada.² See ਮਾਂਡਵ.

ਕੋਸ਼ਿਕੀ [kɔʃɪki] See ਅਵਿਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ.

ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ [kɔkbədar] See ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ.

ਕੋਕਾ [kɔka] See ਕਵਿਕਾ.

²Once Narmada was carrying her husband on her head.

On the way, her foot struck saint Mandavya, who was
then hanging on a stake for being a thief. At this, saint
Mandavya cursed the person who had troubled him to
die at daybreak. By virtue of her chastity, Narmada
stopped the sun from rising. On request from the gods
and on persuasion from Ansuya, Narmada let the sun
rise. Kaushik, who was dead because of a curse, was
blessed with life by Ansuya.

ਕੋਚ [kɔc] armour, coat of mail. See ਕਵਚ. "kɔcən ko jhəɖe kəɖet."—GPS. 2 according to Tantarshastar, a song of protection. "tumi kɔc vəktrapne te 'ucaryo."—*cəritr* 1.

ਕੋਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kɔcbihar] See ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਚਬਿਦਯਾ [kɔcbidyā] *n* knowledge of wearing armour. 2 knowledge regarding the manufacture of armour. 3 knowledge of defending one's body with the power of mantars. "kɔcbidyā əbhidyā"—*gyan*.

ਕੋਚੀ [kɔci] *adj* armoured. "əsɪ gədi kɔci bəl gəɖhe."—*cəritr* 405. swordsmen, maceholders and wearers of armour.

ਕੋਡਾ [kɔɖa] large cowrie. 2 See ਕਉਡਾ. 3 a carnivorous Bhil chief of Nishads who used to plunder jungles in the south of Vindh. He wanted to catch hold of Bhai Mardana and eat him. With his spiritual strength, Guru Nanak Dev transformed Koda's life in such a way that he bade goodbye to his barbarity, became a saint and spent his remaining life in meditating upon the Creator.

ਕੋਡੀ [kɔɖi] See ਕਉਡੀ.

ਕੋਡੀਆਰਾ [kɔɖiara], **ਕੋਡੀਆਲਾ** [kɔɖiala], **ਕੋਡਯਾਰਾ** [kɔɖyara] a species of speckled snakes. They are very poisonous. "jənu dəsəyō nag kɔɖyara."—*cəritr* 297. 2 a gambler who keeps cowries with him for gambling.

ਕੋਣ [kɔɳ] See ਕਉਣ.

ਕੋਤਕ [kɔtək] See ਕਉਤਕ.

ਕੋਤਕਹਾਰ [kɔtək-har], **ਕੋਤਕੀ** [kɔtki] See ਕਉਤਕਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਤੇਯ [kɔtey] *Skt* of or pertaining to Kunti. 2 *n* Yudhishitar, Bhim and Arjun. 3 Arjun in particular, is famous by this name, although all the three were sons of Kunti.² See ਕੁੰਤੀ.

ਕੋਥ [kɔth] which date?

ਕੋਥਾ [kɔtha] *Skt* ਕਤਿਥ: and ਕਤਿਥੰ what number?

¹from his mouth.

²In Gita, Krishan has frequently addressed Arjun as kɔtey. Hence this became a proper name for Arjun.

ਕੋਧ [kɔɖh] *Skt* ਕਰੋਧ sun. 2 lightning.

ਕੋਧਨ [kɔɖhən] *v* flash. See ਕੋਧ. "jɪm kɔɖhən savəɳ bɪjju ghəɖə.—*suraj*.

ਕੋਧਿਤ [kɔɖhit] *adj* flashing. See ਕੋਧ. "kɔɖhit damənɪ səghən."—*parəs*.

ਕੋਨ [kɔn] See ਕਉਣ and ਕਉਨ. 2 *A* ڪون *n* world, earth, material existence.

ਕੋਪੀਨ [kɔpin] belt, girdle, loincloth. See ਕੁਪੀਨ.

ਕੌਮ [kɔm] *A* ڪوم *n* community. 2 nation. 3 dynasty.

ਕੌਮ ਬਹੱਤਰ [kɔm bəhəttər] seventy-two communities of Arabia; seventy-two sects of Beni Israel. "kɔm bəhəttər səg kər."—*BG*. Hazrat Mohammad united seventy-two communities of Arabia into Islam and aligned them with himself. See ਦਿਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਕੌਮਾਰੀ [kɔmari] power of Kumar Kartikey. 2 ever virgin Durga. "kesri abahi kɔmari."—*parəs*.

ਕੌਮੁਦੀ [kɔmudi] moonlight that makes the blue lotus ecstatic. Blue lotuses bloom a lot in the moonlight. 2 full moon night of Kattak. 3 a well known grammar work Sidhant Komudi by Bhattojidikshit, based upon Ashatadhya by the renowned grammarian Panini. 4 Madhyasidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, written in Samvat 1250. 5 Laghu Sidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, which became more popular than the other two. 6 See ਗੁਰੂਕੌਮੁਦੀ. 7 court of a raja. 8 mace of Vishnu Komodaki.

ਕੌਮੋਦਕੀ [kɔmodki] mace of Kumud (Vishnu).

ਕੋਰ [kɔr] morsel. "pɪrəb kɔr nɪkarke pəc, ləgə pɪn jəmən."—*NP*. 2 pillar, threshold. "pɔr khəre huɪ kɔr ləg."—*GPS*. 3 short for kɔrəv (kɔrəvəʃi) "mən bhitər kɔrən kɔp bəɖhəyō."—*krɪsən*. 4 blue lotus, water lily. "kɔrən ke mukhre mukulē."—*GPS*. 5 prince. 6 name for a Sikh lady who has been baptised. As the word Singh is added to the name of a Sikh male, so is the word Kaur added at the end of the name of a

Sikh female. In fact, this word is *kōvərī* (kōrī) '7 *Skī* ਕੋਰ joint of an organ. "kəṭge kəhū kōr əru cərmā."—*gyan*.

ਕੋਰਉ [kōrəu], ਕੋਰਓ [kōrəo] See ਕੋਰਵ. "chaḍ cəle kōrəu jese."—*cāḍī* 1. "bhāe tāhī ke kōrəo pādveyā."—*jənmejay*.

ਕੋਰਪਲ [kōrpəl] protector of Kauravs, Duryodhan. "ute kōrpālē dhare chātrī dhərmā."—*gyan*.

ਕੋਰਵ [kōrəv] *adj* pertaining to Kuru dynasty. 2 *n* sons of king Dhritrashtra as Duryodhan etc. "kəṭe kōrvē dur sīdur khetē."—*gyan*. See ਕੁਰਵਸ.

ਕੋਰਾ [kōrə] *adj* bitter. 2 See ਕੋਲਾ.

ਕੋਰਿ [kōrī], ਕੋਰੀ [kōrī] *n* hug, embrace. "bhər kōrī māhī līn."—*GPS*. 2 an object that may be within the grasp of both the arms. 3 bricked superstructure of a well, which is of the shape of a tower before it is lowered into the ground. "jese kua khodke su vāsudha dhəsarī kōrī."—*BGK*. 4 cawrie. 5 bitter. 6 See ਕੋਰ 6.

ਕੋਲ [kōl] See ਕਉਲ 1. 2 Sodhi Kaul Sahib from the progeny of Prithi Chand, who belonged to village Dhilvan. When the tenth Guru attired in a blue robe arrived at Dhilvan from Machhiwara, Prithi Chand offered two horses and a white dress to the Guru, who put on the white dress, tore the blue robe, and reciting—*"nīl bəstrē le kəpṛe phare turək pəṭhānī əməl gīa,"* burnt them. The Sodhis of Butter village of district Ferozepur also belong to the Kaul dynasty. 3 blue-blooded. 4 according to Tantar Shastar, an adherent of tantric mode of worship.

ਕੋਲਸਰ [kōlsər] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਕੋਲਕ [kōlək] See ਕੋਲਿਕ.

ਕੋਲਨਾਭਿ [kōlnabhī] Vishnu, who has a lotus in his navel. 2 a tank where lotuses bloom.

'A woman's name should be written with a sīhārī (ਫੀ) [ɪ] as ਮਾਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੋਰਿ ਜੀ (mātā sahrīb kōrī jī). But at present ਕੋਰ has come into vogue. Anyhow wrong words which get prevalent have to be accepted as right.

"kōlnabhī kōl jīh tal me rəhət hē."—*əkal*. 'If Vishnu is known as Kaulnabh, then is that tank not Kaulnabh in which lotuses grow?'

ਕੋਲਾ [kōlə] *n* a type of reddish orange. 2 pillar of a door from which an arch is raised. 3 Kamla, Lakshmi. See ਕਉਲਾ. 4 a Hindu girl Kamla, who was purchased and reared as a maid by Kaji Rustam Khan Mujang (Lahore). He taught her Islam and she became a scholar, but she had special inclination towards Hinduism. Having heard the praise of the Guru and hymns of Guru Nanak from various hermits, she got attracted towards Gurmat and took shelter under the sixth Guru and led a pious life. Kamla died in Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. Her memorial is situated there. See ਕੋਲਸਰ under ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. Bhai Santokh Singh has termed the burial of Kamla as contrary to historical practice.

ਕੋਲਾਂ [kōlā] See ਕੋਲਾ 4.

ਕੋਲਾਰ [kōlar] See ਕਉਲਾਰ.

ਕੋਲਿਕ [kōlik] *Skī adj* conventional religion of a family, that tradition has sanctified. 2 follower of the Tantric path. 3 *n* Shiv—who initiated the family religions of Tantrishastris. 4 cult of the worshippers of Shakti. 5 weaver.

ਕੋਲੋ [kōlə] till when, till that time.

ਕੋੜ [kōr], ਕੋੜਾ [kōṛə] *adj* bitter. 2 choleric, wrathful. 3 *n* a Khatri subcaste of Bahujais. 4 a Jatt subcaste which was very dominant in Malwa before the advent of Brars as a great force.

ਕੋੜਮੱਲ [kōṛaməll] He was a minister of subedar Mir Mannu of Lahore. Disciple of the Gurus and supporter of the Sikhs as he was, he came to be known among Sikhs as Mithamal. He died at Lahore fighting against Durrani army in 1752 AD (Sammat 1810) See ਮੀਰਮੱਲ.

ਕੰ [kə] *Skī* कम् *n* water. "pədā kə pəkhare."—*NP*. 2 forehead. 3 comfort, bliss. "kəhū kə vī talē."

—VN. 4 fire. 5 god of love, Kam. 6 gold.

बहु [kāu] to. See वहु. “jin kāu harī prabhū kīrpa dhari.”—*vad chāt m 4*.

बंस [kās] *Skt n* bronze. 2 goblet; a metal bowl. 3 king of Mathura, who was born from the semen of demon Drumil and the womb of the wife of king Ugarsen. He was Krishan's maternal uncle and his great enemy. Kans was son-in-law of Jarasandh, king of Magadh. With the help of his father-in-law, he dethroned Ugarsen and himself ascended the throne. Kans had married his sister Devki to Vasudev Yadav. At the time of the marriage, there was a revelation from an oracle that the son born from the eighth pregnancy of Devki would destroy Kans. Hence Kans imprisoned Devki and Vasudev and all the sons born to them were killed. From the eighth pregnancy Krishan was born, who was immediately sent by Vasudev to Gopraj Nand at Gokul, and the girl born to Yashoda the same day, was handed over to Kans. Kans killed her by smashing her against a stone. Kans tried to kill Krishan in every possible way, but all in vain. Ultimately Krishan reached Dhanukhyag and caught hold of his maternal uncle by his hair, knocked him down and enthroned his maternal grandfather. “duapari krisan murari kās kirtarathu kio. ugrasen kau raju abhe bhagatahjan dio.”—*savaye m 1 ke*.

बंसारि [kāsari], बंसवृ [kās šatru] enemy of Kans, Krishan.

बंसकर [kāskar] brazier, tinker, maker of bronze vessels.

बंसनिमुदन [kāsnisudan], बंसरि [kāsari] killer of Kans, Krishan.

बंसु [kāsu] See बंस.

बंक [kāk] *Skt* कङ्क a carnivorous bird from the family of vultures. Its feathers are attached to arrows. Some scholars take krōch to be kāk.

“kākān pākh bilād lage jin.”—*GPS*. “bāhu grīdh kāk bayas pukar.”—*GPS*. 2 umbrella. 3 heron. 4 Dharamraj. 5 a Brahman who is described in 27th Charitar. 6 nickname of king Yudhishtir when he lived in disguise with king Virat.

बंक [kākān], बंक [kākān] *Skt* कङ्क *n* bangle, bracelet. “har dor kākān ghāṇe.”—*oākar*. 2 crown. 3 ornament. 4 kākā, which is tied to the hand of the groom at the time of wedding. 5 a poet whose literary composition figures in Hanunatak of Hridayaram :

tāb janakī ko harī kanān tērī
gāe sar tir trīkha jāl ki,
kāhī kākān neku bhāe drīg sītāl
sōpatī dekhī rātopāl ki
ālī koṣ gāe āthāe dīnnath
nāi chāvī tō nālīnīdāl ki,
mānu mītr vīyog pāre mūrjhar
dālī mukhī melī hālāhāl ki.

बंकपट्टी [kākpāṭṭī] an arrow to which are attached feathers of the kāk bird. “chuṭe kākāpāṭṭī.”—*saloh*.

बंक [kākar] See बंक. “jāmkākā vās pāriya.”—*sri a m 5*. 2 gravel. 3 small piece of stone. 4 *Skt* कङ्कर maligned, depraved. 5 *n* semi-churned curd. 6 one hundred million, ten crores.

बंकरी [kākri] *n* pebble. 2 gravel.

बंक [kākar] See बंक.

बंकरी [kākri] *adj* in skeletal form; who is attired as Bhairav. 2 attired nastily, who is wearing a garland of skulls and having blood-dripping skin. “kākri rūpa rāktālī.”—*parās*.

बंकल [kākal] *Skt* कङ्काल Bhairav, Bhairon. 2 skeleton.

बंकली [kākali] Bhairvi. See बंकल. 2 who wears a skeleton of bones—Kali. 3 a temple of the goddess in Birbhum district of Bengal, which is amongst fifty-two seats of the deity.

ਕੰਕਾਨ [kākyaṇ] vehicle of a kāk (Khatrī); horse. 2 one who has gait like that of a heron or a white kite.

ਕੰਗ [kāṅ] *Dg n* armour. “durga ate danvi sul hoiā kāṅgā.”—cāḍi 3. “aṭukk ṭukke akāṅg kāṅg.”—*ramav*. ‘broke the armour of the armed.’ 2 a subcaste of Jatts. 3 *Skt* कङ्ग lung.

ਕੰਗਣ [kāṅgaṇ] See ਕੰਕਣ.

ਕੰਗਣਪੁਰ [kāṅgaṇpur] a village of tehsil Chunia, district Lahore. It is a railway station. Its villagers showed disrespect to Guru Nanak Dev and did not allow him to stay there. He asked them to “stay put” and left the place. The vāṇ tree (*salvadora oleoides*) under which Guru Nanak Dev sat is now known as Mal Sahib. There is a small gurdwara built there. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh. A fair is held on the 1st of Chet. See ਮਾਣਕ ਦੇਵੇ.

ਕੰਗਣਾ [kāṅgaṇa] See ਕੰਕਣ 4.

ਕੰਗਣੀ [kāṅgaṇī] *n* small bangle. 2 *Skt* कङ्गुणी millet, canary seed.

ਕੰਗਨ [kāṅgan] See ਕੰਕਣ.

ਕੰਗਨਾ [kāṅgaṇa] See ਕੰਕਣ 4. 2 See ਕੰਕਣ 1. “kār kārī kārta kāṅga pāṇi.”—*asa m l*.

ਕੰਗਮਈ [kāṅgmai] a small village of police station Hariana, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north-west of railway station Hoshiarpur at a distance of eleven miles. There is a metalled road upto Hariana. From there is a two mile unmetalled stretch. Bhai Manj was a resident of this village; Guru Arjan visited this place.

Bhai Manj was from the family of Manj Rajputs of the area and he was a renowned devotee of Sakhisarvar. His name was Tiratha.

In Sammat 1642, Manj became a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev and presented such an ideal specimen of the faith as seems marvellous to all.

Once, during a dust storm, he along with

the firewood he was carrying for the community kitchen, fell into a well of Sultanwind. Driven by his affection, Guru Arjan Dev himself reached there, took Bhai Manj out of the well, embraced him and thus spoke:

“māṇ pīara guru nū, guru māṇ pīara māṇ guru ka bohītha, jāṅ lāṅghaṇhara.”

After testing him thoroughly, the Guru appointed him a preacher in Doaba. This sage obliged the people of the territory by not only organising free kitchen but also by propelling them towards meditation.



In Sammat 1651 Guru Arjan Dev graced Kangmai. Bhai Manj took it as a fulfilment of his service. A memorial of Bhai Manj as well as a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev are situated here.

Earlier, the entire land of Machhian, Granthpur and Kang villages was in the name of the gurdwara but now there is no free land any more. The community kitchen is run only with offerings from the followers. People come to visit this place with great devotion. A big fair is held on the 1st of Magh. Routine fairs are held on the first day of all the months of Bikrami Sammat.

ਕੰਗਰੋੜ [kāṅgṛoṛ] spine; spinal column.

ਕੰਗਲ [kāṅgal] See ਕੰਕਲ 2. pauper. 2 destroyer of comfort (ਕੰ).

ਕੰਗੁਣੀ [kāṅguṇī] See ਕੰਗਣੀ.

ਕੰਗੁਰਾ [kāṅgura] *P*,  or  pinnacle. 2 crown-shaped mark at the top of a house.

ਕੰਘਾ [kāṅgha] *Skt* कङ्कत comb.

ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kāṅgha karna] *v* comb or dress hair. 2 annihilate, loot. 3 break someone's head.

ਕੰਘੀ [kāṅghī] कङ्कतिका small comb. 2 interlocked fingers of both hands. 3 weaver's comb.

ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਟੀ [kāṅghī mārṭī], ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਨੀ [kāṅghī mārṇī]

¹This couplet is not a part of Guru Granth Sahib; it is a part of historical records.

v interlock fingers of the both hands. 2 interlock fingers of both the hands over the joined knees. 3 grasp something so as not to let it go. 4 separate virtue from vice by discretion or logic.

ਕੰਠਣ [kāṇṇ] See ਕੰਠਕ. "har kāṇṇ dhrigu bāna."—*ram m 5 rutī*.

ਕੰਠ [kāc] *Skt* ਕਾਚ glass. 2 short for kācān i.e. gold.

ਕੰਠਨ [kācān] *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. "kācān siu paie nāhi tol."—*gāu kabir*. 2 thorn-apple. 3 a deciduous tree, *Nauhinia variegata*. 4 gold coin, mohar. "tiu kācān ərū pesa."—*gāu m 9*. 5 brilliance, lustre. 6 a tribe that regards gold as its favourite god and is the custodian of adultery. 7 *adj* of gold, golden. See ਕਥਰੇ.

ਕੰਠਨ ਹਿਰਨ [kācān hīrān] pure gold, 24 carat gold. "loha kācān hīrān hori kesa?"—*ram ravidas*.

ਕੰਠਨ ਕਾਇਆ [kācān kāiṃyā] body glowing like gold; robust body attained through celibacy. "kācān kāiṃyā gurmukhi bujhe."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 i.e. priceless body. 3 healthy body.

ਕੰਠਨ ਕੋਟ [kācān koṭ] mountain of gold; Sumeru. "kācānkoṭ gīryo kahu kahī nā?"—*datt*.

ਕੰਠਨਦੇਹੀ [kācāndehi] See ਕੰਠਨ ਕਾਇਆ. "jīh prasadī ərōg kācāndehi."—*sukhmāni*.

ਕੰਠਨਪੁਸ਼ਪ [kācānpusap], **ਕੰਠਨਫੁਲ** [kācānphul] flowers made of gold; flowers for showering on the bier of elderly and respectable persons. "dhān gān kācān phul bānāe."—*GPS*. 2 a golden coloured fragrant flower; magnolia.

ਕੰਠਨਬੇਲੀ [kācānbēlī] *Skt* काननपुष्पी *n* beautiful climber bearing golden flowers. "kācānbēlī gīri ikbara."—*GPS*. 'yellow jasmine.' 2 gold-like body.

ਕੰਠਨਵਪੁ [kācānvapu] See ਕੰਠਨਕਾਇਆ. 2 Hiranyakshipu, younger brother of Harnakhas, who had a glowing body. It is translation of ਹਿਰਨਯਕਸ਼ਿਪੁ "kācānvapu bha hārakhāpara."—*NP*.

ਕੰਠਨਵੰਨਾ [kācānvāna] *adj* having a glowing body; having a golden body. "kācānvāne pase kālvat cirīa."—*asa fārid*.

ਕੰਠਨੀ [kācni] *n* a woman of the Kanchan caste; female worshipper of gold; prostitute; harlot.

ਕੰਠਨੁ [kācānu] See ਕੰਠਨ. "kācānu tānu hori pārasī pāras kaur."—*sāveya m 4 ke*.

ਕੰਠੁਕੀ [kācuki] *Skt* कञ्चुकी *n* bodice, blouse, brassiere. 2 *Skt* कञ्चुकिन् in-charge of women's apartment, usually a eunuch.

ਕੰਠੁਆ [kācua] *Skt* कञ्चुका *n* blackbird. "lage kācua phāl moti."—*gāu kabir*. 'vices and virtues.' 2 *kārōjua*; ਮੀਚਕਾ [mickā]; a thorny plant with bitter leaves. Its leaves are ground and swallowed to get rid of fever. See ਕਰੰਚੁਆ.

ਕੰਜ [kāj] *n* which is produced by water [kā]; lotus. 2 elixir. 3 hair; which grow on the head.

ਕੰਜ ਅਵਲਿ [kāj āvalī] See ਪੰਕਜਬਾਟਿਕਾ 2.

ਕੰਜਜਾਸੁ [kāj-jasu] Brahma, born from the lotus [kāj], his son Narad. "monā kāj-jasu trīya sāg line."—*GV 10*. 'Narad along with the yoginis.'

ਕੰਜਰ [kājār] See ਕੰਠਨ 6. 2 a community which makes both ends meet by making brooms and mats of seed grass. 3 ਕਯਰ drawer of water—the sun. 4 elephant. 5 belly. 6 peacock. 7 sage Agast.

ਕੰਜਲਕ [kājḷak], **ਕੰਜਲਕੀ** [kājḷakī] lotus. kājḷak stands for stamens which are present on the pod; bearer of stamens. "kājḷak nēn kābūgriv."—*gyan*.

ਕੰਜੁਸ [kājus] *n* miser.

ਕੰਢਕਾ [kāṇka] virgin, girl. "brāhmān kelighat kājṇa āṇcārī kā dhan."—*sāva m 3*.

ਕੰਟ [kāṭ], **ਕੰਟਕ** [kāṭak] thorn. "śrī guru pāg ketākī pusap prem kōṭ jīh sāg. mān māḷid kō vedh kār kaho katha sāumāg."—*NP*. See ਅਘਕੰਟ and ਮਕਰਕੰਟ. 2 *adj* painful, irksome, prickly like a thorn. "nako kāṭak verai."—*var vād m 3*. 3 enemy.

ਕੰਟਕ ਅਲਪੀ [kāṭak ālapi] *adj* who uses harsh or

unpleasant language.

ਕੰਟਕਾ [kəṭka] See ਕੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਕੰਟਾਰੀ [kəṭari] a herb with fine thorns; Solanum Xanthocarpum. "je nāhi bove bij āgari. kyō kəṭak dukh dei kəṭari?"-NP.

ਕੰਟਿਕਾ [kəṭika] See ਕੰਟਾਰੀ. thorny shrub. "kəṁal vaṭika hute lāgavət, ude kəṭika thiri sādai."-GPS. 2 bridle fitted with a bit. "kəre su vasi mukh mahi kəṭika deike."-NP.

ਕੰਟੀਲਾ [kəṭila] adj thorny, barbed.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭh] Skt कण्ठ n throat. 2 neck. "kəṭh rāṁṁiy ram ram mala."-sahas m 5. 3 bank, coast. "kəṭhe beṭhi gursəbədī pāchanē."-māla a m 1. 4 voice. "kokil so kəṭh."-krīsan. 5 adj committed to memory. "gurubani ko kəṭh kərije."-GPS.

ਕੰਠਾਬੁਖਣ [kəṭh-ābhukhaṇ] See ਕੰਠਾਬੁਸਣ.

ਕੰਠਸਿਰੀ [kəṭhsiri], ਕੰਠਸ਼ੀ [kəṭhshī] n necklace. 2 bejewelled ornament like a garland.

ਕੰਠਗ੍ਰਹਿਤਾ [kəṭhgrahita] that which strangulates; noose.-sānāma.

ਕੰਠਰਾਮਣੀ [kəṭhrāmāṇī] beautiful necklace.

ਕੰਠਰਿਪੁ [kəṭhrīpu] death by hanging; noose.-sānāma. 2 thorn-apple.

ਕੰਠਲਾ [kəṭhla] necklace. 2 chaplet made of beads of rudrakṣ seeds, which is worn by saints devoted to Lord Shiv. "ākəpəṭ kəṭhla."-hazare 10.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭha] See ਕੰਠਲਾ. 2 bank, coast. "kəṭhe beṭhi gursəbədī pāchanē."-māla a m 1.

ਕੰਠਾਗ੍ਰ [kəṭhagr] adj committed to memory.

ਕੰਠਾਬਰਣ [kəṭhabhəraṇ], ਕੰਠਾਬਰਨ [kəṭhabhəraṇ] ornament worn around the neck.

ਕੰਠਾਬੁਸਣ [kəṭhabhuṣaṇ] See ਕੰਠਾਬਰਣ. 2 a metre characterized by four lines, each having three bhagāṇs, two gurus, organised as SII, SII, SII, SS.

Example:

"bhārtkumar nā chāṭh kije,
jah ghārē nā hāme dukh dije,
raj kāhyo ju hāme hām mani,

trāyodaṣ bārkḥ bāsē bāndhani."

-ramav.

ਕੰਠੀ [kəṭhi] in the neck. "namnidhanu kəṭhi urī dharīa."-var bīla m 4. 2 hug. "hāri rakhe kəṭhi jən dhare."-ram m 4. 'The Creator keeps the devotee close to his heart'. 3 banks, coast.

ਕੰਠੀਫੁਲ [kəṭhiṭhul] n necklace. 2 a bejewelled gold necklace, with a flower-shaped pendant in it that hangs upon the chest. "sāgal abhəraṇ sobha kəṭhiṭhul."-asa m 5.

ਕੰਠੀ [kəṭhi] necklace made of metal or wooden beads worn around the neck. "kəṭhi kəṭh kəṭh ki dāri."-VN.

ਕੰਠੀਰਵ [kəṭhirav] Skt n lion, from whose throat comes out a loud roar.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭ] n back. "guri thapi diti kēd jiu."-sri m 5 pepaṭ. 2 very fine alkaline dust that is present on such plants as grams etc, whose touch is irritating to the body.

ਕੰਠਾਭਰਨੀ [kəṭjhaṇī] v remove thorns from plants by threshing. 2 prick the ego of an arrogant person by admonishing him.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭa] n thorn. "tin ētari hāme kēda he."-sohila. "kēda paṭ nā gēd-hi mule."-maru solhe m 1. 2 hooked implement to take out articles fallen into a well. 3 pointer of scales which is in the beam's middle and bends towards the heavier side. "ape kēda tol tərāji."-suhī m 1. 4 small scales. "jīrō kēde tole sunīara."-varsar m 1. 5 angle, fish hook.

ਕੰਠੀਆਰੀ [kəṭīari] Skt कण्टकारी n shrub having sharp thorns. Solanum Jacquinii.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭu] Skt कण्डु n itch, scabies.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭha] n bank, coast.

ਕੰਠੀ [kəṭhi] adj of or pertaining to the bank or the coast. 2 n an ornament which women wear around their necks. 3 foothills. 4 land by the bank of a river.

ਕੰਤ [kəṭ] Skt कान्त n one who is worthloving,

husband. "aviguṇīari kāt visari."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 2 *adj* beautiful, attractive.

ਕੰਤਨਗਰ [kātṇagər], ਕੰਤਨਗਰ ਲੱਛਮੀ [kātṇagər ləcchmī] Kahalgao; a village at a distance of ten kōhs to the east of district Bhagalpur. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. The gurdwara there is under the supervision of the Mahant of Patna Sahib.

ਕੰਤਮਹੇਲੀ [kātṁaheli] *adj* beautiful woman, graceful lady.

ਕੰਤਰਾ [kātṛa] See ਕੰਤ. "ja uṭhi calsi kātṛa."—*sri m 5*. i.e. soul.

ਕੰਤੀ [kāti] *Skt* कान्ति *n* wife, consort. 2 *adj* graceful, elegant. "nanək sa sohagāṇī kātī."—*tukha barāhmaha*. 3 of the husband.

ਕੰਤੁਹਲ [kātuḥal] See ਕੁਤੁਹਲ. "kāmla kāt kārāḥī kātuhāl."—*maru solhe m 5*. "sēt mārāl kārāḥī kātuhāl."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕੰਥ [kāth] See ਕੰਤ. 2 See ਕੰਥਾ. 3 *n* tale, talk. "suṇlehu mīṭṛ sēchep kāth."—*əj*.

ਕੰਥਾ [kātha] *Skt* कन्था *n* patched quilt worn by an ascetic. 2 mud wall. 3 human body.

ਕੰਦ [kād] or ਕੰਦੂ [kādu] *Skt* कन्द *n* root of a crop. 2 carrots, onions etc which grow under the ground. "cuṇī khaie kāda."—*bīla kabir*. "īkī kādu mul cuṇī khavāḥī."—*var majh m 1*. 3 cloud that gives water. 4 short for kādən (kādən). 5 *P* ۛ crystalized lump sugar.

ਕੰਦਹ [kādh] *P* ۛ engraved.

ਕੰਦਹਾਰ [kādh-har] See ਕੰਧਾਰ. 2 one who brings tubers or vegetables grown underground etc. 3 air, which drives away clouds.

ਕੰਦਨ [kādən] See ਕਦਨ. "sṛī āgād kādən vighān."—*NP*. 2 *P* ۛ excavate, dig.

ਕੰਦਬਿਦਾਰੀ [kādbīdari] See ਬਿਦਾਰੀਕੰਦ.

ਕੰਦਮੂਲ [kādmul] *Skt* *n* a plant that is about three cubits tall. Its leaves are like those of silk cotton tree. It has a thick root, which is used as vegetable. See ਕੰਦ and ਮੂਲ. "kād mul aharō khaie."—*sīdhgosāṭī*.

ਕੰਦਰ [kādar] *Skt* कन्दर *n* what pierces the head of an elephant; a goad. 2 See ਕੰਦਰਾ. "rukḥ bīrākḥ kārē kādar vasu."—*rātānmala bāno*.

ਕੰਦਰਪ [kādrāp] *Skt* कंदर्प *n* which causes vanity i.e. lust; Kam, god of love.

ਕੰਦਰਾ [kādra] *Skt* *n* cave, cavern, or hollow place made by the flow of water. Caves are made in hills by the same process. These serve as dwelling places for the hermits.

ਕੰਦਰੋ [kādro] See ਕਾਂਦਰੋ.

ਕੰਦਲ [kādal] *n* lotus. "kādal sukhād tīnāhu pāg bād."—*GPS*. 2 blue lotus. 3 a plant with white flowers that grows near water and withers in the sunlight. "kādal durāī dāl."—*NP*. See ਮਾਲ ਉੜ੍ਹ. 4 gold. 5 skull. 6 condemnation, censure. 7 temple. 8 earth. 9 ginger. 10 tuber root, yam. 11 ill-omen.

ਕੰਦਲਾ [kādla] *n* gilt. 2 according to Vishnu Puraṇ, a mountain upon which seers and deities reside.

ਕੰਦਲੀ [kādli] *Skt* *n* lotus-seed. 2 a flowering shrub which grows near water.

ਕੰਦੁਕ [kāduk] *Skt* ball. 2 onion. "jātha su kāduk me āb phore."—*GPS*.

ਕੰਦੋਈ [kādoi] *Dg* *n* maker of sweets.

ਕੰਦੂ [kādu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Sanghar subcaste, who became a spiritually awakened and altruistic.

ਕੰਦੂਪ [kādrāp] god of love, Kam. See ਕੰਦਰਪ. "kādrāp koṭī jāke lāve nā dhārāḥī."—*bher ā kabir*. 'Millions of Kams cannot compete with Him, i.e. they cannot compete in beauty.'

ਕੰਧ [kādh] *n* wall. 2 human body, which, without the soul is just like an inanimate wall. "uḍē nā hāsa pāṛē nā kādh."—*sīdhgosāṭī*. 3 idiotic; unintelligent. "pāhān kī prīṭma kō ādh kādh he pūjārī."—*BGK*. 4 *S* neck. *Skt* कंधा bearer of the head. "nācē kādh-hīṇā kēbādhā."—*cāḍī*. 2. 5 *Skt* कन्ध shoulder. "kādhī kuhāṛa sīr ghāṛa."—*s fārid*. See ਮੰਦਲ. 6 See ਕੰਧ. 7 *Skt*

bearer of water; cloud. 8 barbaric community of Orissa.

ਕੰਧਰ [kādhar] *Skt n* bearer of water; cloud. 2 bearer of head; neck. 3 according to Markandey Puran, a great warrior.

ਕੰਧਾ [kādhā] See ਕੰਧ 5.

ਕੰਧਾਰ [kādhār] a subcaste of Rajputs, the progeny of Val. 2 *Skt* स्कन्धावार *n* regular deployment of army during the war. "duhā kādhara muhṇe dhol sākha nāgare bājje."—*cādi* 3. 3 *P* ۱۰۰ *Skt* گانډار a territory of Afghanistan and its principal town. It is sixty-two miles from Chaman and 313 miles from Kabul. It is situated at 3,462 feet above the sea level. Kandhar is renowned for its fruit.

ਕੰਧਾਰੀ [kādhārī] *adj* resident of Kandhar. 2 of or relating to Kandhar.

ਕੰਧਿ [kādhī] upon the shoulder. See ਕੰਧ 5.

ਕੰਧੀ [kādhī] *S n* bank of a river or canal. "kādhī ute rukhṛa."—*s fārid*. "ōdhe! tu beṭha kādhī pahī."—*sri m* 5. "tikh muia kādhī pasī."—*maru m* 4. 'died of thirst inspite of being close to the bank of a river.' 2 *adj* situated on the bank.

ਕੰਧੁ [kādhū] See ਕੰਧ. 2 aspect, cause. "tin ka kādhū nā kāb-hu chiṛe."—*gāu var* 1 *m* 1. 3 body.

ਕੰਨ [kān] or ਕੰਨੁ [kānu] *Skt* कर्ण ear. "de kānu sunāhu ārdasī jiu."—*sri m* 5 *pepa* 1. 2 shoulder. 3 *Skt* कण्व a sage whose numerous mantars are included in Rig Ved. He lived on the bank of river Malini. It was he who nurtured Shakuntla. It was in the hermitage of Kanv that king Dushiant had sexual liaison with Shakuntla. "sesnag āru kān rikhi."—*JSBM*. 4 See ਕੰਨੁ.

ਕੰਨਸੋਇ [kānsorī] See ਕਣਸੋਇ.

ਕੰਨਹੁ [kānāhu] *Pa* from. "ih budhī pai me sadhu kānāhu."—*toḍī m* 5.

ਕਨਖਜੁਰਾ [kākhajura] *Skt* खजुरक centipede; an

insect that causes irritation in the ear. See ਸਤਪਰ and ਖਜੁਰਾ.

ਕੰਨ ਦੇਣਾ [kān deṇa] to listen attentively. "de kānu sunāhu ārdasī jiu."—*sri m* 5 *pepa* 1.

ਕੰਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਉਣਾ [kān nū hāth lauṇa] *v* take a solemn pledge not to do a forbidden act in future. It also carries the implication that in case this act is repeated, his ears may be pulled. 2 It is mentioned in Parashar Simriti that after telling a lie or talking to an apostate, one should touch one's right ear, because there live the deities and touching them sanctifies him. See ੭7 ੨8-29.

ਕੰਨਮਰੋੜਨਾ [kānmaroṛna], ਕੰਨਮੁਰਟਨਾ [kānmuraṭna] *v* twist someone's ear and warn that this evil deed should not be done. "kān pirāhu kānmuraṭie."—*var ram* 3.

ਕੰਨਰਸ [kānrās] *n* love for music. 2 fond of listening to idle talk.

ਕੰਨਾ [kāna] *n* vowel mark for [a] (ੴ). 2 shoulder.

ਕੰਨਾਫੁਸੀ [kānaphusi] See ਕਨਾਫੁਸੀ.

ਕੰਨੀ [kānī] See ਕੰਨੀ. 2 upon the shoulder. "kānī musla suph gālī."—*s fārid*. "dekhāhu bōda cālī cāhu jāṇī de kānī."—*s fārid*.

ਕੰਨਿਆ [kānīa], ਕੰਨਿਕਾ [kānīka] See ਕਨਕਾ and ਕਨਕਾ.

ਕੰਨਿਧਨੀ [kānidhānī] *n* having treasure-house of water; the earth.—*sānama*.

ਕੰਨੀ [kānī] *n* skirt of a garment. 2 border. 3 in the ears. "kānī buje de rāha kīṭi vāge pāuṇ."—*s fārid*. 4 to the ears. "kānī sutāku kān pe laṭbarī khāhī."—*var asa*.

ਕੰਨੀ ਕਤਰਾਉਣੀ [kānī katrauṇī] *v* get picked the edge of a garment with money tied to it. 2 avoid someone.

ਕੰਨੁ [kānu] See ਕੰਨ and ਕੰਨ ਦੇਣਾ.

ਕੰਨੇ [kāne] *Pa* *adj* close, near. 2 *n* direction. 3 *adv* upon the bank. "dāriave kāne bagula."—*s fārid*.

ਕੰਨੋ [kāno] *adv* from. "lēhānī se sāī kāno

dati."—*s fərid*. 2 from the ear.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹ [kənh] See ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ. 2 Kanh, Krishan. "gharā sabbhe gopia pahar kənh gopal."—*var asa*.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ [kənha] *n* shoulder.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹੀ [kənhi] upon the shoulders. 2 with the shoulder.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਕਾ [kənyaka], ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ [kənya] See ਕਨਕਾ and ਕਨਾ. 2 See ਨੋ ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਦਾਨ [kənyadan] *n* gift of a girl without any pecuniary gain; marrying a girl to a suitable groom.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਧਨ [kənyadhan] *n* dowry; girl's wealth; the wealth which a girl receives from her father etc. at the time of marriage. It includes garments, ornaments, cattle, cash.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਰਾਸੀ [kənyarasi] See ਕਨਾ. 2 a man, shy and timid as a girl, is called by this name.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹ [kənv] See ਕੰਨ 3.

ਕੰਪ [kəp], ਕੰਪਨ [kəpən] *Skt n* trembling. "tharhar kəpe bala jiu."—*suhi kəbir*.

ਕੰਪਨੀ [kəpni] *E* Company, association. 2 companionship. 3 companion. 4 society. 5 a troop of soldiers.

ਕੰਪਨੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ [kəpni sarkar], ਕੰਪਨੀ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ [kəpni bahadur] See ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ [kəpayman] *Skt adj* trembling, vibrating.

ਕੰਪਾਵਨ [kəpavan] *v* shake, give a jolt.

ਕੰਪਿਤ [kəpɪt] See ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ.

ਕੰਪਿਲਾ [kəpɪla] *adj* shaken, jolted.

ਕੰਪੂ [kəpu] *E* camp.

ਕੰਬ [kəb], ਕੰਬਣਾ [kəbna] See ਕੰਪ-ਕੰਪਨ. "tis kəbahi pape."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਕੰਬਰ [kəbər] See ਕੰਬਲ. "kəbər ek dhare tən chadən."—*GPS*. See ਜਰਕੰਬਰ. 2 *Skt adj* dappled, spotted. 3 *A* قمر a slave of Hazrat Ali.

ਕੰਬਰਬੇਗ [kəbərbeg] commander of Shah Jahan's army, who was speared to death by Raijodh in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj.

ਕੰਬਲ [kəbəl] *Skt n* blanket. 2 shawl. "kəbəl bādh

adəbərke."—*cəritr* 161. 3 jowl hanging under the neck of a cow or an ox. 4 a king of snakes.

ਕੰਬਲੀ [kəbəlɪ], ਕੰਬਲੀ [kəbli] See ਕੰਬਲ. "paɪ paɪola dhəjkəri kəbəlɪ pəhɪre."—*s fərid*. "cəla tə bhiɛ kəbli."—*s fərid*.

ਕੰਬੀਰ [kəbir] See ਕਬੀਰ. "nama jedeu kəbir trilocən."—*brla* *m* 4. "kəhi kəbir kou səg nə sath."—*bher*. 2 water-warrior.

ਕੰਬੂ [kəbu] *Skt n* conch. "kəbugriv tre rekh visala."—*NP*. 2 elephant.

ਕੰਬੂਗ੍ਰਿਵ [kəbugriv] *adj* with conch-like neck. See ਕੰਜਲਕ and ਕੰਬੂ.

ਕੰਬੋ [kəbo] *n* a community engaged in agriculture. Its members, originated from Kambi town of Gujarat, hence their name, Kambo. Some scholars are of the view that this community belongs to Kamboj territory.

ਕੰਬੋਜ [kəboj] *Skt n* the territory surrounding Hindukush mountain range in Afghanistan. It is known for owning horses of good quality.

ਕੰਮ [kəm] *Skt* ਕਮ work. "harɪ kām kəraɪən aɪa."—*suhi chāt* *m* 5.

ਕੰਮਲਾ [kəmla], ਕੰਮਲੀ [kəmlɪ] *adj* crazy. "səhu neɛ dhən kəmlɪe!"—*trɪlāg* *m* 1. 2 See ਕੰਬਲੀ.

ਕੰਮੜਾ [kəmrə] work. "jɪni kəmi nahɪ guɪ te kəmrə vɪsari."—*s fərid*.

ਕੰਮਾਉਣਾ [kəmauɳa], ਕੰਮਾਵਨ [kəmavan] *v* earn. 2 put into practice. "səra səriətɪ le kəmavəhu."—*maru solhe* *m* 5.

ਕੰਮਿ [kəmi] in action, put to use. "əməɪ jɪ kite duni vɪɪɪ dərgəh ae kəmi."—*s fərid*.

ਕੰਮੀ [kəmi] *adj* doer. 2 worker. 3 due to deeds, in deeds. See ਕੰਮੜਾ.

ਕਾ [kya] See ਕਿਆ.

ਕਾਮਤ [kyamət] See ਕਾਮਤ.

ਕਾਰ [kyar], ਕਾਰਾ [kyara] See ਕਿਆਰ-ਕਿਆਰਾ.

ਕਿਯਹੂ [kiyhu] from. "dəm kiyhu hoti saɪ."—*cəu* *m* 5. 'if it could be exchanged with money.'

ਕੌਰੋ [kyō] *adv* why. 2 how.

ਕੁਤਅਰਣੀ [krət-əṇi] *n* river, the destroyer of various territorial boundaries of regions and villages. "krət-əṇi pād adī kəḥi jacerath ucar. sətṛu ucar kər tūpək ke lijo nam sudhar." -*sānāma*. 'First of all it is river, then grass produced by it, then its grazer, the deer, then deer's lord the lion and finally lion's enemy-the gun.'

ਕੁਤਗਤ [kratagy] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਤ. "kərət rāhe kratagy kəruṇame ētarjāmi gyan." -*kan m 5*. 'Keeping in mind the benevolent and the omniscient. One, they kept performing their actions gratefully.' 2 It means when a person is aware that God knows about his actions, then he is not inclined towards evildeeds.

ਕੁਤਬਿ [kratabi] See ਕਰਤਵਜ.

ਕੁਤੁ [krātu] *Skt n* ਯਗਤ. 2 concept, desire. 3 discretion thought. 4 soul. 5 Vishnu. 6 according to Purans a saint who was born from Brahma's hands. He was married to Kriya, daughter of Kardam. She bore him sixty thousand Valkhiley saints. 7 son of Krishan.

ਕੁਮ [krām] *Skt* ਕਮ action. "jəp-hin tēp-hin kulhin krāmhin." -*gāu namdev*. 2 *Skt* activity of taking two footsteps. 3 serial, order, system. 4 action, practice. "mān bēc krām hətīgūn nēhī gae." -*dhāna m 9*. 5 See ਯਥਾਕੁਮ.

ਕੁਮਨਾਸਾ [krāmnaśa] See ਕਰਮਨਾਸਾ.

ਕੁਯ [krəy] *Skt n* buying, purchasing.

ਕੁਯ ਵਿਕੁਯ [krəy vikrəy] *n* sale and purchase, exchange, business.

ਕੁਲਪ [krəlap] See ਕਰਲਪ and ਕਮਲਛਣਿ. 2 crying like a curlew.

ਕੁਵਾਰ [kravar], ਕੁਵਾਲ [kraval] See ਕਰਵਾਲ.

ਕੁਤਿ [krāt] *Skt adj* buried. 2 covered. 3 absorbed, engrossed. 4 penetrated, put across. "bərchi tēb bhup calāidai. śiv ke ur me lēg krāt bhāi." -*krīsən*. 5 *n* horse. 6 foot.

ਕੁਤਿ [krāt] *n* speed. 2 taking two footsteps.

3 orbit on which the sun moves. 4 This word has been used by some poets in place of kātī (splendour) as well.

ਕੁਤਿਵਿਤ [krātivrīt] See ਕੁਤਿ 3.

ਕੁਰ [krar] See ਕਰਾਰ. 2 bank, coast.

ਕੁਰਕਦਨੀ [krarkādni] river, which demolishes the banks. -*sānāma*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆ [krīa] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ. "sāgāl krīa māhī utāmu krīya." -*sukhmanī*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆਕੁਟ [krīyakūt] fraud, hypocrisy. 2 act of staying immovable like a mountain.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸੇਸਣ [krīya-vīśeṣaṇ] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸੇਸਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆਵਿਸੇਖ [krīyavīśekh] an act that lays more emphasis on rituals, knowledge not being primary to it. "krīyavīśekh puja kareī." -*bāsāt m 3*. 2 specific or special action.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ [kris] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ lean, thin. 2 weak. 3 delicate, fine. "nāmo sārābdrīś. nāmo sārābkrisā." -*jāpu*. 4 *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ *vr* pull, attract. 5 ਕ੍ਰਿਸਿ *n* agriculture. "kris kəhū hon nā pavē." -*cōdr*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਕ [krisək] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸਕ *adj* who with a plough draws furrows upon the land. 2 farmer, cultivator. 3 bullock.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਤਾਨ [krīstān] *E* Christian; disciple of Christ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ [krīśaṇ], ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ [krīśaṇ] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾ *adj* black, dark. "krīśaṇ rīdāujjāl kərhi." -*GPS*. "krīśaṇ vīśv tərbe nīmit." -*krīśaṇ*. 'in order to salvage this world become dark with sins'. 2 *n* Ved Vyas. 3 Arjun. 4 cuckoo. 5 crow. 6 dark half of the lunar month. 7 Kaliyug—an era of vices. 8 indigo. 9 iron. 10 collyrium, antimony. 11 eighth incarnation of Vishnu i.e. Krishan, who was the son of Yaduvanshi Vasudev from Bhojvanshi Devak's daughter Devki. He was born in prison at Mathura and nurtured in village Gokul at the house of Nand Gop, under the supervision of Yashodha.

Krishan was a great statesman and warrior.

'adopted daughter of Ugarsen. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ and ਦੇਵਕ.

It was due to his valour that Yadavs became very powerful. He killed Kans and made his maternal grandfather Ugarsen king of Mathura. In Mahabharat, he played a pivotal role in the war that ensued between Kauravs and Pandavs. As a charioteer of Arjun, he made victory possible for Pandavs. His precept in Gita prevented Arjun from timidly laying down his arms in the battlefield. Fed up with battles of Jarasandh, he established the capital of Yadavs at Dwarka in place of Mathura. Krishan had eight queens (Rukmini, Kalindi, Mitarvinda, Satya, Nagnijiti, Jambvati, Sushila, Satyabhama, Lakshmana) Apart from these, there were said to be other 16,100 wives as well. Krishan was killed at Som Tirath (Prabhas) at the age of 125 years by Jar the hunter (supposed to be an incarnation of Bali).

Shevya, Sugriv, Meghpushap and Velahak were four horses of his chariot. His charioteer was Darak.

There is a narrative in Vishnu Puraṇ part 5 a 1 that in order to save the world, God had sent two hair—one black and the other grey. From the black hair Krishan and from the grey hair Balram were born. 12 In part 7, sukt 96 of Rig Ved, it is mentioned that on the bank of Anshumati river, there was a dacoit named Krishan who lived alongwith ten thousand robbers. People were fed up with him. At last Indar killed him. 13 the Supreme Being, the Creator' who is the source of birth and death to all. "ek kṛiṣṇā sārāv deva."—var asa. "sovān dhala kṛiṣṇa mala jāpāhu tusi sāheliho"—vāḍ chāt m I. 14 Skt कृष्ण pearl. 15 heartbeat. 16 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used kṛiṣṇa in place of kṛiṣak (cultivator) "kṛiṣṇa bhagat ko meghad jīṣānu."—GPS. 'To the cultivator

“कृषिर्भूवाचकः शब्दः कृष्णं निवृत्तिं वाचकः ।

तयो रैक्यं परब्रह्म कृष्ण इत्यभिधीयते.”—śridhar.

who is a devotee, Indar provides rain in equal measure.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਮੁੱਚ [kṛiṣṇasasor] Krishan's wife Yamuna, her father, the sun.—sānama. 2 Jamvant. 3 father of queen Rukmani etc.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਖਾ [kṛiṣṇasakha] Krishan's friend, Arjun. ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰ [kṛiṣṇakor], ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰਿ [kṛiṣṇakorī] See ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕਰ ਸਾਧ ਦੇ [kṛiṣṇa kṛiṣṇa kār sadh do.]—kṛiṣṇa. 'Two saints (Devki and Vasudev) started reciting Krishan, Krishan.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਗੰਗਾ [kṛiṣṇagāga] a south Indian river, which has its origin in the western ghats and flows into the Bay of Bengal. It is 400 miles long and is also known as Krishna.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਚੰਦ [kṛiṣṇaṇcād] See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬਰਤਮਾ [kṛiṣṇabartama] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਵਰਤਮਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬੱਲਭਾ [kṛiṣṇaballabha] beloved of Krishan, Yamuna.—sānama. "kṛiṣṇaballabha tāt ik rāhe."—GV 6.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬਲੈਂਡਾਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [kṛiṣṇaballabhais sāstrā] noose, the weapon of Varuṇ who is the lord of Yamuna and Yamuna is the beloved of Krishna.—sānama.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਭਾਵ [kṛiṣṇabhav] spiritualism, spirituality. "āgānabhav kīh bīdh kāhē kṛiṣṇabhav ke sath?"—kṛiṣṇa. 'How do gopis talk of sensuality through spirituality?'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਲਾਲ [kṛiṣṇalāl] brother of Pandit Harilal of Kashi, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਹਰਿ ਲਾਲ. 2 a poet who rendered Mahabharat into Hindi verse. He has written 18 chapters of Bhagvat Gita under the heading Shri Mukhvak Patshahi 10. It is also known as Gobindgita, but evident from its verse is the fact that its author is not the tenth Guru, rather it is Krishanlal himself.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਵਰਤਮਾ [kṛiṣṇavartama] Skt कृष्णवर्तमन्, n whose passage is dark; which is recognised by the presence of smoke; fire. "kṛiṣṇavartama

bən əgh kɾisən."—GPS. 'If sin is a forest, Krishan is the fire for destroying it.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ [kɾisna] *Skt* कृष्णा *n* Dropadi. 2 illusion. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾ. 3 goddess Kali. 4 black raisin. 5 iris. 6 pepper. 7 a river. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਰੀਗਾ. 8 maternal uncle of Guru Nanak Dev, brother of Mata Tripta. 9 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was of Sethi subcaste. He used to preach Sikhism from Muzang. (Lahore). 10 piper longum. 11 *adj* black; cursed soul. "kaji kɾisna hoā."—*ram ə m 1*. 'for accepting bribe and denying justice, Kazi has become a cursed soul.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [kɾisnais əstrə] *sənama* noose, the weapon of Varuṇ, who is the lord of river Krishna.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਗੁਜ [kɾisnagrəj] elder brother of Krishan, Balram; Balbhadar.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਜਿਨ [kɾisnajin] *Skt* कृष्णाजिन skin of a black buck. 2 black buck.—*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਤਕ [kɾisnātək] killer of Krishan, arrow.—*sənama*. 2 a hunter named Jar, who shot the arrow (to kill Krishan).

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [kɾisnabhīsarika] in poetics a heroine who, wearing black dress, in order to avoid detection, goes to see her lover in pitch dark night. "kari niṣṭi kari ghəḷa kəc rəti kare nāg. kare kanhər pē cəli əjəb ləgən ki lag."—*jəgədbinod*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਰਜੁਨ [kɾisnarjun] Krishan and Arjun. 2 *adj* black and white.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵਤਾਰ [kɾisnavtar] Krishan Avtar. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ 11. 2 translation of the 10th canto of Bhagwat in Dasam Granth. It describes the story of Krishan. The year of its composition is given as under:

"sətrese petalɪ me savən sudɪ tithɪ dip."

nəgər pāvta subh kərən jəmuna bəhe səmip."

—*kɾisən 2-190*.

¹Sammat 1745 Savan Sudi 7.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਿਨ [kɾisnin] bearer of Krishna river — the earth.—*sənama*. 2 bearer of the black current of Yamuna—the earth.—*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨੁ [kɾisənu] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ 11. "kɾisənu bəlbhədrū gurupəg ləgɪ dhɪave."—*gəum 4*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ [kɾiʂma] *P* کرشمه *n* wink. 2 sarcasm. 3 miracle. See ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾ [kɾisa] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਿ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਣ [kɾisaṇ], ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨ [kɾisan] *Skt* कृषाण *n* cultivator, agriculturist, tiller, farmer. 2 See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨੁ 2.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨਵਾ [kɾisanva] farmers; agricultural community. "pəckɾisanva bhagigəle badhro jiu dərbari."—*maru kabir*. that is 'five sense organs.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨੀ [kɾisanu] farming; agriculture.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨੁ [kɾisanu] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨ. 2 ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨੁ fire.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਿ [kɾisi] *Skt* कृषि *n* agriculture. 2 farming, ploughing.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸੋਦਰਿ [kɾisodəri], ਕ੍ਰਿਸੋਦਰੀ [kɾisodri] कृशोदरी *adj* (a female) having slim waist.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [kɾiʂn] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ. 2 See ਛੰਪੜ 2.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾ [kɾiʂna] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ 2. "kɾisna te janəu həri həri nacəti nacna."—*dhəna namdev*. 'Every creation that is animate in the world is due to the Creator's Will.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਕਰ [kɾikər], ਕ੍ਰਿਕਲ [kɾikəl] *Skt* कृकर nasal breath that causes sneezing.

ਕ੍ਰਿਖਾ [kɾikha] ploughed, dragged. "səbh kilvikh kɾikha."—*var sor m 4*. 'All the sins were ploughed; they were uprooted.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਖਿ [kɾikhi] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਿ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਖਿਕਾਰ [kɾikhikar] tiller, cultivator.

ਕ੍ਰਿਖੇ [kɾikhe] dragged, uprooted. "səbh tin ke pap kɾikhe."—*nəf m 4*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਚ [kɾich], ਕ੍ਰਿਚ [kɾichrə] *Skt* कृच्छ्र *n* distress, pain. 2 meditation. 3 fast. "kɾich cādrayən adik kəlməlcə."—*GPS*. 'redeemer of sins i.e. fasts such as Chandrayan.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kɾit] *Skt* कृत done, performed. "purbəlo

krit kərəmu nə miṭe ghərgəhəni."—*dhəna trilocan*. 2 Satyug, era of truth. 3 outcome, result. 4 Some ignorant scribe has put krit in place of kāṭi. "dīnes krit hariā."—*gyan*. 'The sun's radiance fades.' 5 This word has also been used in place of kiratī: "bādāt krit isri."—*gyan*. 6 See ਕ੍ਰਿਤੇਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਸਨ [kritsən] *Skt* कृत्स्न *adj* whole, total. 2 *n* water.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਸੰਜੋਗੀ [kritsājogi] See ਕਿਰਤਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਕਾ [kritka] *Skt* कृत्तिका *wife* of the moon. She wears the form of a constellation, which has six stars. It is the same Kritka who nurtured a son of Shiv. Hence his name Kartikey. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਕਾਰਯ [kritkaray], ਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਯ [kritkritay] *adj* who has done the work; who has done his/her work; philanthropy.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਤ [kritagy] *Skt* कृतज्ञ *adj* obliged, indebted. 2 *n* God, who is omniscient.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ [kritghən], ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ [kritghnə] *Skt* कृतघ्न *adj* ungrateful, unthankful. See ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਧਰ [kritdhar] *adj* bountiful, benefactor. "kripa ki surət kritdhar."—*gyan*. 2 powerful, mighty.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਬਰਮਾ [kritbarma] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤਵਰਮਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਯੁਗ [krityug] *n* Satyug, era of truth. See ਯੁਗ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਵਰਮਾ [kritvarma] *adj* armoured; who has put on a coat of mail. 2 *n* son of Yaduvanshi Kanak and Kritvirya's brother. 3 a king, son of Hridak, whose fight is mentioned in Mahabharat.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਵਾਨੀ [kritvani] *adj* praiseworthy, praised. "təv tino kritvani."—*NP*. 'All the three deities have admired you.' 2 performer of three actions (giving birth, nurturing, destroying).

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kritakrit] *adj* all that is done [krit] and not done [əkrit]. 2 material used in fire-worship such as grain etc. See ਕਾਤਯਾਯਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ

part 24, § 3.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਜਲੀ [kritājli] *adj* who has both his hands folded.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਤ [kritāt] *Skt* कृतान्त *n* death, Yam. 2 fortune, fate. 3 doctrine, outcome. 4 god. 5 indicative of two. 6 end of the era of truth, end of Satyug.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰ [kritar] *adj* cutter. "naməstā jərarā naməstā kritarā."—*jəpu*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰਥ [kritarəth], ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰਥੁ [kritarəthu] See ਕਿਰਤਾਰਥ. "tin səmae eku kritarəth."—*prəbha m 1*. 'When righteousness bestowed itself, riches and sensuality acquired salvation.' "hərinam kritarəthu gurmukhi kripa kərə."—*maru m 4*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kriti] *n* reputation, glory. "kəli kriti bəḍhavəhige."—*kəlki*. 2 *Skt* a person's conduct; his striving.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [kriti] *Skt* कर्तृ *adj* the Creator. "kṛi jəḡtākṛiti hē."—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* कृतिन् *learned*, wise. 3 skilful, judicious.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤੀਚਿਤ੍ਰ [kriticitr] *adjan* expert painter, talented artist.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ [kritu] See ਕ੍ਰਤੁ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤੁਆ [kritua] *Skt* कृत्वा *adv* having done, having made. "kirtā kəlikərəm kritua."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤੇਣ [kritēṇ] due to the hunter. "mrigis jaṇu ghumətā kritēṇ krit kriti sərə."—*dətt*. 'as if a deer injured by a hunter's fatal arrow writhes in pain.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kriti] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 reputation, admiration.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਯ [krity] *Skt* *adj* worth doing. 2 an action worthy to be done.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਰਿਮ [kritrim] *Skt* कृत्रिम *adj* artificial. See ਕਿਰਤਮ. 2 *n* musk. 3 Chinese camphor.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਵਾ [kritva] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤੁਆ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਰ [kritdar] *Skt* कृदर *n* store. 2 treasury. 3 house. 4 belly, abdomen.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪ [krip] *Skt* कृप् *vr* estimate; be beautiful; shine. 2 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣੇ [kripche] favour, kindness. "sətsəḡəṭi mel

kəri kripche."—*bāsāt m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripən] miser.

(a) dan bin dərəb nīdan thəhrat kən
gyan bin yəṣ əpyəṣ kər kərgē,
“kəviray” sōtən subhai sune sumən ke
dhərəm bīhune dhən dhəra dhər dhərgē,
kam ae kahū ke nā dam duhū dinən ke
dham gādē gādē səb gəth gər gərgē,
bor bor bīrəd bəḍai bəṣaur kete
jor jor kripən kərōri mər mərgē.

(b) data hath jati tō kədər hū nā pati əb
mere hath ai hē bədhai bāt bavri!
khane dərkhane təhīkhane bic bas dehō
hoi na udas mero yāhe cit cavri!
bhai sut mitən pē kōḍi nāhi jān dehō
vādhav səpurən ko apən subhavri!
khehō nā khəvehō mərjchō tō sīkhay jehō
sum kəhe lacchmi! tu bēthi git gavri!

(c) sōn ləgyo jəb rēn me sum ko
tāhi sōme supna əyo bheya,
an asis kəri dij ne im—
“rajī rəkhē tum ko jəgmeya,”

den ləgyo təb ek rupeya,
su tāhi sōme əkhīyā khulgeya,
ah! re deya kəhā kərdeya!
ju jag nā atī tu jat rupeya.

(d) kripən əpni yuvati sō
rāi manət əlsay.
mət kəhū putr udar hve
dehe drəvy lutay.

(e) devta te sur ɔ əsūr kəhē danəv te
dai ko su dhay dai pəhīti ləhət hē,
dərpan mukur ɔ dakh tē munəkka kəhē
das tē khəvas kəhi kəhi nīb-hət hē,
devi sō bhāvani ɔr dehra ko kəhē məth
rēn dīn ghasiram yahi tō cəhət hē,
dana sō cəbe na tyō hi dip ko cərag kəhē
derbe ke dər tē sō dāda nā kəhət hē.

2 insect. 3 mean.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣਾ [kripənta] *n* miserliness, parsimony,

stinginess.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣੇ [kripnē] kindly. “həri devəhu kəri
kripnē.”—*nəf m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਨ [kripən] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. “dhai dhai kripən
srəm kino ikətr kəri he mara.”—*toḍi m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣਾ [krip-pha] *n* kindness. “dhari həri
prəbhū krip-pha.”—*prəbha m 4.* See ਫਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲ [kripəl] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲੇ [kripel] *n* kindness. “dhari həri kripel.”
—*nəf m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [kripa] कृपा See ਕਿਰਪਾ. “kripa kərəhu guru
meləhu həri jiu.”—*māla ə m 3.* 2 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ.
3 Kripacharay. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ. “nəhi bhūkhəm dron
kripa əru dronaj.”—*cāḍi 1.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਸਿੰਧੁ [kripasīdhu] ocean of kindness.
“kripasīdhu kaltrəy dərsi.”—*həjare 10.*
2 ocean of skulls; battlefield. “kripasīdhukali
gərajji kəralā.”—*VN.* ‘Goddess Kali thundered
during the fierce fighting.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਣਾਕ [kripakəṭaks], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਣਾਖਰ
[kripakəṭakhy], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਣਾਚ [kripakəṭach] *n*
favour, kindness. “kripakəṭakh əvilokən
kinəu.”—*dhāna m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਰ [kripakər] ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ-ਆਕਰ treasurehouse of
kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਚਾਰਯ [kripacarəy] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripən] or ਕ੍ਰਿਪਨ [kripən] कृपाण *n* which
abnegates mercy; wielding of which does not
call for mercy; sword. Second of the k’s of
the baptised Singhs. It is binding on them to
wear it. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. “je je hute əkte vikte su kəte
kal kripən kər ke mare.”—*VN.*

cəkrəpanī panī me tīhare śrī gobīd sīgh!
teri jo kripən pərə jā pər kripa nā he.

—*gval kəvī.*

kəcch kripən nā kəb-hu tyage

sənmukh ləre nā rən te bhage.

—*prəṣənottar bhai nādīal.*

2 a metre of kəbitt type, characterised by
four lines, each line having 32 characters, four

pauses each after every eight characters with alliteration. Seventh, fifteenth, twenty-third and thirty-first characters are guru and eighth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-second characters are læghu. This metre is specially used in heroic poetry.

Example:

senapəti kalaxan, jor ke cəmu mahan,
dhar bəl əbhiman, dətyo he median an,
riskər pēdaxan, bhəyo guru səmuhan,
sīghnad ucc than, bolyo nəhi pēhō jan,
gəhike rəkab pan, roklin he kikan,
het bhumī pe giran, lavət sərirtan,
sətrubən ko kīṣan, vir soḍhivāṣ bhan,
kaljih ke səman, jhari sir pe kīpan.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ [kṛipāṇpaṇi] *adj* armed with a sword. 2 *n* Macrotime.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ [kṛipāṇi] *n* small sword. 2 *adj* armed with a sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ [kṛipān] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kṛipānakṛit] a metre, having 4 lines, each line structured as ll, ll, ll, ll

Example:

jəhī tir chutət. rəndhir jūtət
bər bir uṭhət. tənūtraṇ tūtət-kəlki

(b) In Dattavtar, Madhubhar is also named as Kripankrit as—

muntī əti əpar. guṇ gəṇ udar.
vidya vicar. nit kərət car.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ [kṛipānad] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ. 2 bestower of the sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਧਾਰੀ [kṛipāndhari] bearer of the sword. 2 baptised Sikh; Khalsa.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨੀਨ [kṛipānāni] army, armed with swords. —sənama.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਪਾਨੀ [kṛipāpani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ. 2 *n* Durga, Bhavani. “dini rajdhani vājrapāni ko kṛipāpani.”—NP.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਭੇਟ [kṛipānbhet] See ਭੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਾਨ [kṛipānidhan], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਿ

[kṛipānidhi] treasurehouse of kindness. 2 ocean of mercy. “kṛipānidhan dial bekhsād.”—sukhmani. “kṛipānidhi! bəṣəhu rīde həri nit.”—toḍi m 5.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ [kṛipāṇi] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ. “səda rakhle mo kṛipake kṛipāni.”—chakke. 2 small sword. “pag hū ko bādhbo kachok dīn piche sikhyo, pəhile hi sikhyo sīgh bādhbo kṛipāni ko.”—52 poets.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਬੁਦ [kṛipābud] ābud (a cloud) of mercy. “januk bərahk kṛipābud gayo.”—cəritr 244.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਯਤਨ [kṛipayətan] house of kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰ [kṛipar], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰ [kṛipara], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੀ [kṛipari], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੂ [kṛiparu] *adj* merciful, kind, benevolent. “prəbhu dətar kṛipar.”—kan m 5. “hohu dīn kṛipara.”—gəu chāt m 5.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ [kṛipal] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੂ. 2 *n* Kripal of Jallu, who was a disciple of Guru Hargobind and a great warrior. 3 king of Katoch, who went to fight a battle at Nadaun against Bhimchand Kahluria. Guru Gobind Singh defeated him severely. 4 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ. 5 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ [kṛipālchād] brother of Mata Gujri and maternal uncle of Guru Gobind Singh. He was Guru's devout disciple and great warrior. In the battle of Bhangani he displayed remarkable valour. Guru Gobind Singh has described it in the eighth chapter of Vachitar Natak: “təhā matuleyā kṛipālā kəruddhā.” 2 a king of Kangra. His subcaste being Katoch, he is at places referred to as Katochia. See chapter 9 of Vachitar Natak. At one place he has also been mentioned as Kriparam. He died in the battle of Husseni. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ chapter 11.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ [kṛipaldas] votary of Nam (secret word to meditate on, bestowed by the Guru) and great warrior. He was the chief of the Udasi sect, who killed commander Hyat Khan with a cudgel. Pleased with it, Guru Gobind Singh bestowed upon him a robe of honour,

and mentioned thus in Vichitar Natak.

“kripalā kupyō he kuttko sābhari,
hāthi xan hāyyat ke sis jhari,
uṭhi chiech icchā kaḍḍha mīj jorā
māno makhnā mātṭki kanh phorā.”

His seat is located at village Hehar (district Ludhiana). When the Guru dressed as Uch Pir arrived at Hehar from Machhiwara, Kripaldas served him with full devotion and at the time of the Guru's departure put his shoulder under Guru's bedstead for many kos from this place.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ [kripalū] *adj* kind, merciful.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵਤ [kripavāt], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵਨ [kripavan], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵੰਤ [kripavānt] *adj* kind, merciful. See ਕਿਰਪਾਵਤ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ [kripī] *Skt* कृपी (or कृपा) She was Dronacharya's wife and Ashvthama's mother. There is a story in Mahabharat that in order to disrupt the meditation of Gautam's son, Bhardwaj (Sharadvan), Indar sent Gyanpadi, a fairy. At the sight of her, the sage's semen ejaculated, and it fell in reeds from which at a boy and a girl were born. When king Shantanu noticed them, he felt pity and took them to his house and affectionately nourished them. Hence the boy came to be known as Kripa and the girl as Kripi. Upon coming of age, Kripi became Dron's wife and all his life Kripachary served the progeny of Shantanu as a great teacher and supporter.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀਸੁਤ [kripisut] son of Kripi; Ashvthama “bhikhām drōṇ kripāru kripisut.”—*krisan*. ‘Bhishampitama. Dronachary, Kripachary and Ashvthama.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਮ [krīm], ਕ੍ਰਿਮਿ [krīmī] ਕ੍ਰਿਮਿ See ਕਿਰਮ. “vici pathar krīmijāta.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਮਿਜਾ [krīmija] *Skt* कृमिजा shellac produced by insects. See ਕਿਰਮਜੀ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਮਾਣ [kriyamaṇ] *adj* which is being done. 2 *n* work in hand.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kriya] See ਕਿਰਿਆ. 2 part of speech which asserts or predicates something as aṇa, jāna, līkṇa. Verb.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਚਤੁਰ [kriyacatur] in poetics, a hero, who by his actions, depicts shrewdness i.e. without speaking but through his gestures.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਗਣਾ [kriyavacak sāṅgya] gerund, verbal noun as dukh-harta, muktādata.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਸਣ [kriyaviṣeṣaṇ] *adverb*; word added to a verb, adjective or another adverb to express some modification of manner or time as abhi, hūṇe, oṭhe, ese.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ [kriyavisekh] See ਕ੍ਰਿਆਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਦਗਧਾ [kriyavidgadhā] *Skt* क्रियाविदग्धा in poetics, a heroine who is adept in depicting her feelings through her gestures.

ਕ੍ਰਿਚਕ [kricak] See ਕੀਚਕ. “ih bīdhī sun kricak harkhana.”—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ [krichan] See ਕਰੀਡਨ.

ਕ੍ਰੀਟ [krit] See ਕਿਰੀਟ.

ਕ੍ਰੀਤ [krit] *Skt adj* purchased.

ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ [kriṇan] *Skt n* play. 2 merriment, joviality.

ਕ੍ਰੀਜਾ [krija] See ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ. 2 See ਅਰੁਪਾ and ਮਾਧੇ 1.

ਕ੍ਰੀਤਾਚਕ੍ਰ [kriyacakr] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਚਕ੍ਰ (c).

ਕ੍ਰੁਸ਼ [kruṣ] *Skt* क्रुश् *vr* shout, weep, abuse, accuse.

ਕ੍ਰੁਚ [krūc] *Skt* क्रुच *vr* go near, rotate aslant, bend, be insignificant, be rude. 2 a type of Indian pond heron. 3 grey-coloured water fowl. 4 Kronch mountain. 5 rudeness. “dhānu bhrīkoṭi su krūc bin barā.”—*NP*. ‘without ruffled hair i.e. gentle, soft.’

ਕ੍ਰੁਧ [krudh] *Skt vr* be angry.

ਕ੍ਰੁਧ [krudh] *adj* angry, enraged, furious.

ਕ੍ਰੁਧ ਬਿਧਿ ਜਿਨ ਘੋਰ [krudh bikhē jin ghor] *sen* ‘In fury, don't poison the atmosphere.’—*ramav*.

ਕ੍ਰੁਰ [krur] cruel. 2 hot. 3 sharp.

ਕ੍ਰੁਰਕਰਮਾ [krurkarma] *adj* pitiless; cruel. “sāg krurkarma ab ana.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* a Surayvanshi king.

ਕ੍ਰੁਰਬਰਸ [krurbāras], ਕ੍ਰੁਰਵਸ [krurvāras] a

Surayvanshi king. See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਸ [kres] dispute, problem. "kəusəl ke chor kres."—*ramav*. 'leaving aside the problems of Kaushal kingdom.'

ਕ੍ਰੇਟ੍ਰ [kreṭu] dark young lady. "kurkəṭ kreṭu kak."—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਸਨ [kroṣən] *Skt* *n* calling, crying, wailing, lamenting. See ਕ੍ਰਸ਼ *vr*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਹ [kroh] See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ. "nə mohə nə krohə."—*akal*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚ [krōc] See ਕ੍ਰੋਚ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧ [krodh] anger. See ਕਰੋਧ. "krodh binasə səgəl bīkari."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿ [krodhi], ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ [krodhi] *adj* ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿਨ੍ angry. 2 See ਮੁਠੀ. 3 See ਕਰੋਧਿ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਪ [krop] See ਕੋਪ. "je ətɪ krop kərekəɪ dhaɪa."—*asa kəbir*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਪਿ [kropi] due to anger. "həsti kropi mūd məɦɪ marɪo."—*gəu d kəbir*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਰ [kror] *n* one hundred lakhs, one crore. "jore lakh krorə mən nə hore."—*gəu m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਤ [kroṭ] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਤ *n* pig, swine. 2 lap. 3 cavity in a tree. 4 See ਕਰੋਤ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚ [krōc] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਚ *n* stork. "krōc su aruṇcūr pukarət."—*GPS*. 2 a mountain in the Himalayan range. According to Harivansh, he is the son of Menak and grandson of Himalayas. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Kronch mountain became so intoxicated that it started crushing its residents. Aggrieved, the people went to Kartikey for help. He shot an arrow or a spear in such a way, that it immobilised the mountain, and he cut its (Kronch's) horn with a sword. "krōc sel me jənu ʃɪvnədən bəchi mar dhəsai."—*GPS*. 3 a demon, son of may. He resided on Kronch island. 4 according to Purans, an island from amongst the seven ones, on which Kronch mountain is situated. It is surrounded by Khir Sagar. Its measurement is mentioned as 1.6 million yojans. "krōc nam tɪh dip ko nəɪ sūdər

səmuḍay."—*NP*. 5 See ਕ੍ਰੋਚਪਦਾ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚਪਦਾ [krōcṗadā] See ਸਵੈਯੇ 29.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚਯੁਹ [krōcbyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਚਯੁਹ [krōcbyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਚਯੁਹ [krōcbyuh] *n* deployment of army in the battle-field in such a formation that it resembles a stork. "krōcabyuh kɪyo əsɪs jəb."—*caritr 405*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦ [krād] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਦ *vr* express sorrow, be upset, cry in pain.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦਨ [krādən] *Skt* *n* weeping, crying. 2 lamentation of the wounded ones in a battle-field.

ਕ੍ਰੋਮ [krōm] See ਕ੍ਰਮ. "mən bəc krām sevie səcā."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [kɪʃt] See ਕਨਿਸ਼

ਕ੍ਰਿਦ [kɪd] See ਕਲੇਦ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਨ [kɪdən] See ਕਲੇਦਨ.

ਕ੍ਰ [kvə] *part* where. 2 See ਕੁਏ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kvəɪt] *adj* the few; rare; perhaps some. 2 anywhere. "nəc sukhə dɪʃyte kvəɪt."—*GPS*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kvāḍ] See ਕੇਦੰਡ. "kururav kvāḍ bhe maryo."—*caritr 137*. 'King Kuru was shot dead with a bow.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਥ [kvath] *Skt* *n* decoction. Four tolas of drug put in sixty four tolas of water, is boiled till the same is reduced to one fourth. This mode of preparation is mentioned in various Ayurvedic books.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਿ [kvəpɪ] *adv* anywhere.

ਕ੍ਰਿਵ [kvar] See ਕੁਆਰ 3. See ਕੁਮਾਰ. "janət hō għan kvar ko garjət, bəɪs nə aɪ."—*krīsən*. 'A cloud in the month of Assu thunders but it does not rain.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਵਾਰ [kvara] See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕ੍ਰਿ [kvə] See ਕ੍ਰ. 2 *pron* any. "nə subhət ʃhəḍh kvə rəhyo."—*krīsən*.

ਕ [kʃə] *Skt* क. This letter is a combination of क and ऋ. Per Punjabi usage, it should have been written as the first compound consonant i.e. its place should have been after tɪppi (), but

as is prevalent in dictionaries we have placed it at the end.

કચ [kʃən] See કચ.

કચકંઠુર [kʃənʔbhāgʊr] See કચકંઠુર.

કચક [kʃənɪk] *adj* momentary.

કચ [kʃət] See કચ. "jīn ke jəg əkʃət sis dhəre. tīn ko tənū səkʃət kən kəre."—*ramcādrīka*. 'Who can injure those whose heads are worshipped by the offerings of rice?'

કચ [kʃətɪ] *n* loss, damage. 2 destruction, annihilation.

કચ [kʃətr] *n* that which saves from getting wounded; armour. 2 one who saves someone from annihilation; Kshatri. 3 kingdom. 4 power, force.

કચ [kʃətrɪ], કચ [kʃətrɪy], કચ [kʃətri] *Skt* કચ *n* a powerful man. According to the Hindus, the second caste of the society, who defend their subjects through the use of physical force. In Veds, Purans and Simritis, the origin of Khatris is described as from the Creator's arm. See કચ.

કચક [kʃəpək] *Skt* *n* one who has given up sensuality; a Buddhist ascetic. 2 a well known poet of king Vikramaditya's court.

કચ [kʃəpa] See કચ.

કચ [kʃəmta] *n* capacity, ability. 2 power, strength.

કચ [kʃəma] See કચ and કચ. 2 earth.

કચ [kʃəmi] See કચ.

કચ [kʃəy] See કચ. 2 tuberculosis. See કચ 3. 3 doomsday. 4 annihilation, destruction. 5 disease. 6 house, abode. 7 violence.

કચ [kʃəyah] See કચ.

કચ [kʃəyi] See કચ and કચ. 2 *adj* destructible. 3 *n* asthma. 4 moon. There is a mythical story that as a result of the curse from Daksh, the moon had contracted tuberculosis.

કચ [kʃər] See કચ.

કચ [kʃəraŋ] See કચ.

કચ [kʃāt] *adj* forgiving, indulgent. 2 *v* tolerate.

કચ [kʃar] See કચ.

કચ [kʃalən] *n* washing, rinsing.

કચ [kʃɪtɪ] See કચ.

કચ [kʃɪtɪp], કચ [kʃɪtɪpətɪ], કચ [kʃɪtɪpal], કચ [kʃɪtis] *n* king of the earth. See કચ.

કચ [kʃɪprə] See કચ.

કચ [kʃɪn] See કચ and કચ.

કચ [kʃir] See કચ and કચ.

કચ [kʃirsəṃudrə], કચ [kʃirsagər], કચ [kʃiradhɪ], કચ [kʃirnidhɪ], કચ [kʃirod] According to Purans, the ocean of milk from the churning of which fourteen jewels were extracted. It is regarded as the abode of Vishnu.

કચ [kʃiv] See કચ.

કચ [kʃudr] See કચ.

કચ [kʃudh] See કચ.

કચ [kʃudha] See કચ.

કચ [kʃudhatur] *adj* overwhelmed by hunger; hunger stricken. 2 famished, starving.

કચ [kʃup] *Skt* *n* son of Krishan from the womb of Satyabhama. 2 In Mahabharat, a king of the solar dynasty who was the son of Prasandhi and the father of Ikshwaku. "hot bhayo kʃup bhup māhan."—*GPS*. 3 bush.

કચ [kʃur] *vr* cut, split, tear, pierce, draw a line or furrow. 2 *n* razor. 3 dagger. 4 hoof. 5 arrow.

કચ [kʃetr] *n* body. 2 conscience, mind. 3 field. 4 woman, wife.

કચ [kʃetrəgy] *n* soul, that regards the body as its own. 2 *adj* knowing or familiar with the fields.

કચ [kʃetrəj] *adj* farm-produced. 2 *n* per Hindu faith, a son who is the offspring of one's wife by some other man, as Pandav. See કચ.

કચ [kʃetrapal] See કચ.

કચ [kʃepək] *adj* who throws. 2 *n* one who

adds a spurious passage of his own or of another in some writing; an interpolator.

ਫੇਪਣ [kṣepaṇ] *n* act of throwing. 2 felling, throwing. 3 sending, directing. 4 laying a blame, reviling.

ਫੇਮ [kṣem] See ਫੇਮ.

ਫੇਮਕਲਾਣ [kṣemkalyaṇ] ecstasy and liberation.

2 a variety of Kalyan musical measure evolved by blending together the notes of two musical measures namely Hamir and Kalyan. It is counted among the hybrid musical measures.

ਫੋਣੀ [kṣoṇi] See ਫੋਣਿ.

ਫੋਭ [kṣobh] See ਫੋਭ.

ਖ [khakkha] seventh character of Punjabi script. It is uttered from the throat. *Skt* *n* sun. 2 sky, ether. 3 an organ or organs of sense or action. 4 body. 5 cypher, dot, point. 6 paradise. 7 comfort. 8 hole, aperture, cavity. 9 action. 10 town, city. 11 field. 12 knowledge, discernment. 13 Brahma. 14 also used in Punjabi as a substitute for the Sanskrit ख and ष; for instance, ਸਾਖੀ [sakhī], ਮੋਖ [mōkh], ਬਿਰਾਖ, ਵਿਖ, ਖਾਏ etc.

ਖਹੁ [khəu] *Skt* ਭਯ *n* annihilation, destruction. "akal muratī jisū kade nahī khau."—*maru solhe m* 5. "koṭī pāradh khīn māhī khāu bhāi he."—*sar m* 5. 2 disease, ailment. "kārūnānīdhī dur kārē khau."—*krisān*. 3 See ਭਯ.

ਖਹਿਸ [khəus], ਖਹਿਸੜਾ [khəusṛa] See ਕਹਿਸ and ਕੋਸ.

ਖਹਿਫ [khəuph], ਖਹਿਫੁ [khəuphu] *A* فَرّ *n* fear, dread. "khəuphu nā khata nā tarasū jāvalū."—*gauravidas*.

ਖਹਿਲਣਾ [khəulṇa], ਖਹਿਲਨਾ [khəulna] *v* boil, simmer. *Skt* ਫੁਲ੍ਹ *vr* tremble, jump, play, go. The word khulna derives from it. 2 massage, anoint, smear. "gādāhu cādānī khəulī, bhi sahu siu paṇu."—*var suhi m* 1.

ਖਹਿ [khəu] *adj* destructible. 2 See ਖਹਿ.

ਖਅਹਿ [khəu] *Skt* ਭਯ annihilation, destruction. See ਨਿਖਅਹਿ.

ਖਇ [khəi] See ਭਯ.

ਖਇਆ [khəia] destruction. See ਭਯ. "dūt dūṣṭ sabbhī hoe khəia."—*bīla m* 5. 2 annihilated, destroyed. "ahōrog sṛṅg hi khəia."—*sar m* 5. 3 destructive; violent. "mūe dūṣṭ jo khəia."

—*dev m* 5. 'Murderous aberrations were destroyed.' 4 collided. See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਇਕਾਲ [khəikal] See ਖੈਕਾਲ.

ਖਈ [khəi] See ਭਯ. "kalmāl tisu khəi."—*varram* 2 *m* 5. 2 eats, does the eating. "ikthāl bhojān sabbhko khəi."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਭਯ and ਰਾਜਯਕਮ. ٢٠٢ consumption. At first there is catarrh with cough and fever, and then inflammation of lesions gradually develops in the lungs. Blood is emitted with phlegm. Pain is felt in the chest. There is constant fever. The body becomes sluggish. Hunger vanishes and thirst increases. The redness of the blood lessens. The colour of the face fades. Sleep decreases. There is constant dejection, anxiety and fear in the mind. The upper half of the body perspires during the night. Continued mild headache, bad dreams, swelling of the feet, occasional constipation and diarrhoea etc are symptoms of this disease.

Tuberculosis is caused by excessive coition, marriage at young age, excessive exertion in studies, lack of good diet, living in polluted air, suffering from anxiety and sorrow, prevention of hunger, thirst and excretory functions, long sittings and lack of air circulation in the residence.

Sometimes, this disease is inherited from one's parents. It can be contracted by contact with a patient of tuberculosis. It is difficult to extirpate it once it enters the house. A patient of this disease hardly survives for 1000 days. As soon as symptoms of this disease appear,

treatment should be started in consultation with a competent doctor or physician. The patient should leave his home and start living near a river, sea or in a jungle of pine trees. The patient should abstain from sexual intercourse and protect himself from the cold. Such things as are pleasing to the eyes and the mind, should be used. Easily digestible and nourishing diet (milk, meat curry etc) should be taken; and all the time the patient should have the urge soon to get well.

The treatment for consumption must never be got from the quacks. One should undergo treatment by expert doctors.

Here are general instructions for treating consumption:

Use anti-tussive and anti-pyretic medicines and avoid diaphorics and purgatives. Take codliver oil. Take trituration of bamboo-mana, cardamoms, extract of menispermum glabrum, real pearls and silver leaves with cow milk. Prepare tablets of two mashas of each of the following ingredients: black pepper (dried berries of piper nigrum) one tola, piper longum two tolas, pomegranate peel four tolas, alkali of barley six mashas and jaggery eight tolas. Take two tablets daily with warm water. "khāi su badi bhāi māvesi."—*cāritr* 405.

ਖਈਹੀ [khāihe] will devour. "manusu bāpura musa kino micu bīlāia khāihe re."—*bīla kābir*. 2 See **ਖਈ**.

ਖਏ [khāe] got annihilated or destroyed. "sunət jəso koṭi əgh khāe."—*gəu m* 5.

ਖਸ [khas] *Skt* घृष् vr rub, graze. "sīla sāg khās calət rūr."—*GPS*. 'The water flows grazing past the stone slab.' 2 See **ਖਸਣਾ**. 3 *P* خس root of a plant which is very fragrant. Otto is prepared from it. During the summer season the rich people use its screens and handfans. "khās ṭaṭi kine chīrkav."—*GPS*. It has a cooling effect

and cures headache, burning sensation and vomiting. *L* Andropogon Muricatus. 4 *Skt* Garhwal and the territory lying to its north, the territory lying to the south of Kashmir which is inhabited by the Khas people. 5 a tribe inhabiting the Khas territory which is now also called Khasia. "किराता दरदा: खसाः"—*manu*. 6 a foot disease.

ਖਸਕਣਾ [khasəkṇa], **ਖਸਕਨਾ** [khasəkna] v slip, slide. **ਖਸਖਸ** [khasəkhas] *Skt* खस्खस n poppy-seed. *P* خشاش *E* poppy-seed. It is used in numerous medicines and is somewhat intoxicating.

ਖਸਟ [khasəṭ] *Skt* षष्ठ adj sixth. 2 In Punjabi, it indicates six also. "dās əsəṭ khasəṭ sṛavən sune."—*sar m* 5 *pāṭal*. 'heard eighteen Purans and six Shastars.'

ਖਸਟਨੈਣ [khasəṭnən], **ਖਸਟਨੈਨ** [khasəṭnen] Trishiradait, a six-eyed demon. See **ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਰਾ**. "hənyo khasəṭnənə."—*ramav*. 2 tertian fever.

ਖਸਟਮ [khasəṭəm] *Skt* षष्ठ adj sixth.

ਖਸਟਮਿ [khasəṭəmī], **ਖਸਟਮੀ** [khasəṭəmī], **ਖਸਟਿ** [khasəṭī], **ਖਸਟੀ** [khasəṭī] *Skt* षष्ठी n sixth day of a lunar fortnight. "khasəṭəmī khəṭsastr kəhəhī."—*gəu thiti m* 5. "khasəṭi khəṭdarsən prəbhū saje."—*bīla thiti m* 1. 2 a goddess who is regarded the wife of Kartikey. According to the Hindu custom, she is worshipped on the sixth day after the birth of a child. 3 sixth day after the birth of a child. "khasəṭī kin bhəle kulcali."—*NP*. 4 *Skt* sixty. "khasəṭī kul jadəv jujjhe."—*parəs*. 'Sixty clans of Yadavs died fighting.' 5 a kind of rice (ripening in about sixty days after sowing.)

ਖਸਣਾ [khasṇa] v snatch, wrest. 5 **ਖਸਣੁ**. 2 slip, slide, move away. "brītha sṛəm khasəṭ hē."—*BGK*. 'Pain and fatigue disappear.' 3 graze past, rub lightly.

ਖਸਤਨ [xəstən] *P* خست v be injured. 2 fall ill. 3 become a pauper.

ਖਸਤਾ [xəsta] *P* خست adj brittle. 2 ill. 3 injured,

hurt, wounded. 4 *n* a fruit's stone.

ધસના [khasna] See ધસના.

ધસમ [khasam] or ધસમુ [khasamu] *A* **ધસમ** *n* lord, master, owner. "nanak hukamu na calai nali khasam cale ardasi."—var asa. 2 Godhead, the Creator. "khasam visari kie ras bhog."—mala *m* 1. 3 husband, consort. "parpirati khasamu visara."—maru solhe *m* 1. 4 enemy, foe. "kahu kabir akhar dui bhakhi. hoiga khasamu ta lerga rakhi."—gau kabir. 'If for no reason you have an enemy, God will protect you.' 5 *T* **ધસમ** friend. 6 relative, relation. 7 *P* **ધસમ** indignation, anger, rage.

ધસમાહુ [khasmahu] by or from the Lord. "sabh ae hukami khasmahu."—triag *m* 4. 'All came by the Lord's command.'

ધસમાના [khasmana] *P* **ધસમાના** like the master, ownership. *S* ધસમાને mercy, grace. "prabhujio khasmana kari priare."—sor *m* 5. "kat hamaro kiolo khasmana."—asa *m* 5. "kurasan khasmana kia, hfidustan deraia."—asa *m* 1.

ધસમિ [khasami] Master, Lord (nominative case) "kadhi kuthar khasami sir kaia."—bila *m* 5. 2 to the Master, of the Lord. "khasami milie sukhu para."—maru a *m* 1. 'because of meeting the Lord.'

ધસમુ [khasamu] See ધસમ. "khasamu visari khuari kini."—mala *m* 1.

ધસરા [khasra] a disease like smallpox. *Sk* મેંચરસુર, મપુરુર, મપેર. *A* **ધસરા** measles. The patient of this disease suffers from fever and burning sensation in his body. His face becomes red; he feels thirsty and suffers from dryness of the tongue and the palate. After some days, small pimples appear on the neck and the chest.

Its treatment is:

(1) Take cyperus-pertenuis, fumitory, licorice (glycyrrhiza and glabra) raisins in equal quantity by weight and decoct them in water. Sieve it when water in this decoction is reduced

to one eighth of its original quantity. Small doses of this decoction, mixed with honey, should be given to the patient.

(2) Take sandal, andripogon muricatus, coriander, spikenard, fumitory, cyperus pertenuis and dry ginger in equal measure, prepare a decoction and give it to the patient in small doses.

(3) Take eleven basil leaves, half a tola of glycyrrhiza glabra, one tola of sisymbrium lro, half tola of aniseed, one clove and one fourth of a fig. Boil all these ingredients in half a seer of water. When the water is reduced to one fourth, sieve it through a piece of cloth. Give this decoction to the patient in small doses. 2 *A* **ધસરા** record keeper's list of village land, its numbers and measurements. 3 rough draft of an account.

ધસલત [khaslat], ધસલતિ [khaslati] *A* **ધસલત** *n* nature, disposition, habit. "mudhe di khaslati na gaia."—var biha *m* 3.

ધસિ [khasi] See ધસરા. "jab bhav le khasi."—s kabir. 'may snatch'. 2 having grazed (past). See ધસ. "khasi apas mahi thire mahip."—GPS.

ધસિયા [khasiya], ધસીયા [khasia] See ધસ 5. 2 *adj* castrated. 3 *n* billy goat. The reason for this name is that billy goats reared for the table are castrated while young. "khasiya adhiak sog le ae."—carir *52*. 3 scrotum.

ધસુ [khasu] See ધસરા.

ધસુસન [khasusan] *A* **ધસુસન** *adv* especially, particularly.

ધસેટના [khasotna] *v* snatch, wrest.

ધસમ [khasam] See ધસમ.

ધસના [khasna] *v* snatch, wrest.

ધસી [khasi] *A* **ધસી** castrated, gelded. 2 billy goat. See ધસિયા 3.

ધસુ [khasu] See ધસરા.

ધસિ [khasi] See ધસરા.

ધસી [khasi] See ધસરા.

ਖਹਣਾ [khəhna] See ਖਸ. *v* rub, scrape. 2 jostle, pull and push. 3 quarrel, wrangle.

ਖਹਦੀ [khəhdi] ate up. "apɪ khəhdi khəɪ dəbɪc."—*var ram* 3. 'He himself ate as also distributed (it) among others as charity.'

ਖਹਰਾ [khəhra] See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੜਾ [khəhɾa] *n* doggedness, obstinacy. "khor khəhɾa bhəɾəmu mən ka."—*maru m* 5. 2 insistence, obduracy.

ਖਹਿ [khəɪ] having grazed or brushed past. See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਣਾ [khəhiɳa] See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਰਾ [khəhɪɾa] Rajput descendants of Jahir Chand, son of raja Tara Chand of the Kahloor state. 2 a Jatt subcaste, one of whom namely Mehma, was a famous disciple of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a village established by the Khehra Jatts. See ਬਾਦਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ 7.

ਖਹਿਰੇ [khəhiɾe] plural of khəhɪɾa. See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੁ [khəhu] See ਖਯ. "ətkal khəhu lakhəhu rukkhē."—*BG*. 'At last the tree is destroyed by the lac.'

ਖਹੁਰਾ [khəhura] *adj* rough, coarse. 2 harsh, hot-tempered.

ਖਹੌਦਾ [khəhōda] *adj* quarrelsome, pugnacious. "sukh nə painɪ mugədhənər sāt nalɪ khəhōde."—*var gəu I m* 4.

ਖਖ [khəkh] See ਖੱਖ.

ਖਖਰ [khəkhər] *n* house of irascible or malevolent creatures; hornets' nest; wasps' nest.

ਖਖੜੀ [khəkhɾi] See ਕਕੜੀ. "khəkhɾiā suhaviā ləgɾiā ək kəθɪɪ."—*var gəu 2 m* 5. 'The malevolent and ill-natured ones became genial.'

ਖਖਾ [khəkha] pronunciation of the character ਖ. 2 the character ਖ. "khəkha, khəɾa sərahəu tahu."—*bavən*.

ਖੱਖ [khəkkh] *Skt* खकख *vr* laugh; joke. 2 *n* joke, banter. 3 fine dust diffused in the sky.

ਖੱਖਾ [khəkkha] See ਖਖਾ. According to Gurupratap Suray, a Kashmiri Khatri who got converted

to Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. "tɪs dɪn turək bhəe təhɪ sare. hɪdɪn hahakar ucare. khəkkhe nam bhəye khətrin. bhəbhe nam dɪjən ko cin."—*GPS*.

ਖਗ [khəg] *Skt n* that which moves in the sky, a bird. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 star. 5 god. 6 air. 7 locust. 8 cloud. 9 arrow. 10 short for khəgəg. "khəg khəḍ bɪhəḍə khəl dəl khəḍə."—*VN*. "chətri ketɪk khəg dhari."—*GPS*. See ਖਗਿ.

ਖਗਾਰਿ [khəg-əɪ] enemy of birds, a falcon. 2 sword, the enemy of the arrow. Soldiers used to cut flying arrows with their swords. "khəg mɪɪg jəcch bhuḍəg gən e pəd pritham ucar. phon əɪ səbəd ucarie jan tɪse tərvar."—*sənāma*.

ਖਗਤਨ [khəgtən] *adj* having the body of a bird; whose body is that of a bird: Kakkhasund, a devotee of Ram, cursed to be come a crow; gəruɾ, the vehicle of Vishnu. 2 incarnation of the swan. "khəgtən mɪntən mɪɪgtən bərahtən sadhu səgɪ udhare."—*məla m* 5. 'Incarnations such as those of the swan, male milter, sage Sringi and Varah were liberated through association with the saints.' 3 See ਤਨ.

ਖਗਨੀ [khəgɳi] that which possesses swords and arrows, an army.—*sənāma*.

ਖਗਪਤਿ [khəgpəɪ] master of birds, gəruɾ. 2 mind. See ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਕੀਬੰਤ 230.

ਖਗਰਾਜ [khəgraj] king of birds, gəruɾ.

ਖਗਰੋਹ [khəgroh], ਖਗਸਨ [khəgasən] one who rides gəruɾ, Vishnu. "murəɪ lə nə kəɾe khəgrohē."—*kɾɪsən*. 'lest Krishan absorb our appearances as his own.' See ਗਰੁਤ.

ਖਗਤਕ [khəgātək] destroyer of birds, falcon. 2 See ਖਗਾਰਿ.

ਖਗਾਧਿਪ [khəgadhɪp] master [adhɪp] of birds [khəg], gəruɾ.

ਖਗਿ [khəgɪ] with the sword. See ਖਗ 10. "rog dokh əgh moh chide həɪɪnam khəgɪ."—*səveye sɾi mukhvak m* 5.

ਖਗਿਸ [khəgɪs], ਖਗਿੰਦ [khəgɪɪd], ਖਗੇਸ [khəges],

ਖਗੋਂਦ੍ਰ [khəgēdr̥] master or king of the birds, garuḍ. "khəgīs ke sār lage."—*cāritr* 203. "je nār grāse kəluḥk əhesa. jāhī sārən so nam khəgesa."—*NP*. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 Indar, the king of gods.

ਖਗੋਲ [khəgol] *n* celestial sphere; sky that appears round like the earth.

ਖਗੋਲ ਵਿਦਿਆ [khəgol vidyā] *n* that branch of knowledge which tells about the motion and movement of the planets and their effect; astronomy.

ਖੰਗ [khəgg] short for khərag; sword. See ਖੜਗ. "khəggan khərage khulhē tuppək tərage tūg."—*ramdas*.

ਖੰਗਖਾਣਾ [khəggkhyatā] *adj* famous in swordsmanship. "dou khəggkhyatā."—*GPS*.

ਖੰਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ [khəggbahadur] Bhai Sukkha Singh's translation of Guru Teg Bahadur's name and used as such at numerous places in Gurvilas.

ਖੰਗ [khəgga] *adj* swordlike; of the shape of a sword. 2 *n* beans of acacia sirissa and butia fondosa etc which look like a sword.

ਖਚ [khəc] *Skt* खच् *vr* render prosperous, purify, bind or fasten tightly.

ਖਚਣਾ [khəcna], ਖਚਨਾ [khəcna] *v* become one; join. (See ਖਚ *vr*.) "prīti prem tənū khəcī rəhīa."—*cəu m* 5. "sətsəgətī seti mən khəcna."—*səveye m* 4 kē. "hərisəgī səgī khəcī."—*sar m* 5 pərtal.

ਖਚਰ [khəcər] *adj* moving [cər] in the sky [khə]. 2 *n* bird. See ਖਗ. 3 See ਖੱਚਰ. 4 wickedness, wiliness.

ਖਚਰਦੁ [khəcrau] wickedness, wiliness, guile, fraud.

ਖਚਰਾ [khəcra] *adj* deceitful. 2 vicious, base. 3 prankish.

ਖਚਾ [khəca] See ਖਚ *vr*. *n* wealth, pelf. "ədarəhu thoṭha kuṛṭaru kuṛi səbh khəca."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਖਚਿ [khəcī] having been absorbed. See ਖਚਣਾ.

ਖਚਿਤ [khəcīt] *adj* fastened, joined. 2 inlaid. 3 drawn. 4 engrossed. "mən khəcīt premrās."—*sar m* 5. See ਖਚ *vr*.

ਖੱਚ [khəc] *n* conflict, bickering. 2 loose talk; blatancy.

ਖੱਚਰ [khəcər] *n* offspring of a donkey and a mare; mule. *Skt* असुर.

ਖਜ [khəj] *Skt* खच् *vr* churn, agitate, mix.

ਖਜਲ [khəjəl] *n* liquid [jəl] of the sky [khə]; dew. 2 *A* خجّ *adj* abashed, embarrassed.

ਖਜਾਨਚੀ [khəzāncī] *P* خزانچی *n* treasurer, cashier.

ਖਜਾਨਾ [khəjana], ਖਜੀਨਾ [khəjīna] *A* خزانة *n* treasury. "nam khajana bhāgti pāia."—*gəu m* 5. "həri həri jən ke mal khajīna."—*sukhmāni*.

ਖਜੂਰ [khəjur] *Skt* खजूर *n* a tree, the fruit of which is called date; date palm, date tree. Phoenix sylvestris. "jəl ki mächuli cərə khəjurī."—*toḍi namdev*. 'They are talking of improbable things.' 2 silver. "kēcən or khəjur dəyo pun dasi dāi."—*NP*. 3 scorpion.

ਖਜੂਰਾ [khəjura] See ਖਜੂਰ 3. 2 *Skt* खजुरकण an insect that enters the human ear, also called śatpad; centipede. See ਸਤਪਦ. "sis pətkət jāke kan me khəjura dhəc."—*əkal*. See ਕੰਨਖਜੂਰਾ.

ਖਜੂਰੀ [khəjurī] on the date tree or date palm. See ਖਜੂਰ 1. 2 with date.

ਖਜੂਰੀ [khəjurī] *n* fruit of date palm, date. dried date. "rəb khəjurī pākīā makhīa nādi vāhēni."—*s fərid*. 'Benevolent words of the saints are like dates and the conversation about God is like a river of honey.'

ਖੰਜਲ [khəjəl] abashed. See ਖਜਲ 2.

ਖਟ [khəṭ] *Skt* खट् *vr* desire, search. 2 *Skt* six. "ek ghəri khəṭ masa."—*tukha barāhmāha*. 3 anything comprising six units as, khəṭ śāstrā khəṭ kərəm etc. "khəṭ bhi eka bat bəkhanəhī."—*ram m* 5. 4 *Skt* खट dried up well; ruined or abandoned well. 5 phlegm. 6 plough, ploughing implement. 7 grass. 8 See ਖੱਟਾ. 9 *S* cot,

¹ Another form of it in Gurbani is khəṭu.

bedstead.

ਬਟਉਰਮੀ [khəṭ-urāmī], **ਬਟਉਰਮੀ** [khəṭ-urmi] *Skt* **षडूर्मि** *n* six facets of existence: hunger, thirst, grief, infatuation, old age and death. 2 he who has six superhuman powers; God. See **ਭਗਵਾਨ**.

ਬਟਐਂਗ [khəṭ-əṅg] *Skt* **षडङ्ग** six parts; six principal parts of human body are – head, two arms, chest and two legs. 2 human body, which has six parts. “khəṭ-əṅg paṇī uchaliā.”—*cāḍī* 2. ‘With her hand, Durga tossed up the body of Shumbh’.

3 Six branches of policy [nīṭi]:

- sādhī: alliance or treaty.
- vīgrīh: war.
- ਯਾਨ [yan]: invading the enemy.
- asən: picketing, maintaining a post against the enemy.
- sāṣṛay: seeking protection or refuge of the more powerful.

f. dvedhūbhav: exciting dissension (in the enemy’s camp).

4 Six parts of the Veds are:

- sikṣa: the knowledge of proper articulation and pronunciation of words.
- kalāp: from which knowledge of the kinds of mantars and procedures of their repetition is acquired.
- vyākaraṇ: grammar.
- jyotiṣ: astronomy.¹
- chāḍ: science of prosody.
- nīrukt: etymological explanation of difficult words.

ਬਟਸਾਸਤ² [khəṭsasət], **ਬਟਸਾਸਤਰ** [khəṭsasəṭr], **ਬਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [khəṭsasəṭr], **ਬਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [khəṭsasəṭr] *Skt*

¹Astronomy is now used for ascertaining the movements and effects of the planets and the lunar asterisms but in the Vedic times it was used for ascertaining lunar dates for the performance of sacrifices, rituals etc.

²Another form of it in Gurbani is khəṭvsasət.

ਐਤਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ six principal systems of Hindu philosophy. “khəṭu sasət vīcṛət mukhī grāna.”—*majh m* 5. “khəṭ sastrā simritī vākhīan.”—*sukhmānī*. A book that provides beneficent precept or knowledge is called a ṣaṣṭar but this word is used specifically for six principal systems of the Hindu philosophy. The six Shastars are:

(1) vṛṣeṣīk: Kanad Muni is the author of this system which recognizes only six categories:

a. dravy: matter. (earth, fire or light, air, sky or ether, time, space, soul and mind or the internal organ).

b. guṇ: quality. (colour or form, taste, smell, touch, number, distinctness, conjunction, disjunction, remoteness, nearness, affection, word, intellect, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, effort, merit, demerit, tendency).

c. kārām: action. (throwing upward, throwing downward, contraction, expansion, locomotion).

d. samany: generality or jāṭī speciality. pār: remote and āpār: proximate. It is a common trait of the facets of a collectivity; that is, the general characteristics as existing between the genus and the individual.

e. vīṣeṣ: particularity or distinct nature. Each of the eternal substances has uniqueness of its own so as to keep itself distinct from others.

f. sāmavay: inherence; the intimate connection between cause and effect.

These six substances are eternal as well as non-eternal. The earth, water, fire or light and air are eternal in their micro form and are non-eternal in their macro form. The qualities inherent in the eternal substances are everlasting and those residing in transient substances are transitory. All actions are non-

eternal. Generalities, particularities and inherences are all eternal. Souls in all the different bodies are separate. God is separate from the souls. The universe has been created from the atoms through the will of God. Through a complete knowledge of these six substances, emancipation is attained. The neo-Vaisheshiks consider negation or non-existence [abhav] as one of the categories. The Vaisheshik philosophy thus has seven categories in number.

(2) न्याय [nyay]: Gotam is the author of this system of philosophy. The Nyay system admits of sixteen categories:

a. pramāṇ: acquisition of knowledge (sensuous perception, inference, analogy or comparison, verbal authority or revelation).

b. pramey: objects of knowledge (soul, body, senses, cognition, mind, activity, defects, transmigration, rewards of deeds, pain or suffering, liberation).

c. sāṅg: doubt (the cognition of two attributes, i.e. in which one of the attributes is not clear).

d. prāyojan: motive or purpose. (for which one makes an endeavour).

e. dṛṣṭānt: example, instance.

f. siddhānt: conclusion, doctrine (accepted as true).

g. āvayav: promise, a compotent of syllogism (proposition, reason, example, application, conclusion).

h. tārak: reasoning (logic).

i. nirṇay: decision.

j. vād [vad]: discussion (for the sake of knowledge, without thinking of winning or losing).

k. jālap: sophistry (sophistical wrangling with the motive to win).

l. vṛtāda: cavilling (the argument mixed

with deception, fraud, jealousy and obstinacy and meant only for refuting the other person's view).

m. हेतुबाध [hetvabhas]: fallacy of inference. (savyābhīcar: argument to prove too much, viruddh: to prove the reverse. prākārāṇsam¹: to tell of equality on both sides. sadhyāsam²: an assertion identical with the point to be proved, petitio principal. कालतीत [kalatit]³: mistimed.)

n. chāl: quibbling, refuting the argument of the opponent by putting forth a different meaning.

o. jāti: evasive or shifting answer to an argument.

p. nigrāh sthan⁴: ground of defeat in a debate. (In other words, not to be able to adduce apt argument or adducing an incongruent argument that may lead to one's defeat).

The knowledge of these sixteen categories leads to liberation which is the absolute cessation of suffering. The individual soul is different from the Creator and, therefore, cannot become identical with Him. The physical objects are made of atoms.

(3) sākhya: Sage Kapal is the author of this system of philosophy. According to the Sankhya, there are twenty five elements:

a. prakṛiti: nature, from which all things have been made and which itself has not been made from anything and which is the state of equilibrium of the three qualities called saṭ: goodness or virtue, rāj: passion and tam: darkness or foulness.

b. mahattatv: the great principle, intellect.

¹It is also called satpratīpakṣ.

²It is also called asiddh.

³It is also named as badhāt.

⁴They are of twenty-two types. See न्यायपरिभाषा.

(which came into being due to animation of nature and has established itself as intellect in the human body.

c. *ahākar*: self-consciousness (of which ego is the manifestation).

d. *pāj tannmatr*: The five subtle elements (colour, savour, odour, touch and sound.)

e. *gyarā īdriā*: The eleven organs (five perceptive organs, five active organs and one mind).

f. *pāj mahabhut*: the five great or gross elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether).

g. *puruṣ*: soul or spirit. According to the Sankhya, the universe is eternal and is the result of continuous evolution; it always goes on changing.

Nature needs the help of the soul and vice versa, and by themselves both are unproductive. The soul is different in every body.

Intellect, self-consciousness, eleven organs, five elements together constitute the subtle body *sukham* (līg) *sarir* which is the mainstay of action and knowledge. It does not perish with the material body. Prompted by passion for action and knowledge, the subtle body leaves one material body and enters another. The subtle body does not perish till the dissolution and at that time it merges with Nature. At the time of the new creation of the universe, the subtle body springs up anew.

Through its discriminating faculty, the soul regards itself different from Nature and its activities, and it does not suffer from grief which is registered through the intellect. This sense of being different is known as liberation.

(4) *patājal* or *yogdarṣan*: Sage Patanjali is the advocate of this system of philosophy. The doctrine of this system holds that the observer and the observed are two different entities.

The spirit (*purakh*) is the observer and the rest, that is, Nature (*prakṛiti*) in the form of the universe is the observed.

Nature (*prakṛiti*) is the material cause of the universe and God (*iṣvar*) is its efficient cause. When the oscillations (or the modifications) of the mind come to a standstill then, there being nothing else to be seen, the observer's identity is confirmed. Detachment and constant practice are the means of stopping the oscillations of the mind which then result in total concentration and this state is known as *Yog*.

By following *yam* (abstension), *niyam* (observance), *asān* (posture), *prāṇayam* (breath control), *pratyahar* (sense withdrawal), *dharṇa* (concentration of mind), *dhyan* [dhyān] (steadfast contemplation) and *samadhī* (absorption the mind in the object of contemplation) mind's pollution gets removed. By knowing *puruṣ* and *prakṛiti* as two separate entities, realization of true knowledge takes place and the soul is freed from the bonds of *prakṛiti*. It comes to know that it is separate from *prakṛiti* and thus gets emancipated.

(5) *mimāsa*: Sage Jaimini is the advocate of this system. He considers complete knowledge of *dharm* as means of emancipation. According to him, the performance of the Vedic sacrifices etc is *dharm*. Through the performance of such religious activities, the living being attains the status of a god, incarnation etc and enjoys the pleasure of the region regarded as heaven etc.

(6) *vedāt*: Vyas is the propounder of this system of philosophy. According to the Vedant everything has sprung up from Brahman (the soul of the universe) with the help of His illusory power and shall merge into Him. The reflection of Brahman in pure Maya is called *iṣvar* and

reflection of Brahm in impure Maya is called जीव [jiv] (being). जीव [jiv] is one and immortal but due to different superimpositions, it appears to be manifold. By obliterating the superimposition, the identification of जीव [jiv] with pure Brahm takes place. Through the knowledge of Brahm sense of separation ends and union with Brahm takes place within one's own self. This union is known as emancipation (the absolute oneness with God).

षट्सास्त्री [khaṭṣastri] *Skt* षट्-शास्त्रिन् *adj* he who knows or has studied the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

षट्संपत्ति [khaṭṣāpatti], षट्संपद [khaṭṣāpda] *Skt* षट्-सम्पत्तिः religious accomplishments of six types:

- 1 śam: control of the mind.
- 2 dām: control of the sense organs and the motor organs.
- 3 uprati: cessation of material things.
- 4 tīṭikṣa: endurance of pleasure and pain.
- 5 śraddha: faith.
- 6 samadhanta: concentration of mind.

षट् [khaṭṣṭh] aggregate of six things, a hexad. See उट्. 2 See षट्कारम्.

षट्क [khaṭṣṭak] *n* apprehension, anxiety. 2 worry, care. 3 *Skt* षट्क hexad. 4 See षट्क 3.

षट्क [khaṭṣṭakṇa] *v* rangle. 2 apprehend worry or misgiving in the mind.

षट्कारम् [khaṭṣkāram] *Skt* षट्कर्मन् *n* the six activities or functions. "kari kiria khaṭṣkāram karāta."—so *purākh*. According to Manusmṛiti, the six duties enjoined on a Brahman are: studying, teaching, offering sacrifices, conducting sacrifices for others, giving and accepting gifts. (अध्ययन, अध्यापन, यजन, याजन, दान, प्रतिग्रह)¹

Manu has also shown the following as the

six duties. constant repetition of the Veds, religious austerity, knowledge, control of the sense organs, non violence, service of the mentor².

2 According to Yoga, the following are the six activities:

(a) dhṛti: the practice of swallowing everyday one cubit of piece of cloth in fifteen days. The outer end of this cloth—approximately four fingers wide and fifteen cubits long, soaked in warm water, is held tight inbetween the teeth so that one is able to swallow fifteen cubits of strip and draw it out slowly. This exercise cleanses the intestines.

(b) नेत्री [netri]: Approximately one span (nine inches) long piece of thick and soft thread is pushed into the nostrils. One end of it is brought out through the mouth, catching both the ends of this thread in separate hands, to clean nostril—passage and throat.

(c) नली [nāli]: sitting straight with both the shoulders somewhat pushed down and with the help of the vital air (prāṇ) moving the abdomen upward and downward right and left in such a way as curd revolves in a pitcher when it is churned.

(d) vāsti: sitting in navel-deep water and cleansing the intestines by sucking water through an approximately finger thick hollow piece of bamboo inserted about three inches into the rectum.

(e) त्रातक [trāṭak]: looking steadily at some special symbol until tears flow till the eyes get tired.

(f) bhāsta (kāpalbhāṭi): breathing repeatedly in and out like the bellows of an ironsmith.

3 The following are the six acts according to Tantarshastar: śāti: peace, absence of passion, vaśikarāṇ: the act of

¹See manu 2 10, § 75.

²See manu 2 12, § 83.

subjugating (by means of spells, charms etc), stābhān: paralysing, vīdeṣān: exciting hatred or enmity, uccaṭān: discontent, and marān: killing.

4 Sage Atri has denoted the following as the six acts: jāp: constant repetition of spiritual hymns; t̥ap: practice of austerities; tīr̥thyatra: visit to the holy places of pilgrimage; devpujān: worship of the gods; māt̥ersadhān: performance of an incantation; s̥ānyas: renunciation of the world.

5 In the Parashar Simriti the following are shown as the six acts:

s̥ādhya: performace of the morning, noon and evening prayers, ਸਨਾਨ [sānan]: religious bathing, jāp: constant repetition of spiritual hymns, h̥avān: oblation to the sacrificial fire, ved pāṭh: recitation of Veds, and devpujān worship of the gods.

ਖਟਕਰਮਾ ਤੇ ਦੁਗਣੇ [khāṭkarma te dugṇe] twelve acts, according to Hinduism. See ਖਟ ਕਰਮ 1 and ਸਨਾਨ, ਜਪ, ਹਵਨ, ਦੇਵਪੂਜਨ, ਤੀਰਥਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ and ਤਪ. Added up, they come to twelve in number. "khāṭ k̥arma te dugṇe puja k̥arta nāt." —sri a m 5.

ਖਟਕਰਮੀ [khāṭkarmi] ਭਟਕਰਿੰ adj performer of the six acts. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਖਟਕੜ [khāṭkār] a village situated between Jind and Dhamdhan. The ninth Guru visited this place. The thieves who stole the Guru's horses went blind. Out of penitence, they came to seek Guru's protection and, having become his disciples, gave up crime for ever.

The water in this village was brackish. The Guru ordered a new well to be dug at a particular spot. The water of this well was very sweet and this pleased all.

Khatkar is situated in tehsil and police station Narwana in Sunam sub-division of Patiala state. It is one mile to the east of

Barsola railway station. 250 bighas of land and rupees 85 cash figure as grant in the name of the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

2 a mountain range between Kohat and Peshawar. The Afghan race that inhabits the Khatkar range, is also called khāṭak.

ਖਟਕਾ [khāṭka] n noise. "payān ko khāṭko kīyo." —cārītr 248. 2 care, misgiving, anxiety. ਖਟਕਾਵਯ [khāṭkavy] Skt ਭਟਕਾਵਯ six well-known books of poetry, three of which are known as lāghutrayī. The books under reference are: Kalidas's Raghuvansh, Meghdoot and Kumarsambhav and those comprising vṛiddh trayī are: Magh's Maghkavya (Shishupalvadh), Sri Harsh's Naishdhkavya (Nalopakhyan), and Bharvi's Kirtarjunī. Mallinath has written a fine commentary on all these six books.

ਖਟਗੁਣ [khāṭguṇ] Skt ਭਟਗੁਣ See ਖਟ ਅੰਗ 3.

ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ [khāṭcakra] Skt ਭਟਚਕ੍ਰ six mystical circles of the body yogis believe in. "ulṭat pavān cakra khāṭ bhedē." —gāu kabir.

(a) ਮੁਲਾਧਾਰ [muladhar]: It is the circle of the anal area; there is an inverted four-petalled yellow lotus in it.

(b) svadhīṣṭhan cakra: It is the root of the genital organ. There is an upward-facing six-petalled, red lotus in it.

(c) māṇīpuracakra: It is located at the root of the navel and is an upward-facing, ten-petalled lotus.

(d) ānahācakra: It is a twelve-petalled golden lotus in the heart.

(e) vīṣuddh cakra: It is a sixteen-petalled upward-facing, red lotus in the throat.

(f) agyacakra: It is a bi-petalled, upward-facing, white lotus in between the eyebrows.

Besides these six circles, yogis believe that there is a seventh circle in the tenth opening of the ultimate realisation which is a thousand-

petalled white lotus and which they call the throne or seat of Divine Light. 2 that which has six mystical circles; human body. "chəṭhɪ khaṭcəkɪ chəhu dɪsɪ dhaɪ."—*gəu kabir bavan*.

ਖਟਜਯੋਤਿ [khaṭjyotɪ] six sources of light – moon, sun, stars, lightning, fire and intellect.

ਖਟਣਾ [khaṭna] v earn, acquire, gain. "ja təu khaṭən vel tā tu rāta duni sɪu."—*s fərid*. "səɪɪ kə khaṭɪɛ dukh nəhi pəɪa."—*asa m 5*.

ਖਟਤਾਲ [khaṭtal] a measure or rhythm comprising eighteen beats. It reads: "dha trik dhɪ dhɪ, dha dha dhɪ dhɪ, dha dha tɪ ɪa, dhɪ dhɪ, dha dhəg, nə dha trik."

ਖਟਤੁਰਸ [khaṭturas] six flavours with sour taste, such as sour-sweet, sour-saltish, etc.

ਖਟਤੁਰਸੀ [khaṭtursi] state of six flavours or tastes mixed with sourness. See ਖਟਤੁਰਸ. "khaṭtursi mukhɪ bolə."—*sri m 1*.

ਖਟਦਰਸ [khaṭdərəs], ਖਟਦਰਸਨ [khaṭdərən] षड्दर्शन six systems of Hindu philosophy. See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ "car bed khaṭdərəs səmasi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Four Veds and six philosophical systems will vanish.' "khaṭdərən vətə vətara. gur ka dərən əgəm əpara."—*asa m 3*. 2 According to some, the six systems are: ਜੋਗੀ [jogi], jəgəm (moving Shaivite ascetic), jəni, sənɪyasi, Hindu monks, veragi renunciants and mədərɪ conjurers. But this is not the right view. In a way, any six philosophical systems or their followers can be termed as khaṭdərən.

ਖਟ ਦੇਵਤਾ [khaṭ devta] See ਦੇਵ ਖਟਕ.

ਖਟਨ [khaṭən] See ਖਟਣਾ. 2 See ਤਟਨ.

ਖਟਨੇਮ [khaṭnem] a circle which has six fixed rules; six circles. See ਨੇਮਿ. "khaṭnem kəɪ kəṭhɪ bədhɪ bəsətu ənupu bɪc paɪ."—*gəu kabir*. 'a cubicle having six circles, that is, the human body.' See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. 2 a system for following the six rules. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਖਟਪਟੀ [khaṭpəti] n want of agreement or harmony; disunity. 2 breakdown of the six

principles of statesmanship.

ਖਟਪਦ [khaṭpəd] *Skt* षट्पद n a six-footed black bee; bumblebee. 2 See ਚੁੰਡਲੀਆ and ਛੱਪੜ.

ਖਟਪਦੀ [khaṭpədi] six-footed louse. 2 lizard. 3 See ਮੁਸੱਦਸ. 4 bumblebee.

ਖਟ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [khaṭ prəmaṇ] six proofs. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਖਟਬੇਤਾ [khaṭbeta] adj who knows the six systems of Hindu philosophy. "munɪjən khaṭbete."—*asa m 5*.

ਖਟਮਫ [khaṭməf] a hut having six circles, human body. 2 one who has six limbs. See ਖਟਅੰਗ and ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. "khaṭməf dehi mənu beragi."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਖਟਮਲ [khaṭməl] n insect born of filth in a cot; bedbug.

ਖਟਮਿਠਾ [khaṭmɪṭha] sour and sweet.

ਖਟਮੁਖ [khaṭmukh] *Skt* षण्मुख son of Shiv, Kartikey having six faces. There is a story in Ramayan that Shiv's semen fell on a reed scrub and caused the birth of a son having six faces. See ਕਰਤਿਕੇਯ.

ਖਟਮੁਖ ਵਾਹਨ [khaṭmukh vahən] peacock, the vehicle of Kartikey.

ਖਟਰਸ [khaṭrəs] षड्ਰस six tastes savoured by the tongue: sweet, saltish, pungent, tart, astringent, sour and bitter. "bəhurəs salnə səvardi khaṭrəs mɪṭhe paɪ."—*səva m 3*.

ਖਟਰਾਗ [khaṭrag] n conflict, discord; singing of six tunes together so that one enjoys none of them; chatter, nonsense. 2 six major musical measures. See ਰਾਗ.

ਖਟਚਿਤ੍ਰ [khaṭɪɪtɪ], ਖਟਰੁਤ [khaṭrut] षड्ऋतु six seasons of the year, each comprising two months. cet-vesakh: spring; jəṭh-haṭh: summer; saun-bhadō: rainy season; əssu-kəttək: autumn; məghər-poh: extreme winter; məgh-phəggun: cold season.¹

"rutɪ sərəs bəsāt mah cetu

vesakh sukhmas jiu,

həɪɪju nahu mɪlɪa məulɪa

¹वसन्त, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा (प्रावृष), शरद, हेमन्त, शिशिर.

mānu tānu sas jiu,
ghar nahu nīhcalu ānādu sākhiē
cārānkāmāl prāphulīa,
sūdaru sugharu sujanu beta
guṇgovīd āmulīa,
vaḍibhagī paīa dukhu gāvāīa
bhāi purān as jiu,
binvāṭī nanāk sārāṇī terī
mīṭī jam ki tras jiu.

grikham rutī āṭī gakhī
jēṭh ākharē ghamu jiu,
prem bichohu duhagṇī, drīsāṭī
nā karī ram jiu,
nāh drīsāṭī ave mārāt have
māha gārābī muṭhīa,
jāl bajhu māchulī tārphāve
sāgī māīa rūṭhīa,
karī pap joni bhebhī hoi
deī sāsan jam jiu,
binvāt nanāk oṭ terī
rakhu purānkam jiu.

rutī bārāsu suhelīa
savāṇ bhādvē anād jiu,
ghaṇ unāvī vūṭhe jāl thāl
purīa mākrād jiu,
prābh purī rāṭīa sārāb thāi
hārīnam nāvniḍhī grāhī bhāre,
simāri suamī āṭarjāmī
kul sāmūha sābhī tārē,
prīārāgī jāgē nāh chīdr lage
krīpalu sād bākhsīdu jiu,
binvāṭī nanāk hārīkāṭu paīa
sāda mānībhavādu jiu.

rutī sārād āḍābro āsu
katīke hārīptas jiu,
khojāṭī dārsānu phīrāt, kāb
mīlīe guṇtas jiu,

binu kāt piare nāh sukh sare
har kāṇṇ dhrīgu bāna,
sūdārī sujāṇī cātūrī betī
sas binu jese tāna,
it ut dāh dīs ālokān
mānī mīlān ki prābh pīas jiu,
binvāṭī nanāk dhārī kīrpa
melāhu prābh guṇtas jiu.

rutī himkār sītāl hārī
prāṅṭe māghar pohī jiu,
jālānī bujhi dārāsu paīa
binse māradhroh jiu,
sābh kam pure mīlī hājure
hārīcārāṇ sevākī sevīa,
har dōr sigar sābhī rās
guṇ gau ālākh ābheviā,
bhāu bhāgāṭī govīd bāchāt
jāmu nā sake johī jiu,
binvāṭī nanāk prābhī apī melī
tāh nā prem bichoh jiu.

sisārū rutī mānībhavī
maghu phāṅṇu guṇvāt jiu,
sākhi sāheli gau māḡlo
grīhī āe hārīkāṭ jiu,
grīhī lāl āe mānī dhīāe
sej sūdārī sohīa,
vāṇu trīṇu trībhavāṇu bhāe hārīa
dekhi dārsān mohīa,
mīle suamī īch pūnī
mānī jāpīa nīmālmāt jiu,
binvāṭī nanāk nīṭ kārāhu rāliā
hārī mīle sīdhārī kāt jiu.

—ram rutī m 5.

ਖਟਲਭਣ [khaṭlākṣaṇ], ਖਟਲਭਣ [khaṭlākhaṇ],
ਖਟਲਭਣ [khaṭlākhyāṇ] six qualities of a perfect
human being. “khaṭlākhyāṇ purānāpurākhaṇ.”
—sahas m 5.

(1) fixing one's attention on the

omnipresent Creator and repeating His Name.

(2) living an honest life; not making any enemy, and keeping one's poise during the time of pleasure as well as pain.

(3) resisting the impulse to rely on the five sense organs and showing kindness towards all living creatures.

(4) relying on the Creator's glory as one's nourishment and like a lotus leading a detached life in the world.

(5) counselling friend and foe alike to cultivate devotion for and faith in God.

(6) humbly becoming the dust of everybody's feet and not listening to libel against anybody.

ਖਟੀਲਿੰਗ [khaṭlīṅg] six marks or components; six parts of a book:

(a) upkrāmupsāhar: Prologue of a book and its epilogue on the same theme or note.

(b) abhyas: reiteration of the context.

(c) apurvata: uniqueness of the context.

(d) phal: conclusion.

(e) arthvad: sentences creating interest in the book.

(f) up-paṭṭi: logic.

2 In grammar, the three əjət (vowel-endings) and three hələt (consonant-endings) masculine, feminine and neuter genders. For example vowel-ending masculine is ਰਾਮ [ram], feminine is ਰਾਮਾ and neuter is ਰਾਮੰ and the consonant-ending masculine is ਰਾਜੰ, feminine ਰਾਜੀ and neuter ਰਾਜੰ.

ਖਟਵਦਨ [khaṭvadan] See ਖਟਮੁਖ.

ਖਟਵਰਗ [khaṭvərag] *Skt* षड्वर्ग *n* a group or collection of six; a hexad. 2 six perversions are:— ਕਾਮ [kam]: lust, ਕ੍ਰੋਧ [krodh]: anger, ਲੋਭ [lobh]: avarice, ਮੋਹ [moh]: infatuation or attachment, ਮਾਦ: arrogance, ਮਾਤਸਰ: malice (jealousy).

ਖਟਵਿੰਸ [khaṭvīṣ] षड्विंश twenty-sixth.

ਖਟਵਿੰਸਤ [khaṭvīṣat], **ਖਟਵਿੰਸਤਿ** [khaṭvīṣati] *Skt* षड्विंशत् twenty-six.

ਖਟਵਿਕਾਰ [khaṭvikar] षड्विकार See ਖਟ ਖੁਰਮਿ.

2 See ਖਟਵਰਗ. 3 six states of the body: conception, birth, growth, decay, change and destruction. "janam aṣṭi aṣṭi vṛiddhi prāṇama. kṣiṇ hon māno dukh dhama. khaṭ vikar atam māhi nahī"—*NP*. 4 six other associated changes: birth, death, hunger, thirst, happiness and sorrow. "khaṭ vikar janamāhi aṣṭi māne. iḥ śarir ke donāhu varne. chudha trīkha dui pranān ker. harākh šok mān ke jug her."—*GPS*.

ਖਟਾਉਣਾ [khaṭauna] *v* help to earn profit. 2 be accommodated. "ek grīh māhi dui nā khaṭai."—*prabha a m 5*. 3 cause to be dug. "purān tal khaṭaia."—*BG*.

ਖਟਾਈ [khaṭai] *n* sourness. 2 See ਖਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਖਟਾਸ [khaṭas] *n* sour juice, sourness.

ਖਟਾਨਾ [khaṭana] absorbed or merged into. See ਖਟਾਉਣਾ. "jiu jal māhi jal ai khaṭana."—*sukhmāni*. "mīli jal jālahi khaṭana ram."—*vād chāt m 5*. See ਖੱਟ *vr*.

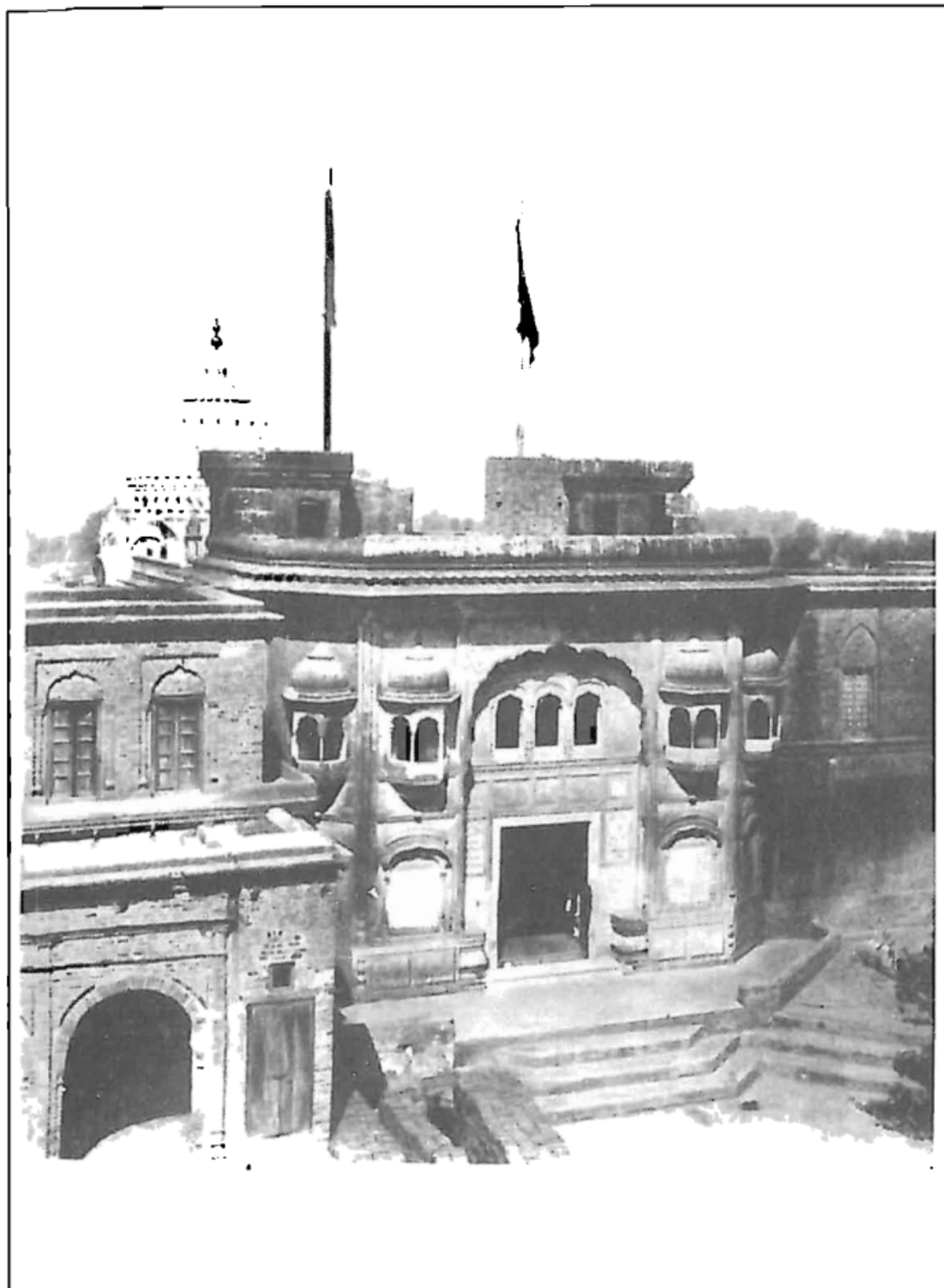
ਖਟਾਨੀ [khaṭani] liked or approved. "jan ki dhuri māni mīth khaṭani."—*gāu m 5*. "tāu bīdhi nīki khaṭani."—*dhāna m 5*. "māni tāni cārān khaṭani."—*asa m 5*. See ਖੱਟ *vr*.

ਖਟੀ [khaṭi] *n* earning, gain. "toṭi nā ave khaṭie."—*var ram 3*.

ਖਟੀਆ [khaṭia] *Skt* खट्वा cot, bedstead. 2 *Skt* खाति bier for carrying the dead body. "khaṭia legāe bhāi."—*asa kābir*. 3 earning, profit. "itnaku khaṭia gāṭhia māṭia."—*keda kābir*. "So much wealth has been earned, so much is at hand and so much has been buried."

ਖਟੀਐ [khaṭie] let's earn, let's gain. 2 let's make well known. "dohi khaṭie."—*var ram 3*.

ਖਟੀਕ [khaṭik] *Skt* खटिक *n* tanner, manufacturer of leather containers.



GURDWARA KHADUR SAHIB

ਖਟ [khaṭu] See ਖਟ.

ਖਟਸਾਸਰ [khaṭusasat] See ਖਟਸਾਸਰ.

ਖਟਮਟ [khaṭuməṭu] See ਖਟਮਟ.

ਖਟੂਆ [khaṭua] *adj* earner, breadwinner.

2 performer of the six acts. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

"bīcārāhī anīksastrā bahu khaṭua."—*sāveyesri mukhvak m 5*. 3 knower of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. See ਖਟਸਾਸਰ.

ਖਟੋਲਾ [khaṭola], ਖਟੋਲੀ [khaṭoli], ਖਟੋਲੇ [khaṭolo] small cot. 2 cot's frame. "cīṭ khaṭola van dukh."—*s fārid*. 3 bed. 4 human body, torso. "aṭī nīki meri bānī khaṭoli."—*brīla m 5*.

ਖੱਟ [khaṭṭ] *Skt* खट्वा *n* cot, bedstead. 2 dowry given to the bride and groom at the time of their marriage of which the main is the bedstead. 3 See ਖਟ. 4 *Skt* खट् *vr* desire, search. 5 *Skt* खट् *vr* cover, surround. 6 *Skt* खट् *vr* live, exert, give, beat.

ਖੱਟਣਾ [khaṭṭṇa] *v* earn, make profit.

ਖੱਟਰ [khaṭṭar] *adj* one who is harsh by nature; sour, short-tempered. 2 buffalo or cow that hits when being milked.

ਖੱਟਾ [khaṭṭa] *adj* sour, acidic. 2 *n* citrus-like plant and its fruit which has sour juice; sour lime. Its fence is very beautiful and its juice is used with boiled potatoes, arum and also in pickles. It is used as a rootstock for grafting orange and sweet lime. *L Citrus acida*.

ਖਛ [khaṭṭ] *Skt* खट् *vr* cut into pieces; refute. See ਖਛਗ. 2 See ਖੱਡ.

ਖਛੀ [khaṭṭī] in the burrow or hole. "cuha khaṭṭī nā mavai."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਖਛੀ [khaṭṭī] See ਖੱਡੀ.

ਖਛੂਆ [khaṭṭua] *n* pit, ditch. 2 burrow, hole.

ਖਛੂਰ [khaṭṭur], ਖਛੂਰੂ [khaṭṭuru] a town under police station Vairoval in district Amritsar where Guru Angad Dev resided. It is situated at a distance of ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. "sāne sāne avat bhāe gram khaṭṭur āvas."—*NP*.

There is a monument of Guru Angad Dev in this town. It is here that Guru Amar Dev used to serve Guru Angad Dev. Guru Nanak Dev had also sanctified this town with his visit. In the residential area, there is a beautiful gurdwara of Guru Angad Dev. In the circumambulatory path of this gurdwara, there is a remnant of a peg which Guru Amar Dev stumbled against and fell while he was fetching water for Guru Angad's bath. This gurdwara has an annual grant of rupees two thousand six hundred. The following gurdwaras are also there in this town:

(1) Tāpiana Sahib, situated at a distance of about one furlong to north-east of the habitation, is the place where Guru Angad used to perform religious austerities. Nearby, there is a tank on the bank of which stands the tomb of Bhai Bala.

(2) Thara Sahib is that platform where Guru Amar Dev used to recite Gurbani whenever he got time to spare from his daily routine.

(3) Dehra of Guru Angad Sahib.

(4) Mall Akhara. Near the habitation, towards the west, is the place where Guru Angad Dev used to sit while instructing children in the art of wrestling. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ.

ਖੱਡ [khaṭṭ] *n* burrow, hole. 2 gorge, ravine.

ਖੱਡੀ [khaṭṭī] that pit in which the weaver sways his legs while weaving fabric.

ਖਟ [khaṭ] *Skt* खट् *vr* cause grief or trouble, dig up, excavate. 2 *Skt* क्षण moment, instant. "udhare ik khaṭe."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* खण्ड part, segment; especially those segments of the ceiling which fall between two beams. See ਖਨ 3 and 4.

ਖਟਿ [khaṭi] See ਖਨਿ.

ਖਟੇ [khaṭe] in a jiffy, in an instant. See ਖਟ 2. 2 dug up. See ਖਨ *vr*.

ਖਤ [khət] *n* ditch, pit. "pənhɪn mar khət dər." –*cəritr* 194. 'after a thorough shoe-beating, threw him into a pit.' 2 enmity, opposition. 3 jealousy. 4 *A* 𑂔 𑂔𑂔 'written piece or document. 5 line. 6 letter. 7 *A* 𑂔 impediment, check, restriction, interdiction. "isu həri dhən ka koi sərīk nahi, ki sē ka khət nahi." –*varbīla m* 4. 8 snatch, wrest.

ਖਤਨਾ [khətna] *A* 𑂔 See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਖਤਪਾਟਣਾ [khətpatṇa], ਖਤਫਟਨਾ [hətpṇa] *v* get a torn letter etc, breathe one's last. See ਚੀਰੀਪਾਟੀ.² 2 tearing of a statement of account, i.e. closing of an account. "na həri bhəjro nā khətu phəṭio." –*s kəbir*.

ਖਤਮ [xətəm] *A* 𑂔 sense of completing something. 2 act of sealing or stamping.

ਖਤਰਾ [khətra] *n* answering the call of nature. 2 *A* 𑂔 danger, fear. 3 apprehension, misgiving. "khətra nā ki jē pəti jē sədiv." –*GPS*.

ਖਤਰੇਟਾ [khətreṭa] son of a person of Kshatri subcaste. "sətru ki sen tərəgənɪ tull he tame turəg tərē khətreṭe." –*cəritr* 2.

ਖਤਰੀਆ [khətrāma] *n* Kshatri community.

ਖਤਾ [khəta] *Dg n* beard. 2 *A* 𑂔 *n* error, omission. "khalɪk! khəta nā kəri." –*s fərid*. 'O God! may my target not be missed.' 3 crime, offence. "əsəkh khəte khɪnɪ bəksənhara." –*bavən*. "əsi khəte bəhut kənavde." –*səva m* 3. 4 an ancient city in the centre of China, Turkistan and Turan.

ਖਤਾਬ [khətab] *A* 𑂔 *n* form of address. 2 title, rank.

ਖਤਾਬਖਸ਼ [xətabəxəʃ] *A* 𑂔 *adj* forgiving, indulgent.

ਖਤਿਆ [khətiya], ਖਤੀਆ [khətia] *n* pit, ditch. "khətiya pərə ravju pae." –*cəritr* 194. 2 postman.

¹Another form of it in Gurbani is khətu also.

²A corner of the letter conveying the news of somebody's death is torn before it is posted.

ਖੜੀਬ [xətib] reciter of xutba. See ਖੁਤਬਾ.

ਖੜ੍ਹ [khətu] See ਖਤ.

ਖੜੰਗ [khəṭəṅ] *Skt* 𑂔 that which wounds limbs of the body, an arrow. "bachəṭ ghətti suriā vic khet khəṭəṅgā." –*cəṭṭi* 3. 2 injured, wounded. 3 *S* brave, courageous. 4 *P* 𑂔 a tree, of whose wood bows and arrows are made. 5 bow or arrow made of xəṭəṅ tree. "lie kər cəkr vəkṛ gophən khəṭəṅni." –*səloh*.

ਖੜੰਗੀ [khəṭəṅgi] *adj* who carries a bow. See ਖੜੰਗ 4 and 5.

ਖੜੰਗੀ [khəṭtri] See ਖੜੀ.

ਖੜ੍ਹ [khətr] *Skt* 𑂔 *n* that which protects from injury or violence, king or the administration. 2 warrior. "təhɪ jai pərə jəhɪ khətr bərə." –*gyan*.

ਖੜ੍ਹਾਣ [khətrhaṇ] *adj* destroyer of a dominion. 2 destroyer of men of the warrior class. 3 *n* Parshuram.

ਖੜ੍ਹਖੇਤਾ [khətrkheta] *adj* born in the military class; real warrior. "dou khətrkheta." –*gyan*.

ਖੜ੍ਹਾਣ [khətraṇ] *adj* progeny of Khatri caste; of a military family.

ਖੜ੍ਹੀਅੰਤਕਰ [khətriātəkər] killer of a warrior, an arrow. –*sənama*. 2 Parshuram.

ਖੜ੍ਹੀਯਾਕ ਖੇਲਕ [khətriyaḱ khelək] that which dangles from the body of a warrior, a sword. –*sənama*.

ਖੜ੍ਹੀਯਾਣ [khətriyaṇ], ਖੜ੍ਹੀਯਾਨ [khətriyaṇ] *adj* born in or belonging to the martial caste of Hindus. 2 conveyance of a warrior, the horse.

ਖੜ੍ਹੀਯਾਰਿ [khətriyaari] enemy of a warrior, a sword. –*sənama*. 2 Parshuram.

ਖੜ੍ਹੀ [khətri] *Skt* 𑂔 second of the four castes of the Hindus. "khətri brahməṇu sudu besu udhre siməri cəḍal." –*gəu thiti m* 5. 2 he who protects his subjects or people from danger, a warrior. "khətri so ju kərma ka suru." –*səva m* 1. 3 Many people believe that the words chātri and khātri have different

meanings. But it is not so; for the source of both these words is *kṣātrīy*. In Purans two major dynasties of Khatris are mentioned, one being the solar dynasty in which Ram Chandar was born and the other being the lunar one to which Krishan belonged.

At present the Khatris are divided into four main groups: Barhi, Khukhran, Bunjahi and Sarin.

Barhis stand further divided into twelve subcastes; Khukhran into eight; Bunjahis into fifty-two and Sarins into twenty subcastes. Inferior Khatris are Barhi, Mehra, Kapur and Khanna. In the six castes come Behal, Dhaun, Chopra, Sehgal, Talwar and Puri and under five castes come Behal, Beri, Sahgal, Vahi and Vij.

Vedi, Trehan (or Tehan) and Bhalla (of Sodhi subcaste) which have gained respect due to the birth of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev and Guru Ram Das respectively, are counted among Sarins.

There is a story current among Khatris that during the reign of Alauddin Khalji, when a large number of Khatri soldiers were killed, the king tried to arrange the marriage of their widows. Those Khatris who accepted the royal order were termed as Sarins (i.e. who accepted *ṣarāh-ain*). Dhanna and Mehra, the two residents of Kajnand village went to lodge an appeal with the king against the orders for the said marriages. Those Khatris who joined them, two and a half *kohs* away from their villages were termed as Dhai Ghar; those who met them at twelve *kohs* came to be called Barhi. After this those who met them at

¹Suris, Chadhas, Kohlis, Sethis, Sahnis, Bhasins, Anands, Sabharwals. Some include Talwars, Tannons, Jattchopras, Dhauns, Kakkars and Bahure also among the Khukhrans.

various other places were termed as Bahujai or Bunjahi.

ਖੜੇਸ [khātres] king or master of the warriors. "kine su jer khuni khātres."—*manuraj*.

ਖਦ [khād] *Skt* खद् vr eat, strike, cause trouble to somebody; remain steady; cover.

ਖਦਸ਼ਾ [xādṣa] *A* خدش n act of scratching. 2 heart-lacerating anxiety. 3 apprehension, doubt.

ਖਦਰਾਨਾ [khādrana] See ਖਿਦਰਨਾ.

ਖਦਾਨ [khādan] excavation, pit.

ਖਦਿਰ [khādir] *Skt* n plant; *L* Acacia Catechu. 2 Indar. 3 moon.

ਖਦੇਰਨਾ [khāderna], **ਖਦੇਰਨਾ** [khāderna] v drive away. 2 chase, pursue. "bāhut kos tih mrigāhi khādera."—*cāritr* 344.

ਖਦੰਗ [khādāṅg] See ਖੜੰਗ 4 and 5.

ਖਦੰਗਨੀ [khādāṅni] that which carries bows and arrows.

ਖੌਦਰ [khāddar] n a kind of rough cotton cloth woven by the native weavers.

ਖਦਯੋਤ [khādyot], **ਖਦਯੋਤਨ** [khādyotan] *Skt* n that which shines (ਦਯੋਤ [dyot]) in the sky (kha); the sun. 2 fire-fly or glow-worm; an insect that glows like a spark. It is found especially in damp places. Some poets regard khādyot and the rīṅānjotī as identical. But they are different. The latter does not fly, it shines while crawling on the ground.

ਖਨ [khān] *Skt* खन् vr dig up, turn up the soil, uproot, excavate. 2 n a piece, fragment. "hau tisu viṭāhu khān khānie."—*maru m* 4. 'I cut myself into pieces (i.e. I sacrifice myself) over him.' 3 *P* ਖਨ short form of xanāh; house, dwelling place. 4 storey or floor (of a house). The Punjabi word, [khān], is derived from it.

ਖਨਕ [khānak] *Skt* adj digger, excavator. 2 n rat. 3 housebreaker, thief.

ਖਨਖਨੀਐ [khānkhānie] See ਖਨ 2.

ਖਨਨ [khānan] *Skt* v dig, turn up the soil,

excavate. 2 split, tear. See ਖਨ *vr*.

ਖਨਨੀ [khən-ni] *n* spade, shovel. “vriḍh vət te khən-ni le hath, ṭakk ləgay citəḡ gurunath.”—*GPS*.

ਖਨਨੀ [khənli] See ਖੰਨਲੀ.

ਖਨਵਾਦ [khənvad] *n* refutation; refuting another's argument. “cəudəhī khənvade.”—*BG*. ‘refutation of fourteen branches of knowledge.’

ਖਨਵਾਰਾ [khənvāra], ਖਨਵਾਰੀ [khənvārī] *adj* who digs. 2 *n* miner. “jese khənvāra khaṇī khənət hənət ghaṇ.”—*BG*. “jyō khənvārī pavəhī hira.”—*NP*.

ਖਨਿ [khənī] *in* a moment or jiffy. 2 having scraped or scratched. “kalukh khənī utar.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 *Skt n* mine; a place from which metals and diamonds are extracted.

ਖਨਿਜ [khənīj] substance obtained from a mine; semi-metal or precious stone.

ਖਨੀ [khəni] dug, excavated. 2 See ਖਨਿ.

ਖਧ [khəp] *Skt* ਥਾਪ *vr* throw, cast, send, despatch. 2 *Skt* ਲਿਪ *vr* throw, destroy, ruin, strike or hit (with a weapon) lay the blame on, pull, tie. From here is formed the Punjabi word khəpna or khəpp.

ਖਧਟ [khəpəṭ] *adj* consuming, destroying. “khəpəṭ khəl gərjət.”—*kan m 5*. 2 ugly, hideous. 3 emaciated, weak. 4 who has the sky itself for his clothes; naked. 5 See ਖਪੁਟ.

ਖਧਟੀ [khəpṭī] *adj* consuming. 2 *n* breach; split wood.

ਖਧਟੁ [khəpəṭu] See ਖਪਟ. 2 expert in knowing the state of the sky; astronomer.

ਖਧਣਾ [khəpṇa] *v* be destroyed. See ਖਪ. “khima vihuṇə khəpīgə.”—*oṣkar*. “khin māhī upje khinī khəp.”—*sri a m 1*. 2 be spent. 3 be absorbed. 4 be caught or ensnared. “bikhu maia māhī na oī khəpte.”—*bavan*.

ਖਧਤ [khəpəṭ], ਖਧਤਿ [khəpəṭi] *n* destruction, annihilation. “opəṭi khəpəṭi nā avəṇ jāni.”

¹contemplating Guru Nanak Dev.

—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 expenditure, outlay. 3 See ਖਬਤ and ਖਬਤੀ. 4 master of the sky, the sun.

ਖਪਰ [khəpəṭ] *Skt* ਥਾਪ *n* skull; skullbone which is like a bowl. 2 *Skt* ਥਾਪਿਰ begging bowl. 3 thief.

ਖਪਰਾ [khəpra] *n* insect that eats into grains and makes them hollow; weevil. 2 *Skt* ਭੁਰਪੜੁ wide-pointed arrow. “tikhaṇ khəpre.”—*GPS*.

ਖਪਰਾਲੀ [khəprali] skull-carrying woman; sorceress attendant on Durga; Durga. “həssi khəprali.”—*IVN*.

ਖਪਰੀ [khəpri] carrying a skull. 2 someone holding a begging bowl. See ਖਪਰ. “khalṛi khəpri ləkṛi cəmpṛi.”—*asa m 1*. ‘skin-clad, skull-carrier (Shaiv ascetic) stick-carrier (ascetic of the order founded by Shankracharya), deerskin-clad and celibate.’

ਖਪਰੇਲ [khəprel] *adj* carrier of a wide-pointed arrow. See ਖਪਰਾ 2. 2 *n* flat oval-shaped tiles of clay used for roofing.

ਖਪਾਉਣਾ [khəpauna] *v* destroy. 2 spend; See ਖਪ *vr*.

ਖਪਿ [khəpi] having been exhausted. “khəpi hoe kharu.”—*var asa*.

ਖਪੁਟ [khəpuṭ] *Skt n* nail of a lion. 2 See ਖਪਟ.

ਖੋਪ [khəpp] See ਖਪ.

ਖੋਪੀ [khəppi] noisy.

ਖਫਕਾਨ [xəfkan], ਖਫਗਾਨ [khəphgan] See ਚਹਲ.

ਖਫਗੀ [xəfgi] *P* خفگی *n* displeasure, vexation, anger.

ਖਫਤਾਨ [xəftan] *T* خفتان *n* a sort of vest worn under the armour.

ਖਫਨ [khəphən] See ਕਫਨ.

ਖਫਨੀ [khəphni] See ਕਫਨੀ.

ਖਫਾ [xəfa] *P* خفا *adj* whose throat or breath has got choked. 2 displeased, annoyed.

ਖਫੀ [xəfi] *A* خفی *adj* obscure, hidden.

ਖਫੀਫ [xəfif] *A* خفيف *adj* of little weight, light. 2 a little, less, scanty. 3 of no consequence, frivolous. 4 abashed, ashamed.

ਖਫਣ [khəphən] See ਕਫਨ.

ਖਬੜ [xəbət] *A* خبذ *n* fumbling, fidgeting. 2 frenzy,

madness.

મથડી [xəb̥ti] *A* مَثَدِي *adj* insane, crazy.

મથર [xəbər] *A* مَثَر *n* tiding, news. 2 knowledge, understanding, comprehension. 3 information, notice. “mət ghaləhujəm ki khəbri.”—*bi la kəbir*. 4 watch, supervision. “sīcənhare eke mali. khəbərī kərətū he pat pət dāli.”—*asa m 5*.

મથરદાર [xəbərdaɾ] *P* مَثَرْدَار *adj* careful, alert, active.

મથરદારી [xəbərdaɾi] *P* مَثَرْدَارِي *n* alertness, carefulness. 2 act or process of getting information.

મથરિ [khəbəri] See મથર.

મથરી [khəbri] *n* emissary, messenger. 2 letter, newsletter. 3 See મથર.

મથરુ [khəbərū] See મથર.

મથીસ [khəbis] *A* مَثِيَس *adj* impure, polluted. 2 depraved, wicked. 3 ghost, fiend.

મથીર [khəbir] See મથીર.

મથ્બુ [khəbbcu] *adj* who can lift an object with the left hand; left-hander.

મથ્બલ [khəbbəl] a kind of grass. It has long stalks, remains green throughout the year and is relished by horses. It is grown for its greenery in gardens and playgrounds. *L* Cynodon Dactylon. The juice of its roots cures wounds, piles and also dropsy.

મથ્બા [khəbba] *Skt* मथबा *adj* left.

મથ્બા સૈજા [khəbba səjja] *adj* left right. 2 good and bad. 3 here and there.

મથ્બાર [khəbbhar], મથ્બાર [khəbbhar] *n* perturbation, distress. “pəryo sərəb pərɪvar khəbbharu.”—*GPS*. 2 large scale affliction, scourge.

મમ [xəm] *P* مَم *n* curve, crook, bend. 2 upper arm. 3 *Skt* that which measures the sky, an arrow. See મમિ.

મમસ [xəməs] *A* مَمَس *adj* five.

મમસન [khəmsan] *Pkt* *n* affinity, relation.

મમર [xəməɾ] *A* مَمَر *n* wine prepared from ferment.

મમિ [khəmi] with an arrow. 2 of an arrow. See મમ3. “bədhi ku udhar i o khəmi prəhar.”—*bəsət a m 5*. ‘liberated the hunter who had hurt (it) with an arrow.’

મમીર [xəmir] *A* مَمِير *n* surge, swelling. 2 fermentation of kneaded dough. 3 a persons’s inherent nature, disposition. 4 jealousy, spite.

મમુસ [xəmuʃ] *P* مَمُوس *a* transform of xəmoʃ.

મમેસ [khəmos] See મમેસ.

મમેસા [xəmoʃā] *P* مَمُوسَا plural of xəmoʃ; the silent ones. For example, šəhre xəmoʃā. See મમેસ-સહર.

મમાર [xəmmar] *A* مَمَار *n* wine [xəməɾ] seller.

મખ [khəy] See મખ.

મખાટ [xəyat] *A* مَخَات *n* he who works with the thread, a tailor. 2 See મખાટ.

મખાનટ [xəyanət] *A* مَخَانَت *n* evil intention, theft. 2 embezzlement.

મખાલ [khəyal] See મખાલ.

મખાલા [khəyala] See મખાલા.

મખો [khəyo] was wasted or destroyed. 2 confronted, resisted. “ban kəman gəhe həri samuhe aɪ khəyo.”—*kɾisən*.

મખ [khər] *Skt* *n* that which has a large cavity (khā); donkey. See 11 below. “nanək se nər əsəlɪ khər jɪ bɪ n u guŋ gərəbu kərətɪ.”—*varsar m 1*. 2 a demon who was Dookhan’s brother. “dukhən ɔ khər det pəθhae.”—*ramav*. Ram Chandar killed him in Dandkaban. 3 thorn. See *P* મખ. “tɪs khər dhare deh pər yāte so məlin he.”—*NP*. ‘The lotus has thorns on its body.’ 4 crow. 5 heron. 6 *adj* sharp. “khər kɾɪpaŋ kər gəhi kal.”—*səloh*. 7 hot, burning. 8 merciless, hard hearted. 9 *Skt* मख् vr dissolve, melt. “bəde bəde bir bər ora səm khərge.”—*thakur*. 10 *n* also used for khəl or khəli “khər ko ʃukro hath həmare pe dhəryo.”—*cəɾitr 192*. 11 *P* مَخ ass, donkey. 12 drumstick, plectrum, bow, blow. “sətt pəi khər camɪ.”—*cədi 3*. ‘The drum skin was struck with a drumstick.’ See

ਖਰਚਮ. 13 a bow for playing upon a violin. etc.
14 adj large, big. 15 rough, uneven.

ਖਰਸ [khəras] See ਖਰਿਸ.

ਖਰਕ [khərak] See ਖੜਕ 2. 2 a village under police station Barki in district Lahore. See ਬੇਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2. 3 See ਖਰਕ ਭੂਰਾ.

ਖਰਕਸਿੰਘ [khərak sɪŋh] See ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ and ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ.

ਖਰਕ ਭੂਰਾ [khərak bhura] a village under Sunam subdivision, in tehsil and police station Narwana in Patiala state. It is near the railway station Uchana and Ghasso. Towards the east of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way to Delhi, the Guru paid a visit to this place. This gurdwara has got donation of 150 bighas and rupees twenty-five per annum from the Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh.

ਖਰਕਾ [khəka] See ਖੜਕਾ. "dhunī sākḥ bəjay kəryo khəka."—cāḍī 1. 2 derogatory term for donkey.

ਖਰਖਸਾ [xərxəsa] P خرسا n dispute, quarrel, wrangling. 2 fear, dread.

ਖਰਖਰਾ [khərkḥəra] P خرخره Skt खिखिरी saw-like device of metal used for grooming horses; curry comb. "khəro khərkḥəra khəro kəṛṭa."—GPS. 'He is currying the horse nicely, while standing.'

ਖਰਗ [khərag] See ਖੜਗ. "təb brījbhuṣən khərag gəhī."—krīṣən.

ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ [khərag sɪŋh] a great warrior and a friend of Jarasandh. In Krishnavtar its meaning is thus explained: "khərag rəmyəṭənu gərmīṭa sīghnād ghəmsən. pəc bəṛən ko guṇ līyo īh bhupatī bəlvān." See ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ and ਗਰਮਿਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਖਰਗੋਸ਼ [xərgoʃ] P خرگوش one with ears of an ass; rabbit, hare.

ਖਰਚ [khərac] P خرچ A خرچ n expenditure, outlay. 2 provisions for a journey. "khərac bənu cāgīṭāi."—sor m 1.

ਖਰਚਮ [khərcam] leather stick, leather drumstick. "coṭ pāi khərcamī."—cāḍī 3. 'Kettledrums were struck (beaten) with drumsticks.' See ਖਰ 12. 2 In old times, instead of a wooden stick, a woven leather thong of one and a half feet was used to beat a kettledrum. The stick of leather struck the kettledrum. 3 It appears that it is also a name of another musical instrument different from a kettledrum. "de coḥ dāmamən usəṭ khəri, khərcam ənek bəjē jhənkara."—səloh. "khərcam əspi kōcri ṣutī."—səloh. This proves that the musical instrument of hard leather, which looked like a kettledrum, was beaten while mounted on the back of a horse, donkey, camel or elephant. 4 According to some scholars, it is a kettledrum having parchment of donkey skin. 5 skin of a donkey.

ਖਰਚਮੀ [khərcamī] with the leather drumstick. 2 on a drumstick. 3 on a large kettledrum. 4 See ਖਰਚਮ.

ਖਰਚਿ [khərcɪ] spending. "khat khərcɪ kəchu toṭī nā ave."—ram m 5. 2 having spent.

ਖਰਜ [khəraj] young one of an ass. 2 mule 3 See ਖੜਜ. 4 string producing khəraj sound (ṣəḍaj) (first of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut). 5 See ਖਰਚ. 6 Skt खर्ज् vr worship; give a knock; cause pain.

ਖਰਜੰਦਾਲ [khəjəḍal] hard-hearted executioner. "tūrək kəhē khəjəḍal pəṭh hē."—PPP.

ਖਰਣਾ [khəṛṇa] Skt बरन n dripping, oozing. 2 flowing, seeping. 3 See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖਰਦਰਾ [khərdəra] rough, bristling, prickly.

ਖਰਦੂਖਨ [khərdukḥən] Skt ਖਰਦੂਖਣ n thron-apple, by eating which a donkey dies. 2 See ਖਰ and ਦੂਖਨ.

ਖਰਨਾ [khəṛṇa] See ਖਰਣਾ. "kəi jənəm gəṛəbh hīṛī khəṛṇa."—gəu m 5. 2 See ਖੜਨਾ. "jo diṣe so kaləhī khəṛṇa."—suhi m 5. "grəṣī minā vəṣīgət khəṛṇa."—kan m 4. "jəjir bādḥī kəṛī

khāre kəbir."—*bher ə kəbir*.
ਖਰਬ [khərab] *Skt* खर्ब *n* one of the treasures of Kuber. According to Lilawati, ten times a crore is an arbud, ten times an arbud is an abaj and ten times an abaj is a khārab. In Ramayan it is stated that a thousand mahapadams equal one khārab. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. "lakh arāb khārab dino dāt."—*gəu m 5. 2 dwarf. 3 adj* small, short.
ਖਰਬਤ [khərbət] *M adj* uneven, unequal. *2* high and low. "khārbət hoe khudi khūara."—*BG*.
ਖਰਬਾਹਨ [khərbahən], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [khərbahəni], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [khərbahni] one who rides a donkey; goddess Sitla, the donkeyrider. "khārbahən uh char udave."—*gəḍḍ namdev. 2 goddess Sitla who rides a donkey*.
ਖਰਬਾਰੂ [khərbāru] See **ਖਰਬਤ**. *2 Skt* खर्बुर marsh-melon. "khārbāru khira."—*BG*.
ਖਰਬੂਜ [khərbuja] *P* خرزهر Its pronunciation as xurpuzəh is also correct. *Skt* खर्बुज, खर्बुर and खर्बुगुल marshmelon. It is an autumn crop and grows on a creeper. Its effect is hot and moist. Marshmelons from Balochistan and Egypt are very sweet. sārda from Kabul also belongs to this genus.
ਖਰਬਤ [khərbhət], **ਖਰਬਤੀ** [khərbhəti] *n* disturbance, confusion, perplexity. "ādh dhūdh jəg khārbhət pəryo."—*GPS*. "kehərti gərjən te jyō kəri. hoī pūj taddəpī khārbhəti."—*NP*. *2* noise, tumult.
ਖਰਮਸਤੀ [xərməsti] *P* خرمستی *n* unrestrained joy like that of a donkey; horseplay. *2* overt lewdness, lasciviousness.
ਖਰਮੋਹਰਾ [khərmohra] *P* خرمره *n* cowrie, cyproea moneta.
ਖਰਲ [khəral] a caste of Muslims inhabiting chiefly the district of Jhang. *2* a subcaste of Rajputs. *3 Skt* खल boat-shaped stone vessel in which antimony and drugs are powdered; mortar. Mortars manufactured in Gaya are of excellent quality and are priced from eight

annas to two thousand rupees.
ਖਰਵਾਹਨ [khərvahən], **ਖਰਵਾਹਨੀ** [khərvahəni] See **ਖਰਬਾਹਨ**.
ਖਰਵਾਰ [khərvār] **ਖਰਵਾਰਿਤੁ** See **ਖਰਚਾਮ**. "səṭṭ pəi khərvār kəu."—*cāḍi 3. 2* See **ਖਲਵਾਤਾ**. *3 Skt* खरवार. ass load. *P* خروار In Kashmir, load of two standard maunds and three seers is called a khərvār.
ਖਰਵਾਰਾ [khərvāra] See **ਖਲਵਾਤਾ**.
ਖਰੜ [həraṛ] *n* rattling or clattering sound. *2* rough hemp cloth used for loading grain on the bullock cart etc. *3* a major city of a tehsil of Ambala district.
ਖਰਾ [khəra] *adj* very much, excessive. "tu mē khəra pīara."—*dhəna m 1*. "ae khəre kəṭhīn jəm kəkər."—*biha chāt m 5*. very stern. *2* unadulterated, pure, absolutely pure. "khoṭe kəu khəra kəhe, khəre sar nə janc."—*gəu ə m 1*. *3* genuine. *4* honest, sincere. *5* standing, steady. "āt ki bar ko khəra nə hosi."—*sor m 5*.
ਖਰਾਸ [khəras] *n* rough mill; large flour mill which is worked by a bull or some other source of energy. *2 P* خراش bruise, scraping.
ਖਰਾਸ਼ੀਦਨ [xəraṣīdən] *P* خراشیدن *v* scrape, lacerate.
ਖਰਾਸੋਦਾ [khərasōda] See **ਚੂਹੜਕਾਣਾ**.
ਖਰਾਹਟ [khərahəṭ] a village under police station Tibbi in tehsil Pakpatan district Montgomery. It is twelve miles to the south-east of Pakpatan railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.
ਖਰਾਜ [khəraj] *A* خراج *n* act of pressing or taking out; tax, tribute, impost, revenue. See **ਖਿਰਾਜ**.
ਖਰਾੜ [xərat], **ਖਰਾਦ** [xərad] *A* خراڑ *P* خراڑ *n* act of peeling or scraping. *2* turner's lathe, that turns objects of metal and wood into round pieces.
ਖਰਾਬ [xərab] *A* خراب *adj* barren, desolate. *2* bad, worthless.
ਖਰਾਬੀ [xəraḇi] *P* خرابی *n* destruction, desolation. *2* evil.
ਖਰਾਯਤ [khərayət] alms. See **ਖੇਰਾਤ**. "ketik det

phakir khārayat.”—NP.

ਖਰਾਰਿ [khārari], ਖਰਾਰੀ [khārari] Ram, the enemy of demon Khar. See ਖਰ. 2 thorn-apple, eating of which causes a donkey to die.

ਖਰਾਲ [khāral] See ਖਰਲ 3. “cuna sukhām pis khārale.”—GPS. ‘in the mortar.’

ਖਰਾਲੇ [khārale] with the mortar. 2 in the mortar. See ਖਰਾਲ.

ਖਰਾਂਵ [khārāv] *n* wooden sandal. “dai khārāv sādān ko mora.”—NP.

ਖਰਿਆ [khāria] See ਖਰਨਾ and ਖੜਨਾ. 2 See ਖੜੀਆ.

ਖਰੀ [khāri] feminine of khāra. “rāsna hāriḥās gave khāri suhāṇi.”—varsor m 4. “vicsahorṭe khāri solhādi.”—sri chāt m 4. 2 *Skt* feminine of khār, she-ass. 3 *adj* relating to or concerning an ass. “āspi śutri bājat āsekha. pil khāri nobāt nahī lekha.”—sāloh. ‘The kettledrums laden on horses, camels, elephants and asses are being sounded.’

ਖਰੀਆ [khāria] See ਖੜੀਆ.

ਖਰੀੜਾ [xārīṭa] *A* خِرط *n* pouch, purse (of leather etc) 2 envelope or bag in which a despatch is sent. 3 formal royal letter.

ਖਰੀਦ [xārid] *P* خَرِید *n* purchase.

ਖਰੀਦਣਾ [khāridṇa], ਖਰੀਦਨਾ [khāridna] *P* خَرِید *n* buy, purchase. *Skt* कण “mullkharidi lala gola.”—maru m 1.

ਖਰੀਫ਼ [xārif] *A* خَرِيف *n* autumn harvest.

ਖਰੁ [khāru] See ਖਰ. 2 *Skt* *adj* stupid. 3 cruel. 4 covetous, greedy. 5 *n* tooth. 6 horse. 7 Shiv. 8 Kamdev. 9 egotism.

ਖਰੂਜ [xāruj] *A* خَرُوج *sense* of coming out; emerging. “nanak kia khāruj.”—māgo. See ਖਾਜਿ.

ਖਰੂਦ [khārud] *n* horseplay, rowdyism.

ਖਰੇ [khāre] See ਖਰਾ, ਖਰਨਾ and ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖਰੇਖਰੇਏ [khārekharoe] *adv* standing on guard; military guard on duty. 2 while standing. “khārekharoe bēṭhāt uṭhāt marāg pēṭhi dhriavego.”—kan a m 4.

ਖਰੋਆ [khāroa] stood. See ਖਲੋਤਾ.

ਖਰੋਸ਼ [xāroṣ] *P* خَرُوش *n* noise, clamour, hue and cry.

ਖਰੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [xāroṣidān] *P* خَرُوشِیدَن *v* make a noise.

ਖਰੋਟ [khāroṭ] See ਅਖਰੋਟ. “khāre khāroṭ su dālgān hāre.”—GPS.

ਖਰੁਾ [khārha] See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਲ [khāl] *Skt* खल् *vr* gather, collect, move. shake. 2 *n* threshing floor. “le tāguli khāl danān jyō nābh bic uḍai.”—krīṣṇ. 3 See ਖਰਲ. 4 earth. 5 residue of mustard seeds etc when most of the oil has been extracted; oilcake. 6 that which disappears into the sky, the sun. 7 that which has the sky coloured, tāmal tree (xanthochymus pictorius). 8 *adj* wicked, base, vile. “khāl murākḥ te pādīt kārbo.”—sar kabir. 9 cruel, pitiless. 10 See ਖੱਲ.

ਖਲਹਲ [khālhal], ਖਲਹਲੁ [khālhalu] *n* fluster, dread, distress. “dīl khālhalu jakē jārād ru bāni.”—bher kabir. ‘One whose mind is agitated, is pale in the face.’ 2 See ਖਲਲ.

ਖਲਹਾਨ [khālhan], ਖਲਹਾਨੁ [khālhanu] See ਖਲ 2. *P* ਖਿਰਮਨ. “bīnu kār khālhanu jese gahān pāra.”—bher m 5. See ਖਲਿਹਾਨ.

ਖਲਕ [xālak] *A* خَلَق *n* God’s creation, the universe. “khalīk khālāk, khālāk māhi khalīk.”—prabha kabir. 2 create, make.

ਖਲਕਤ [khālkat] *A* خَلَقَت *n* world, universe.

ਖਲਖੰਡਕ [khālkhāḍak], ਖਲਖੰਡਨ [khālkhāḍan] *adj* destroyer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword—sānama. ਖਲਖੰਡਨੀ [khālkhāḍni] *adj* female destroyer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword—sānama. 3 army equipped with swords—sānama.

ਖਲਜੀ [xālji] *A* خَلْجِي There is a city named Khalaj in Afghanistan and this noun relates to that place. Jalaluddin of this clan was a famous emperor of Delhi. The Khalji dynasty ruled over India from 1290 to 1320 AD.

ਖਲਨ [khālān] See ਸਖਲਨ. 2 stand up, halt. 3 to the wicked 4 the wicked (nominative case).

ਖਲ [xələf] *A* **فلاح** *adj* one who follows; a follower. 2 successor, heir. 3 *n* progeny, posterity. 4 son; male offspring.

ਖਲਮਾਰਕ [khəlmārək] *adj* killer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword.—*sānāma*.

ਖਲਮੁਰਖ [khəlmurəkh] vile and foolish. See **ਖਲ** 8. **ਖਲਰਾ** [khəlrā], **ਖਲਰੀ** [khəlrī] See **ਖਲੜਾ-ਖਲੜੀ**. 2 leather strap worn round the neck by the devotees of Sakhi Sarvar from which a walking stick keeps hanging. “khūḍi khəlrā gəl mähī dhəro.”—*GPS*.

ਖਲਲ [xələl] *A* **فصل** *n* interruption, restriction. 2 impediment. 3 defect, drawback. “khələl nījdəl pəryō svāmī.”—*səloh*.

ਖਲਵਾਇਆ [khəlvāia] *v* got stood up. “bhāgta əgə khəlvāia.”—*var vād m 4*. 2 fed; made someone eat food.

ਖਲਵਾਰਾ [khəlvārā], **ਖਲਵਾੜਾ** [khəlvāṛā] enclosure for stacking unthreshed corn; threshing floor. See **ਖਲ** 2. mound of grains. “kheti jin ki ujre khəlvārə kia thau?”—*var sar m 1*. “səbh kure ke khəlvare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਖਲੜਾ [khəlrā], **ਖਲੜੀ** [khəlrī] *n* skin, hide. See **ਖਲ**. 2 leather bag. “bhəu tera bhāg khəlrī mera cit.”—*tiṭṭ m 1*. 3 *adj* See **ਖਪਰੀ**. “khəlrī khəpri ləqri cəmri.”—*asa m 1*.

ਖਲਾ [khəla] *adj* standing. “sajənu səbhkə nīkəṭi khəla.”—*ram chət m 5*. 2 plural of **ਖਲ**. “se əpəvitr əmedh khəla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. See **ਖਲ** 8. 3 See **ਖੱਲ**.

ਖਲਾਸ [khəlas] *A* **خلاص** *adj* unfettered, free, liberated. “dərgəhī hoi khəlas.”—*sar m 5*. “kəhī rəvidas khəlas cāmara.”—*gəu*.

ਖਲਾਸਾ [khəlasa] See **ਖਲਾਸ** and **ਖੁਲਾਸਾ**.

ਖਲਾਸੀ [khəlasī] *P* **خلاصی** *n* release, liberation, deliverance. “tisu bhəi khəlasī hoi səgəl sīdhī.”—*gəu ə m 5*. 2 employee on a ship who unties the ship from the anchor. 3 tent pitcher.

ਖਲਾਸੁ [khəlasu] See **ਖਲਾਸ**. “jin kə sadhu bhəṭe so dərgəh hoi khəlasu.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਖਲਾਫਤ [khəlapəṭ] rank of a caliph; caliphate. 2 duty of a caliph. See **ਖਲੀਫਾ**.

ਖਲਾਵਨਾ [khəlavna] *v* feed. “khəlave bhojən.”—*dhana m 5*.

ਖਲਿ [khəli] *Skt n* residue of sesame and mustard seeds etc after the oil has been extracted; oil cake. “na khəli bhəi na tel.”—*s kabir*. **khəl** and **khəli** are both genuine Sanskrit words. 2 See **ਖਲ**.

ਖਲਿਆ [khəlia] standing, erect. 2 *adv* while standing. “sovət besət khəlia.”—*suhi chət m 5*.

ਖਲਿਆਨ [khəlian] See **ਖਲ** 2 and **ਖਲਿਹਾਨ**.

ਖਲਿਟਿ [khəli-ṭi] *adv* after standing up. “khəli-ṭi kice ərdasī.”—*var maru 1 m 2*.

ਖਲਿਹਾਨ [khəlihan] See **ਖਲ** 2. 2 *Skt* **ਖਲਿਨੀ** multitude of threshing floors.

ਖਲਿਹਾਨਿ [khəlihanī] on the threshing floor. “koi vahe ko lūne ko pae khəlihanī.”—*var bīla m 1*.

ਖਲਿਤ [khəliṭ] See **ਸਖਲਿਤ**.

ਖਲੀ [khəli] See **ਖਲ** 2 and **ਖਲਿ**. 2 *adj* stood up. “həth jorī khəli səbhī hoi.”—*var bīha m 4*. 3 *Skt n* that which is hidden in the buccal cavity; curved bit of a bridle.

ਖਲੀਕ [xəlik] *A* **خلیق** *adj* good-natured.

ਖਲੀਜ [xəlij] *A* **خليج** *n* part of the land that has indented into the sea. It has land on three sides and sea on one; bay. 2 small ship.

ਖਲੀਤਾ [khəlita] See **ਖਰੀਤਾ**.

ਖਲੀਤੀ [khəliti] small bag. “riti ram nam te rəhi j bīn kam, tye kharīj kharab hal khal ki khəliti he.”—*gval*. See **ਖਰੀਤਾ**.

ਖਲੀਫਾ [xəlifā] *A* **خليفة** This word is derived from **xələf**, which means to leave behind. i.e. to appoint someone as a representative for the period of one's absence. The heads of Islam and the successors who reigned and preached their religion after the demise of Mohammad, were called **xəlifā**; caliph. To begin with, the

“Caliph” also means a leader. In the Koran, the word “Caliph” has been used for Adam and David. See Koran. surāt 2 ayāt 28 and surāt 38, ayāt 25.

caliphs belonged to Mecca of whom four were prominent :

(1) **अबू बक्र** Abu Bakar. He became caliph Rasul Allah (that is, the vice regent of Mohammad, the apostle of God) in Hijri 11 at the age of 60. He was father of Mohammad's wife Aysha. He remained caliph for two and a quarter years and died in Madina on 23rd August 634 AD.

(2) **उमर** Umar, son of Khattab, was installed as caliph in Hijri 13. He was father of Hafsa, third wife of Mohammad. His title was Amirul Mominin. He conquered Persia and Egypt. He razed the world-famous library of Alexandria thinking that if the said library contained some books against the Koran then there was no use to keep them and if they were in accordance with the Koran then their content was already there and therefore, there was no use keeping them intact. He captured Jerusalem and constructed a mosque there which is, till date, named after him. He made laws according to the Islamic principles. He was fatally injured with a dagger by Firoz, a Persian slave, on November 3, 644 AD while reciting his morning prayer (namaz) in the mosque only to die three days after.

(3) **उसमान** Usman, son of Affan. He was appointed the caliph in Hijri 24. He was husband of two of Mohammad daughters, namely Rukiah and Ummukulsum. He was assassinated by Abu Bakar's son Mohammad, at Madina on 30th June 665 AD.

(4) **अली** Ali was son of Abutalib and husband of Mohammad's daughter Fatima. He was born in 599 AD. He was installed the fourth caliph but was forced to give up his caliphate after five years. He was injured with a poisoned sword by Abdur Rahman, at Kufa and died four days later in 661 AD. His tomb

in the city of Najaf is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Muslims. Imam Ali had 18 sons and 18 daughters in all. Among them were three sons Hasan, Hussain and Muhsin from Mohammad's daughter Fatima.

All of these four caliphs are famous as Charyar, that is four comrades or friends. The fifth caliph, Hasan, son of Ali, reigned for six months only. After him there were 14 caliphs who ruled over Damascus from 661 AD to 749 AD. Then, the caliphate passed on to the rulers of Baghdad and it remained with them from 750 AD to 1258 AD. After that the caliphate came under the control of the Turkish kings.

On November 12, 1922, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey deposed Sultan Wahiddudin from the caliphate and installed Abdul Majid as the new caliph but deprived him of the all authority. He was reduced to a mere religious figure head. In March 1924, the office of the caliph was totally abolished.

Besides the above-mentioned caliphs, many Arabic, Egyptian, Persian and Turkish kings have, in the past, been posing themselves as independent caliphs and some are so called even now.

The ruler of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji and the Mughal emperor Akbar used to term themselves as Khalifa (caliph). That is why the capital city was known as Dar-ul-Khilafat.

The Sunni Muslims believe that a caliph can be from no other caste except that of the Quraish family. According to the Shiah Muslims, it is proper for a caliph to be only from the family of Ali.

खलीर [khalir] n performer, player. 2 acrobat, gymnast. 3 jester, mimic, buffoon.

खलील [xalil] A **खलील** true friend. "Ibrahim khalil

pəgəbər."—GPS.

ਖਲੀਲ ਖਾ [xəlil xā] name of a military officer in Shah Jahan's army, who commanded five thousand soldiers. See ਸਾਦਾ 5.

ਖਲੁ [khəlu] *Skt* part question. 2 negation, refutation. 3 reason, cause. 4 certainly, doubtlessly. "in dutən khəlu bədhukəri mario."—*jet ravidas*.

ਖਲੋਆ [khəloa], **ਖਲੋਇਆ** [khəloia], **ਖਲੋਹਾ** [khəloha], **ਖਲੋਤਾ** [khəlotā] stood up, halted. "nikəti khəloia mera sajanā."—*ram chāt m 5*. "vici kərtapurəkhə khəloa."—*sor m 5*. "əge aī khəloha."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 on the threshing floor. "khəti səriri jo bije so ēti khəloa aī."—*sava m 3*. 'Whatever is sown in the field comes to the threshing floor.'

ਖਲੋਵਨਾ [khəlovna] See ਖੜੋਵਨਾ.

ਖੱਲ [khəll] *Skt* खल्ल *n* pit. 2 rain bird, pied cuckoo. 3 leather water bag, bellows. "bhəukhəla əgənī təp tau."—*jəpu*. 4 leather, hide. 5 *Skt* खल्ल stone or metal vessel for grinding drugs; mortar.

ਖੱਲਕ [xəllak] *A* خالق *adj* the Creator. See ਖਲਕ. **ਖੱਲੀ** [khəlli] خلی convulsions. This ailment results from the affliction of the body by windy humour. The muscles of the arms and the calves get tense and the patient suffers from cramps. During cholera it is very painful. Massaging the body with narayāni oil and intake of muscle-tonics are useful to cure this disease. 2 swelling of glands in the groin due to some boil or wound.

ਖੱਲੂ [khəllu] See ਖੱਲ. 2 one who skins an animal; skinner. 3 of the skin. "meri khəllu mājre gursikkh hādhāde."—*BG*.

ਖਵ [khəv] See ਖਵਟ.

ਖਵਟ [khəvəṭ], **ਖਵਣਾ** [khəvṇa], **ਖਵਣੁ** [khəvəṇu] *v* bear, tolerate. "prəbh das ka dukhu na khəvisəkəhi."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "nīdək sakət khəv nā səkē."—*bəsāt m 4*. "nīvəṇu su akhəru

khəvəṇu guṇu."—*s farid*. See ਵੇਸ. "khəve nā vājənā."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 'cannot be tolerated.' "eku bol bhī khəvto nahi."—*asa m 5*. 'Even a single utterance could not be tolerated.' 2 pardon, forgive. 3 dissolve, merge. "avəṭəṇu ape khəve dudh kəu khəpən nā dēi."—*sri m 1*. **ਖਵਲਾਨਾ** [khəvlana] *v* feed. "jo bije so khəvlavēgo."—*kan m 4*.

ਖਵਾਸ [khəvas] *A* خواس *n* plural of ਖਾਸ [xas]; ministers, grandies etc, royal servants. 2 special qualities. 3 *A* خايس lion. 4 slave. 5 dacoit, plunderer. "kine khərab khane khəvas."—*əj 6 P* خايس *adj* petitioner, supplicator. **ਖਵਾਸੀ** [khəvasi] *P* خايس *duty* of an attendant. "narəd sarəd kərəhi khəvasi."—*asa kabir*. 2 backseat of a buggy, chariot or howdah of an elephant etc for the servant to sit in attendance, behind the noble man. 3 grandies, distinguished or favourite attendants. "kīa ləskər kīa neb khəvasi?"—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਵਾਲਣਾ [khəvalṇa] *v* feed, provide food. "es no kuṛ bolī kī khəvaliē?"—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਖਵਿ [khəvi] See ਖਵਣ. 2 having tolerated.

ਖਵੀ [khəvi] *n* tall and rough grass which, like reed stalk, has a small ear at its top.

ਖਵੀਸ [khəvis], **ਖਵੀਸਨੀ** [khəvisni] djinn, ogre, ogress. "khəvisni pīsacni bītal bir bhervi."—*PP*.

ਖਵੀਦ [xəvid] *P* خد *n* wheat or barley plant on which the ear has not appeared yet.

ਖਵੀਨ [khəvin] See ਖਵੀਨ.

ਖਵੀ [khəvi] See ਖਵੀ.

ਖੜ [khəṛ] or **ਖੜੁ** [khəṛu] See ਖੜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* खड़ paddy straw. "khəṛu khəvəhi əmriṭ dehī."—*guj m 1*. *S* ਖੜੁ residue of pressed mustard seed etc; oil cake. 3 crop. "khəṛu pākī kuṛ bhājē binse."—*sri m 1 pāhire*. 4 *Skt* खड़ six. "dhəṛəṇī suvāni khəṛ rəṭən jəṛavi."—*gəu var 2 m 5*. Here khəṛ has a pun: 'The earth decorated with different kinds of gem-like grass,

becomes comely after having been equipped with spiritual glory.'

ਖੜਸਨਿ [khəṛəsənɪ] will take away. "əvgən khəṛəsənɪ bənɪ."—*sri m l pəhɪre*.

ਖੜਹੜ [khəṛhəṛ] *n* knocking or clattering sound.

ਖੜਕ [khəṛək] See **ਖੜਕਾ**. 2 a village which Bhai Santokh Singh has referred to as Kharak. It is situated at a distance of twelve kōhs towards the south of Dhamdhan. While travelling through Bangar, Guru Teg Bahadur halted here under a banyan tree. "khəṛək gram nɪygrodh' vɪsala. təhā jai dera guru dala."—*GPS*.

ਖੜਕ ਸਿੰਘ [khəṛək sɪŋh] See **ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ** and **ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ**. 2 See **ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ**.

ਖੜਕਾ [khəṛka], **ਖੜਕੁ** [khəṛaku] *n* knocking noise, tap. "ghūghəṛ khəṛaku tɪaɪ vɪsura."—*ram m s*. 2 fear, apprehension, trepidation. "həume ədərɪ khəṛaku he."—*var vəd m 3*.

ਖੜਗ [khəṛəg] *Skt* खड़ग *n* that which cuts. See **ਖੜ੍ਹ** *vr* sword. According to Dhanurved (military science), a sword should be four fingers wide and fifty fingers long. Thirty-two methods of brandishing a sword have been defined. "əsɪ kɪpən khəṛəg sɛph tɛg tərvar. rəcch kəro hənri səda kəvcātək kərvar."—*sənana*. 2 Macro Time as the supreme destroyer of the world. "nəməskar sɪ khəṛəg ko."—*VN*. "khəṛəg god me tum ko payo."—*GV 10*. 3 horn of a rhinoceros. 4 rhinoceros.

ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ [khəṛəgsɪŋh] a warrior mentioned in Krishanavtar, a part of Dasam Granth. He was friend of Jarasandh and several times defeated Krishan and other commanders, but, at last he was killed through deception. "tɪh bhupətɪ ko mɪtɪ ɪkk khəṛəgsɪŋh tɪh nam. pere səmər səmudr bəhu məharəthi baldham."—*kɪrɪsən*. See **ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ** and **ਗਰਮਿਤਾ ਸਬਦ**. 2 eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, from Maharani Datar Kaur. He was born in

Sammat 1860 and ascended the throne of Lahore in Sammat 1896; but wily Dhyān Singh Dogra dethroned him and put Naunihal Singh, Kharag Singh's son, on the throne. Having remained grief-stricken for one year, Kharag Singh died at the age of 38 years, on 21st of Kattak Sammat 1897.

ਖੜਗਧਾਰੀ [khəṛəgdhəri] *adj* sword-bearing. 2 *n* Khalsa; the sword-bearer. 3 the Timeless One.

ਖੜਗਪੁਸ਼ [khəṛəgdhvəj] the Timeless One, whose standard has the emblem a sword.

ਖੜਗਨੀ [khəṛəgnɪ] *Skt* खड़गिनी troops armed with swords.—*sənana*.

ਖੜਗਪਾਣੀ [khəṛəgpənɪ] one who has a sword in hand; community of the duly baptised Sikhs. 2 the Timeless One, God. "khəṛəgpənɪ khəldəl bəlhərnə."—*gyan*.

ਖੜਗੀ [khərgi] *Skt* खड़गिन् *adj* swordsman. 2 *n* duly baptised Sikh; the community of baptised Sikhs. 3 rhinoceros, having a (sword like) horn on its nose. 4 *Skt* खड़गी female rhinoceros.

ਖੜਗੁਣ [khərguṇ] *Skt* खड़गुण See **ਖਟਾਅੰਗ** 3 and **ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ ਪਰਵ** ch 69. 2 produce, nurture, bring up, devastate, reward or punish suitably for a consequent action, pardon, forgive, excuse, be competent. "khərguṇ isvər pūn ətəl bəl."—*dzlip*.

ਖੜਗੀ [khərgi] *Skt* खड़ग See **ਖਟਾਅੰਗ**. "khərgi əsekh vɪdya vɪsekh."—*dətt*. 2 See **ਖੜਗ**.

ਖੜਜ [khəraj] *Skt* खड़ज *n* the first note of the musical scale which originates from six places viz nose, throat, chest, palate, tongue and teeth. This musical note is produced with the help of these six parts of the body.² In musicology, its origin is traced to the sound of a peacock.

ਖੜਤਾਲ [khərtal] See **ਕਰਤਾਲ**. 2 See **ਤਾਲ**.

ਖੜਦੁਮ [khərdūm] *adj* having its tail raised; mischievous, roguish; (an animal) driven into

²नासां कण्ठमुखस्तालु जिह्वा दन्ताश्च संश्रितः

ਖੜਮ੍ਯ: ਸੰਜਾਯਤੇ ਧੰਮ੍ਯਾਤ੍ ਤੰਮ੍ਯਾਤ੍ ਖੜ੍ਯੁ ਫਲੀ ਸ੍ਯੁਰ:—*sāgit damodər*.

¹nyəgrodh, bohəṛ, vət.

excitement or fury. 2 *n* uproar, furore.

ਖੜਨਾ [khəṇa] *v* take away. "avgəṇ khəṇsəni bənī."—*sri m* / *pahire*. 2 stand. "ghəṇi əpənə khəṇi təkā."—*suhi chāt m* / 1. 3 steal, abduct.

ਖੜਪੈ'ਚ [khəpəc] sixth among five village headmen i.e. self-styled chief; presumptuous person; one who pokes his nose.

ਖੜਭੜ [khərbhəṛ] See ਖਲਭਲ. "khərbhəṛ birā."—*suraj*.

ਖੜਰਤਨ [khərrəṭən] See ਖੜ 4.

ਖੜਾ [khəṛa] *adj* standing. "khəṛa pukare patṇi."—*s farid*.

ਖੜਾਉ [khəṛaū] *n* wooden sandal. According to an article in Aangiras Simriti, "A king would get the feet of a person other than Agnihotri and Tapasvi chopped off, if he dared to walk beyond five houses from his home with wooden sandals on his feet." See ਸਲੋਕ 51.

ਖੜਾਂਸਹਾਰੀ [khəṛās-hari] *Skt* खड़गहारिन् *n* the ruler, who collects one sixth of the produce from his subjects. In ancient times, the king used to get one sixth share of all kinds of produce from his people.

ਖੜਾਨਨ [khəṛānən] See ਖਟਵਨਨ.

ਖੜਾਰੂ [khəṛāru] *adj* who takes away. "kal khəṛāru ae."—*vaḍ m* / *əlahni*. 'The messengers of death came down to take him along.' Chanting of this line as "kal khəṛa ruae" is incorrect.

ਖੜਿ [khəṛi] *adv* by carrying away, by taking along with. "khəṛi dərgəṇi penaie."—*sri m* / 1. See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖੜੀਅਸਿ [khəṛiasī] will carry away. "bin bujhe sabb khəṛiasī bādhi."—*bəsāt m* / 1. See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖੜੀਆ [khəṛia] *n* a kind of white soil; chalk. 2 *adj* who takes away.

ਖੜ [khəṛ] See ਖੜ.

ਖੜੇਸਰੀ [khəṛesri] *n* an ascetic or hermit, who remains standing day and night, never to sit or sleep.

ਖੜੋਣਾ [khəṛəṇa], ਖੜੋਵਣਾ [khəṛovṇa] *v* stand. "apī khəṛovəṇi apī kər."—*var suhi m* / 1.

ਖੜੰਗ [khəṛəṅg] *Skt* खड़ग See ਖਟਅੰਗ.

ਖੜੰਗਯੋਗ [khəṛəṅgyog] Instead of eight, six kinds of Yog are described in Daksh Simriti:

prāṇayam — a system of breathing exercise and regulating respiration; ਧਿਆਨ [dhyān] — concentration; ਧਰ੍ਯਾਯਾਹ — control over senses; ਧਾਰਮਾ — concept; ਟਰੇਕ — logic; and ਸਮਾਦਿਹ — deep meditation. Yog comprising these six kinds is called khəṛəṅgyog. 2 six actions of Yog, which form its various practices. See ਖਟ ਕਰਮ 2.

ਖਾ [kha] short form of khadnākuru. *v* eat.

ਖਾ [xā] short for ਖਾਨ (xan). See ਖਾਨ.

ਖਾਊ [khaū] *adj* gluttonous. 2 one who swallows another's wealth. 3 corrupt.

ਖਾਇ [khai] eats. "bhogi hove khai."—*suhi m* / 1. 2 tolerates, endures. "muhe muhi paṇa khai."—*var asa*. 3 *adv* by eating, by making one eat. "mata priti kare putu khai."—*gəu m* / 4. 4 after eating. "khai khai kare bəḍpheli."—*majh m* / 5.

ਖਾਇਆ [khaia] ate. "ghəṛi ghəṛi khaia pīḍu vəḍhaia."—*guj trilocən*. 2 decayed. 3 finished. "so dia nā jai khaia."—*sor kabir*. 4 *P* ੨੬ ovary, scrotum. "tere pəṭi ke dəs khae."—*caritr* 43. 5 egg.

ਖਾਇਆ ਮੰਨਣਾ [khaia māṇṇa] *v* feel obliged, feel indebted. "kəḥia suṇəḥi nā khaia māṇəḥi."—*bəsāt m* / 1.

ਖਾਇਕ [khaik], ਖਾਇਕੂ [khaiku] *P* ੨੬ *n* grasshopper, winged insect. 2 *Skt* आधनजिक garrulous "je ko khaiku akhəṇi pāi."—*jəpu*. "thau nahi khāika."—*var sri m* / 1. 3 glutton, voracious eater.

ਖਾਇਣ [khaiṇ] *Skt* खादन *n* act of eating, process of eating. 2 victuals, food. "āmritasukhaiṇ."—*var ram* 2 *m* / 5.

ਖਾਈ [khai] ate, consumed. "bikhe ṭhəgəuri jini jəṇi khai."—*gəu m* / 5. 2 *n* trench dug around a

fort containing water so that the enemy might not get across it. "lāka sa koṭ sāmūd si khai." –asa kābir. 3 one that consumes – desire. "lāhbār bhujhi khai." –asa m 5. See ਲਹਬਰ.

ਖਾਸ [khas] *A* **کاش** *adj* chief, principal, the elected one. 2 *P* **کاش** *n* desire, need. "kisi vāstu ki khas nā rāhi." –GPS.

ਖਾਸਾ [khasa] will eat. "jesa bijāhī tesa khasa." –gāu m 5. 2 *n* a special sedan chair for the rich; palanquin; kiosk-like seat for a holy scripture. "khase ko ucvaī cālehē." –GPS. 3 *P* **کاش** a kind of fine muslin. 4 *adj* superior, excellent, of good quality. "jiss sirpaupāra gālī khasa he." –maru solhe m 5. 5 free from disease, healthy. 6 *A n* nature, temperament.

ਖਾਸਾ [khāsa] See ਕਾਸ.

ਖਾਸਿਯਤ [khasiyat] *A* **کاشیت** *quality*, important matter. 2 habit, nature. 3 special effect, after effect.

ਖਾਸੀ [khāsi] a disease. *Skt* काश and कास, **کاش** cough. This ailment is caused by taking sour or acerbic food in excess, drinking cold water immediately after consuming hot substances, inhaling dust and smoke through nostrils, eating dry, unseasoned and stale food and dwelling in filthy and damp places.

A patient, disabled by a chronic disease suffers from cough due to sudden exposure to the cold. There is a Punjabi proverb. "Root cause of all diseases is khāsi (cough); bone of contention of all quarrels is Hansi (a place)."

The sound released from the throat of a cough patient is just like that caused by a broken bronze utensil; the chest gets strained, respiratory pipes are choked with phlegm, there is a thorny feeling in the throat and on the tongue; the patient has headache, feels no hunger. There are many causes and types of cough. It must be got treated from a properly

experienced and well-qualified physician. However the common treatment is as follows:

(1) licking the extract of green leaves of bamboo soaked in honey.

(2) swallowing the berry-sized ball of a mixture by equal weight of roots of liquorice (glycyrrhiza glabra), bark of myrobalan (torminalia balerica), starch, tragacath gum and lump sugar.

(3) licking the extract of fresh ginger mixed with honey.

(4) making small balls (weighing about a ratti each) of the crushed mixture of black pepper, opium, lump sugar, catechu, arabic gum (one masha each) and taking one such ball with warm water in the morning as well as at the time of going to sleep.¹

ਖਾਸੀਯਤ [khasiyat] See ਖਾਸਿਯਤ.

ਖਾਹਿ [khahī] eats. "kāni sutāk kān pe laitbari khahī." –var asa. backbites. 2 See ਖਾਹ.

ਖਾਹਿਸ [khahīs] See ਖਾਹਿਸ.

ਖਾਹੀ [khahī] *adj* (one) who eats. "juga jugātārī khahī khahī." –jāpu. 2 desirous, ambitious.

ਖਾਕ [xak] *P* **کاک** *n* dust, grit, ashes. "tere cakra pakhak." –tīlāg m 1. 2 earth, land.

ਖਾਕਚਾਨਾ [khakchanna] *v* trudge a dusty path. 2 tolerate insult, search for wealth. "kāḍī kāḍī kāu khak sir chane." –ram m 5.

ਖਾਕਤੋਦਾ [xaktoda] *P* **کاکتودا** *n* dump of earth, used as a target for arrows to be shot at. A thin mudwall is erected in front of the heap that is filled with fine and dry soil. The extent to which the arrow² penetrates the wall, indicates the strength of the archer. "kāryo khaktoda sudhraī." –GPS.

ਖਾਕਰੋਬ [xakrob] *P* **کاکروب** *n* one who sweeps away dirt, dust etc; sweeper, scavenger.

¹This medication should not be administered to the children.

²See ਲੈਸ.

ખાજા [xaka] *P* 𐬔𐬀 *n* sketch, plan, outline map.
ખાજિસુર [xakistər] *P* 𐬔𐬀 *n* ash, calx (of metals).
ખાકી [xaki] *P* 𐬔𐬀 *adj* made of dust; made of earth. 2 dust-coloured, greyish brown. 3 *n* a sect of ascetics, members of which rub ashes on their body. This sect descends from Kil—the disciple of Krishan Dass.
ખાકીઆ [xakiā] plural of **ખાકી** (xaki); people, persons, populace.
ખાકુ [khaku] See **ખા**. “khaku loreḍa tənīkhe.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.
ખાકુ [khaku] the vowel [u] pronounced with **ખા** [khak] is indicative of genitive; pertaining to **ખા** [khak]; of **ખા** [khak]. “khin mēhi rulta khaku nali.”—*gūḍ* *m* 5. 2 *adj* made of ash. “khaku khak rāḷe.”—*brla* *ə m* 1. 3 *n* earth, See **ખા** 2. “khaku jeḍu nē koī.”—*s fərid*.
ખાખ [khakh] *n* meeting point of the two lips. 2 See **ખા**; the corner of two lips.
ખાગ [khag] See **ખગ**. 2 arrow, (which moves through the sky). “chutgəyo sərəp sām jaī lag. jəṭṭu bhujan ke bic khag.”—*GPS*.
ખાહી [khaci] See **ખચિ**.
ખાજ [khaj] or **ખાજુ** [khaju] *Skt* **ખાજ** *n* food, victuals, meals. “khaju ho murdaru.”—*var sar* *m* 1. “jināhu ākhaj khaj ləkh pae.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* **ખાજ** *itch*. 𐬔𐬀 prurigo. Psoriasis is caused by remaining unclean, not taking fully cooked clean diet, indigestion, hepatic (liver) diseases, stoppage of menses etc. Whenever there is an impurity in the blood due to any of the above causes, scabies appear on our body. The best treatment for this ailment is to keep the body clean, constantly to take blood-purifying medicines. Take five mashas each of pitpapra, cārāta (blood-purifying drug made from a plant (ophelia chirretta), mūḍi buṭi, ciṭṭa cēnəṇ (white sandalwood—santalum album), choṭi hərəṇ (a medicated nut—myrobalan) and also seven grains of fruit of jujube; put this

mixture in one and a quarter pau of water, to keep it soaked over night. Filter the mixture in the morning and drink with two tolas of jujube syrup.

Avoid intake of acerbic food, red chillies, wine etc. Apply such conditioners on the body as a massage to keep the skin soft.

ખાજા [khaja] See **ખા** 1.

ખાજિન [khajin] *A* 𐬔𐬀 *adj* who accumulates. 2 *n* treasurer.

ખાજિનીઆ [khajinia] treasurer, holyman, hermit. See **ખાજિન**. “səcu tere khajiniā.”—*suhi* *m* 5.

ખાજુ [khaju] See **ખા**.

ખાજે [khaje] should be eaten. “de khaje akhī gəvaie.”—*var asa*. ‘We should eat whatever is provided by God. One loses when he claims himself to be a giver.’ 2 We should share food with others without assuming ourselves to be charitable i.e. we should not boast of donation.

ખાટ [khaṭ] *Skt* **ખટ** *cot*, bedstead. See *E cot*. “khaṭ magəu cəupai.”—*sor kəbir*.

ખાટજ [khaṭəṇ], **ખાટન** [khaṭən] *v* earn, get profit. “khaṭəṇ kəu həri həri rojgar.”—*dhəna* *m* 5. “dhən khaṭən kije biḍhi ruri.”—*NP*.

ખાટિ [khaṭi] *n* earning, profit, gain. “vəḍbhagi dhən khaṭi.”—*sri* *m* 5. 2 *adv* by earning. “mai khaṭi aīo ghəri puta.”—*gūj* *m* 5. 3 *Skt* *n* bier, hearse, funeral pyre.

ખાટિઈ [khaṭiə] earned, gained. “ramrəṭənu dhənu khaṭiə.”—*ṭoḍi* *m* 5.

ખાટિ ખાદુલી [khaṭi khaṭuli] after making profit, after earning. “kəha kərəhi re, khaṭi khaṭuli.”—*sar* *m* 5.

ખાટી [khaṭi] earned. “namrasī sadh sāgī khaṭi.”—*gəu* *m* 5. 2 *adj* sour, pungent. 3 bitter. “jesa əmrītu tesi bikh khaṭi.”—*sukhmāni*. “gurprəsadi əmrītu bikh khaṭi.”—*gəu* *m* 5.

ખાટી ચિષ [khaṭi bikh] *n* wine, liquor. 2 strong poison, bitter venom.

ખાદુલી [khaṭuli] See **ખાટિ ખાદુલી**. 2 small cot, cradle.

ਖਾਣੇ [khaṭe] *adv* by earning. “əpne ghəri le ara khaṭe.”—*dhāma m 5*.

ਖਾਣੀਗ [khaṭīg] *Skt* ਖਡਗ See ਖਟਅੰਗ. “ṭilak khaṭīgā.”—*kan m 5*. consecration mark on six parts of the body i.e. forehead, both ears, both arms and chest. In some scriptures consecration mark is applied on twelve parts of the body. See ਬਾਹਿ ਤਿਲਕ.

ਖਾਡ [khaḍ], ਖਾਡ [khāḍ] *Skt* ਖਾਡ *n* sweet material made from sugarcane juice; sugar; white sugar. “khir khaḍ ghiu nā bhavē.”—*bher namdev*. “həri he khāḍ ret mēhi bikhri.”—*s kəbir*. 2 ditch, trench.

ਖਾਡਵ [khāḍav], ਖਾਡਵਨ [khāḍavvan] *Skt* ਖਾਡਵ *n* per Kalika Puran and Padam Puran, a forest redeveloped by the ruler of Kashi (Kashiraj) after the destruction of Khandvi town. He did this as desired by the deities. The forest was situated near Indarprasth (old Delhi) on the bank of river Yamuna.¹ This was a favourite forest of Indar. There is a tale in Mahabharat that once the sun god was down with indigestion. As a treatment it was suggested that if he gulped the herbs of Khandavvan, he would be relieved of indigestion. So he started eating the forest, then Indar extinguished the flames by pouring torrential rains. Ultimately Arjun came to rescue the sun. The god of fire was pleased with Arjun and presented him a bow named Gandeerv with the help of which he made a shelter of arrows that protected the sun from the effect of heavy rains. Arjun blew off the clouds with the arrows.² “khāḍav jarān ko agni hit parāth ne jānu megh vidare.”—*krisən*. 2 substance made of sugar.

¹In Mahabharat, Khandav Van was situated on the bank of the river Ashwarth, which means that this forest was a few miles away from Meerut in District Mujaffarnagar.

²See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਆਦਿ ਪਰਵ ਅ: 225.

3 molasses. 4 *adj* sugary.

ਖਾਡਾ [khāḍa] See ਖੰਡਾ.

ਖਾਡੀ [khaḍi] *n* gulf, bay; portion of the sea surrounded by land on three sides.

ਖਾਡੂਰ [khaḍuru] See ਖਡੂਰ. “pheri vasaia pheruani satiguri khaḍuru.”—*var ram 3*.

ਖਾਡਯੋ [khāḍyo] broke to pieces, broke into fragments. “bhagvan akhāḍan khāḍyo.”—*krisən*.

ਖਾਣ [khaṇ], or ਖਾਣ [khaṇu] See ਖਾਣਾ. “dita penāṇu khaṇu.”—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਖਾਨਿ.

ਖਾਣਾ [khaṇa] *v* take meals, eat. “khaṇa piṇa pavitr he.”—*var asa*. 2 *n* food, meals, edibles.

ਖਾਣਿ [khaṇi], ਖਾਣੀ [khaṇi] *n* mine, mineral deposits. 2 macroscopic classification of biological evolution. “teria khaṇi teria bani.”—*majh a m 3*. “āḍāj jerāj utbhuj setāj tere kite jōta.”—*sor m 1*.

ਖਾਣੁ [khaṇu] See ਖਾਣ.

ਖਾਣ [khaṭ] eating, taking meals. “həriras bhojān khaṭ.”—*brīla m 5*. 2 *Skt n* pit, ditch. “donia ləbu pəra khaṭ āḍəri.”—*maru m 5 ājuliā*. 3 manure, fertilizer.

ਖਾਣਮਾ [khatma] A ੨੬ *n* end.

ਖਾਣਰ [khatər] See ਖਾਤਿਰ.

ਖਾਣਰਜਮਾ [khatərjama] See ਖਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ.

ਖਾਣਾ [khata] eating, taking meals. “həriras bhojān khata.”—*dev m 5*. “səbhī dokhəhi khata.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* pit, ditch. “mānmukhi dukhu khata.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 trader's ledger; diary. 4 ledger folio.

ਖਾਣਿਮ [khatim] A ੨੬ *adj* who finishes, who puts an end to.

ਖਾਣਿਮਾ [khatima] See ਖਾਣਮਾ. 2 a book written by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ.

ਖਾਤਿਰ [xatir] A ੨੬ *n* respect, honour. 2 intention, resolve. 3 attention, attentiveness. “niṭ khatir me kise nā lyavē.”—*GPS*. 4 satisfaction. “uttar dehu pir tum diragh jis te mām khatir hveja.”—*GPS*. 5 heart. 6 aspect,

partisanship.

ਖਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ [xatirjəmə], ਖਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ [khatirjəmə], ਖਾਤਿਰਨਿਸਾ [khatirnisā] *A* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* satisfaction, contentment, patience. “khatirjəmə hoī urtəbhi.”—*NP*. “jhuṭh muṭh kəhē səbh khatir ko jəma rakh, jəma hoī ghər me to khatirjəmə rəhe.”—*nīpəṭkavī*. “khane ko həma rəhe na kahū ki təma rəhe. jo gāṭh me jəma rəhe to khatirjəmə rəhe.”—*gval*.

ਖਾਤੀ [khati] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 *n* carpenter, cutter, outcaste. “na iṭhu brāhmən nā iṭhu khati.”—*gṣḍ kəbir*. 2 *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* who digs; who hoes. 3 in a muddy pit. “ōne pəvṇa khati ṭovē.”—*səva m 1*.

ਖਾਤੁਨ [xatun] *T* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 respectable woman, lady, wife, begām.

ਖਾਦ [khaḍ] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱. “bhrəm bhe sagle khaḍ.”—*sar m 5*. 2 edible substance, meals. 3 manure, fertilizer. See ਖਾਤ 3.

ਖਾਦਮ [khaḍəm] See ਖਾਦਿਮ.

ਖਾਦਰ [khaḍər] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* mud, slush. 2 mire, land near a river bank, that always remains slushy. 3 land adjoining the foot hills.

ਖਾਦਰੀ [khaḍarī] a village in tehsil Nankana Sahib of district Shekhupura. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Arjan Dev in this village. 2 a resident of village Khadar. See ਖਾਦਰ 2 and 3.

ਖਾਦਿ [khaḍi] See ਖਾਦਰ.

ਖਾਦਿਮ [xadim] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* adoring servant, humble well-wisher, servant. “khaḍim kiṇ bəra khudaī.”—*GPS*. 2 servant.

ਖਾਦਿਮਾ [xadima] feminine of xadim.

ਖਾਦੀ [khaḍi] *n* coarse cloth of homespun cotton, perforated coarse cotton cloth. 2 *adj* eatable.

ਖਾਦਯ [khaḍəy] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 𑂔𑂱 food, meals, eatables. 2 *adj* eatable, edible. “əkəṇṇē kəroti əkhady khadyē.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਖਾਧਾ [khaḍha] eaten. “khaḍha hoī suah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਾਧਾਰਾ [khaḍhara] See ਭਾ.

ਖਾਧੈ [khaḍhe] on eating. “kia khaḍhe kia

pedhe hoī?”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਾਨ [khan] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* wealthy person, noble man. “sultan khan mələuk umre.”—*sri ə m 1*.

2 home, dwelling place. “kahū gəri godri nahi kahū khan pərara.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Some do not have even tatters or rags, while others have majestic and elegant palaces to live in.’ See ਪਰਾਰਾ. 3 family, household, kith and kin. “jese ghər lage agi bhag niksət khan.”—*BGK*. 4 beehive, honey beehive, honeycomb. 5 title of the Pathans, appellation of the Pathans. 6 *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 “səbhī khusia səbhī khan.”—*var sar m 1*. 7 See ਖਾਨਿ.

ਖਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ [xanṣah] a disciple of Bhai Pheru (sacī dārī) who was a sage professing deep faith.

ਖਾਨਸਮਾ [xansama] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 attendant of a rich man. 2 one who cooks food for a rich man; butler.

ਖਾਨਹ [xanəh] See ਖਾਨਾ.

ਖਾਨਕਾਹ [xankah] *P* 𑂔𑂱 or 𑂔𑂱 *n* dwelling place, home. 2 residence, particularly of a Muslim monk.

ਖਾਨਖਾਨਾ [khankhana] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 supervisor of a princely palace. 2 chief of chiefs. 3 a high rank which was conferred on army commanders by Mughal emperors. 4 a famous nobleman, who was one of the chiefs of Akbar. See ਅਬਦੁਲਹੀਮਖਾਨ. 5 a rich man, and devotee of the tenth Guru, who usually stayed in Agra. His real name was Munaim Khan. He attained the rank of a minister during the regime of emperor Bahadurshah. He died in Sammat 1768.¹

ਖਾਨਗੀ [xangi] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* domestic, household, pertaining to the house. 2 used for a harlot satirically.

ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦ [khanjərad] 𑂔𑂱𑂔 armoury, arsenal, arms-store. See ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ.

¹Bahadur Shah got annoyed with him because knowingly he let Banda Bahadur escape from the blockade. His book Ilhamat Munimi is very popular.

ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ [khanjārādī] *adj* pertaining to the armoury. See **ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦ**. "kəran guman kəmanṅar khanjārādī bəhūt bəkhōa."—BG. 'The bow-makers boast that the bows made in their armoury are special.'

ਖਾਨਦਾਨ [xandan] *P* خانان *n* dynasty, lineage.

ਖਾਨਦੇਸ [khandes] *Skt* territory towards the south of Satpura mountain range in the Bombay presidency, which is divided into two regions. Dhulia is the capital of western Khandesh while Jalgaon is that of eastern Khandesh.

ਖਾਨਪਰਾਰਾ [khanprara] See **ਖਾਨ** and **ਪਰਾਰਾ**.

ਖਾਨਪਾਨ [khanpan] *v* relish eating. 2 *n* foodstuff.

ਖਾਨਪੁਰ [khanpur] a village near Gurdwara Toka in tehsil and police station Naraingarh of Ambala district. When Guru Gobind Singh arrived in Toka, his camels were stolen away. The Guru came to this village to warn the thieves. There was a Manji Sahib here, which has since been washed away by floods. Land measuring about 100 bighas is allocated to the gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh.

ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ [khanbāhadur] His real name was Zakriakhan. He was son of Abdul Samad Khan and the father of Shahnwaz. He is referred to as Khanoo among the Khalsa Panth. His role in Sikh history is duly mentioned. See **ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼**, etc. Khanbahadur became governor of Lahore in 1739 AD and died in 1745.

ਖਾਨਮ [xanəm] *P* خانم *n* wife of a khan; queen; begum. "mūr nā khanəm sāḡi nā kou drisəṭi nīharəu."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਖਾਨਮਾਨ [khanuman] *P* خانمان short for xanəh və saman. house and luggage.

ਖਾਨਰਜਾਦਾ [khanrājada] a village about one and a half kos away to the west of Khadoor Sahib. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Angad Dev is situated there. The Guru came here after being harassed by the rich people of Khadoor village. He was persuaded to come here by Tapa.

Now this place is named as Chhapri or Khan Chhapri. See **ਛਾਪਰੀ**.

ਖਾਨਵਾਲ [khanval] an ancient village; Guru Arjan Dev founded Tarn Taran on a part of the land of this village after purchasing it. See **ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ**.

ਖਾਨਾ [khana] *n* food, meals. 2 *v* take meals, eat. 3 *P* خانه *n* house, home. 4 wife, woman, lady. 5 a Brar Sikh who on the order of Kapoora went to the tenth Guru to guide him to the path leading to Khidrana (Mukatsar) pool. 6 a devotee belonging to Chhura sub-caste of village Dalla, who attained self-realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਖਾਨਾਣਿ [khanai] housing complex, houses. "mīlək khanai."—*tlāḡ m 5*. 2 Afghans; Muslim nobility.

ਖਾਨਿ [khanī], **ਖਾਨੀ** [khani] *Skt* खनि and खनि *n* mine. "vācən bhāne gunkhanī."—GPS. 2 classification of the origin of mammals. "əḍəj jərəj setəj kini. utbhuj khanī bəhur rəcdini."—*cəpai*. 3 diet, food. "jesī lāsən ki khanī."—*s kəbir*.

ਖਾਨੂ [khanu] See **ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ**. 2 a devotee of Guru Amar Dev.

ਖਾਨੇਵਾਲ [khaneval] See **ਖਾਨਵਾਲ**.

ਖਾਪ [khap] *n* consumption, destruction. "məd mətəṣ sadhu ke sāḡi khap."—*sar m 5*. See **ਕਿਪ** *vr*.

ਖਾਪਕ [khapək] *adj* who propels; who projects. "khapək hē səbh tap."—NP. 2 destroyer.

ਖਾਪਟ [khaṭəṭ] *adj* destroying, devastating. "hənyo kəṭṭə khəṭṭə."—*parəs*.

ਖਾਪਨ [khaṭən] *v* destroy, devastate. "əṭkal soi khaṭənhara."—*cəbis*. 2 projecting, throwing.

ਖਾਪਰ [khaṭər], **ਖਾਪਰੂ** [khaṭəru] See **ਖਪਰ** 2. "phuṭə khaṭəru bhikh nā bhai."—*ram ə m 1*. 2 See **ਖਪਰ** 1. "khīṭha jāi koīla bhāi khaṭər phuṭəmpuṭ."—*s kəbir*. 'The corpse got burnt to coal and the headskull smashed to pieces.'

ਖਾਪੇ [khape] were destroyed, were devastated.
 "maia mähı khape."—*bher kabir*.

ਖਾਫੀਖਾਨ [xafixā] *خافى خان* a historian and writer of Muntkhibaul Lubab. (History of Khafi Khan). His real name was Mohammad Hashim. He described historical events of the period from 1519 to 1718 AD i.e. from the time of emperor Babar to that of Mohammad Shah. Nobody was allowed to write history without the permission of Aurangzeb, but he wrote the book secretly and published it in 1732 during the regime of Mohammad Shah. The emperor honoured him with the title of Khafi Khan, in addition to giving a reward and handsome money in cash. According to V.A. Smith, he was named Khafi Khan because he belonged to the village Khwaf of Khurasan.

Khafi Khan was not a dispassionate writer. He described Banda Bahadur through the prism of his prejudice.

ਖਾਬ [xab] *خواب* *n* sleep. 2 dream.

ਖਾਮ [kham] *خام* *adj* raw, unripe, half-baked, fragile. "purab kham kuje."—*var mala m l*. "pur ab xam kuzah." "Half-baked pitcher is just like the mortal body, while water is its conscious energy." 2 non-durable, non-lasting, perishable, mortal. "sigar tābol rās sən dehi səbh kham."—*majh barəhunaha*. 3 closed. "kagəjkərke kham ko dino sikkh pəthaı."—*GPS*. 4 inexperienced. "təj gopal an jo kərni soi soi bīnsət kham."—*jet m 5*.

ਖਾਮਿ [khami] *S* sorrow, grief. 2 jealousy, heart-burning.

ਖਾਮੀ [xami] *P* *خامى* *n* weakness. 2 lack of experience. 3 deficiency. "bhəyo hukəm seva mähı khami."—*GPS*. 4 immaturity.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ [xamoš] *خاموش* *adj* silent, mute.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [xamošəhər] *n* city of silence; silent-city; cremation-ground, grave-yard.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ [xamoši] *P* *خاموشى* *n* silence.

ਖਾਯਨ [xayən] *A* *خائن* *adj* who misappropriates or embezzles.

ਖਾਯਫ [xayəf] *A* *خائف* *adj* terrorised, frightened.

ਖਾਯਾ [xaya] *P* *خايع* *n* egg. 2 ovary.

ਖਾਰ [khar] *Skt* *खार* *n* alkaline taste. "anrəs səbhı khar."—*sar m 5*. 2 ash, calx. "pap hovət khar."—*sar m 5*. 3 salt. 4 an alkaline substance like borax, unpurified washing soda, crystalline nitre, ammonium chloride etc. 5 *adj* alkaline. "khar sāmūdr dhəḍholie ıku mənıa pave."—*maru ə m l*. 6 *P* *خار* *n* thorn. 7 jealousy, enmity, envy. 8 *P* *خار* *disgraced*. "khəpı hoe khar."—*var asa*.

ਖਾਰਸਮੁਦ [kharsəməud], ਖਾਰਸਮੁੰਦ [kharsəməūd], ਖਾਰਸਮੁੰਦ੍ਰ [kharsəməūdr] *Skt* *खारसमुद्र* *n* ocean with saline water. "khar sāmūdr dhəḍholie ıku mənıa pave."—*maru ə m l*. 2 See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਖਾਰਕ [kharək] *Skt* *खारक* *n* dried date, date fruit. "surəjməl kharək mukh dine."—*GPS*. 'Making the potential groom bite a dried date offered by relatives of the bride signifies the confirmation of the betrothal ceremony.'

ਖਾਰਜ [kharəj] See ਖਰਿਜ.

ਖਾਰਾ [khara] *adj* having alkaline taste. 2 *n* seat spread for bride and groom during ceremonial ambulations around the holy fire. "motın ke cək kərə lālən ke khare dhəre."—*krıtsən*. 3 a village of tehsil Tarn Taran in Amritsar district which is at a distance of one and half miles to the west of Dukhniwaran railway station. The following two gurdwaras are there in this village.

(a) Manji Sahib: Guru Arjan Dev visited this place several times when Tarn Taran was under construction. A beautiful temple is built there. A well got dug up by the Guru, still exists. Ten bighas land is attached to the gurdwara.

(b) Dukhniwaran: There was a small pond here in which Guru Arjan Dev occasionally washed his feet. A pucca tank was built during

the regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and an estate with annual revenue income of Rs five hundred was allotted to it. Land measuring 40 bighas is also attached with this gurdwara.

ਖਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [khara sahib] A gurdwara exists in memory of Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of village Bhai ke Mattu in Nushahira Verka police station of district and tehsil Gujranwala. When the Guru came to this village, someone paid obeisance and sat close to him. His moustaches had turned yellowish because of excessive smoking. The Guru asked him his name who replied that it was Hargobind. The Guru asked him why with such a name, he was committing a misdeed like smoking. The man felt ashamed and gave up smoking and became the Guru's disciple.

A small gurdwara stands here. A fair is held there on Savan 7 every year. The railway station is situated 15 miles to the south-west of Gujranwala.

ਖਾਰਾਬ [kharab] See ਖਰਾਬ. "kharaba vekar."—*var asa*.

ਖਾਰਿਸ਼ [kharish] *P* خارش *n* itch, scabies. See ਖਜ. **ਖਾਰਿਜ** [kharij] *A* خارج *adj* what oozes out, what flows out. 2 discharged, expelled. 3 rejected, repelled.

ਖਾਰੀ [khari] *n* basket or box made of bamboo or cane. "pəṭi kuṣṭi ko dhər vic khari."—*GPS*. 2 sea, which has saline water. "khari ləg ləcchmi səgri."—*GPS*. 3 small pitcher, earthen vessel. "dər dəi dādhi ki səbhī khari."—*krisan*. 4 *adj* alkaline, saline, brackish. "ət ki bar hot kət khari."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 5 *Skt* खारी *n* weight equal to one maund and twenty-eight seers.¹ 6 stain, spot, blot, blemish.

ਖਾਰੀ ਬੀੜ [khari bir] Guru Arjan Dev ordered Bhai Banno resident of Mangat, district

Gujarat, in Sammat 1661 to get Guru Granth Sahib bound from Lahore. Bhai Banno made another copy of Guru Granth Sahib while tarrying on his to and fro journey to Lahore and added some extra compositions to the original text. When the manuscript was presented to the Guru, he named it as khari bir due to interpolations. This holy manuscript is intact with the descendants of Bhai Banno in Mangat. Copies of this holy manuscript are mostly available in the south-western region of undivided Punjab. See ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬੰਨੇ ਭਾਈ and ਮੰਗਟ.

ਖਰੂ [kharu] *n* salinity, brackishness. "kəram kəri kharu maphiṭsi ri."—*dhana trilocan*. 2 See ਖਾਰ.

ਖਾਲ [khal] See ਖੱਲ. 2 *P* خال mole, mole-sized black spot on the skin. 3 line, streak. 4 water-channel, drain. 5 fountain. 6 spring. 7 flag, standard, colour. 8 arrow. 9 messenger, advocate. 10 *A* pride, arrogance, vanity. 11 cloud. 12 lightning. 13 bridle. 14 big horse or camel. "mal lal ər sal mē khal cal va cal. sidək guru ka en dhiṅ rhi sikk ka sval."—*GPS*. 'mal (wealth), lal (son), sal (house), khal (horse, camel etc) to move on or barefoot, the disciple longs for the sustenance of faith in him through all these activities.'

ਖਾਲਸ [khaləs] *A* خالص *adj* pure, genuine; unadulterated. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "khaləs ki cəni səbh ləgo."—*GV 10*. 3 See ਖਾਲਸਾ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] *A* خالص *adj* pure. 2 unadulterated, clear, unmixed. "kəhu kəbir jən bhəe khalse² prembhəgəṭi jīh jani."—*sor*. 3 *n* territory or region that belongs to the emperor, with a

²Some ignorant authors mention that Guru Gobind Singh substituted ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse] for khalase at Damdama Sahib, but it is incorrect. In the Kartarpur version of Guru Granth Sahib the original handwritten word is ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse].

¹According to some books, one khari is equivalent to two maunds and sixteen seers.

landlord having no right on it. 4 Sikh religion, Khalsa of the Creator. 5 a Sikh; a devotee of Guru Nanak.

“jagətjotī jape nis basər
ek bina mən nek nā ane,
purən prem prətītī sājē
brāt gor marī maṭ bhul nā mane,
tirāth dan dāya tēp sājəm,
ek bina nāhī nek pāchane,
purənjotī jagē ghāṭ me
tāb khalsa tahī nākhals jāne.

—33 sāvaye.

vak kio kərtar sātən lio bīcar
supne sāsar tāhī kahī ləptaie
bīkhiṇ ko tējo neh śriguru ki sikkh leh
nase chin māhī deh yāmpuri jāie,
sis nā mūdāo mit! hukka tāj bhālī rītī
prem prītī mən kər śābād kāmāie
jivən hē dīn car dekh bujh ke bīcar
vahguru guru ji ka khalsa kahaie.

—gurusobha.

khalsa hāmari sāj khalsa hāmari māj
khalsa hāmari phoj jīt ki nīṣani hē,
khalsa hāmari cal khalsa hāmari dhal
khalsa hāmari ghal bhog mokh dāni hē,
khalsa hāmari jan khalsa hāmari an
khalsa hāmari khan mod ki suhanī hē,
khalsa hāmari jatī khalsa hāmari patī
sri guru gobād sīgh bani yō bākhani hē.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

puja ek ədvəy əkal ki hē iṣṭ jehā
sətyam vahguru jap muktmal sa,
baniguru gaybe ko sudhi gurugrāth ju ki
khaybe ko bhojən kārāh nākd mal sa,
kāhē “lokh hārī” bhāe carō hī bārən ek
dārən mālchən ko dhāyo vāpu kal sa,
dvemət ko sal' sa nīralsā dhārəm nītr
lalsā² bhārən dhāny bhāyo pāth khalsa.

¹hurt.

²desire, longing.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ [khalsa kalj] Khalsa College. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [khalsa divan] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ [khalse de bolle] *n* symbolic vocabulary used by the Khalsa (Sikhs) in the early period, also called gərgaj bolle. People now do not remember the vocabulary used by the early Sikhs. Most of these terms have been forgotten with the passage of time. Terms which we could collect are being alphabetically reproduced below:

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] begging, collecting of offerings.

ਉਜਾਗਰ [ujagar] lamp, oil lamp.

ਉਜਾਗਰੀ [ujagri] lantern.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [asvara] holy scripture of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 march, departure. 3 death.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨਾ [asvara sahib prakashna] instal with reverence Guru Granth Sahib in the open position.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [asvara karna] attack, march, invade. 2 die, expire.

ਅਕਲਦਾਨ [akaldan] stick, staff.

ਅਕਾਸਪਰੀ [akaspəri] nanny goat.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਦੀਵਾ [akasi diva] sun and moon.

ਅਕਾਸੀਦੀਜ [akasidj] band of martyrs; invisible force.

ਅਕਾਲ ਬਾਗਾ [akal bāga] ovation of Sat Sri Akal, raised in unison.

ਅਕਾਲੀ [akali] worshipper of the Timeless One. 2 a Sikh in blue robe, Nihang Singh.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [akhāḍ path] continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib. The holy scripture is not to be covered with sacred cloth until the recitation is complete. The duration of this recitation varies from 13 pāhirs (one pāhir equals three hours) to 16 pāhirs.

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [ati akhāḍ path] continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib performed by a single Sikh reciter in

one sitting. This recitation may be completed within 8 to 9 pāhirs. (i.e. 24 to 27 hours).

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠੀ [əti əkhəṇḍ pāṭhi] single reciter, who can complete the whole recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in a single sitting.

ਅਥੱਕ [əthəkk] feeble horse, infirm horse.

ਅਥੱਕ ਸਵਾਰੀ [əthəkk səvāri] pair of shoes.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhət šəbəd] snoring.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [əflātun] quilt.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨੀ [əflātuni] flamboyant.

ਅਰਦਾਸਾ [ərdasa] prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ərdasia] a Sikh who offers prayer.

ਅਰਾਕਣ [ərakəṇ], ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraḱi] horse, mare.

2 pony, female pony.

ਅਤੰਗ ਬਤੰਗ ਹੋਣਾ [əṭəṅg bəṭəṅg hoṇa] sleep, go to bed.

ਆਹੂ ਲਾਹੁਣੇ [ahu lahoṇe] massacre, butcher.

ਆਕੜਭੰਨ [akəṛbhəṇ] disease, ailment.

ਆਕੀ ਹੋਣਾ [aki hoṇa] be in the lock-up, be in prison.

ਆਨੰਦ [anəṇḍ] fully satisfied, fully satiated; marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [ərapəṭ] young adult he-buffalo; stud buffalo also named məhṭkhasur.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [əṅg səṅg] companion, helping hand.
2 the Creator, God.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [əṅgiṭha] funeral pyre.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [əjṇi] night. 2 Kali, the goddess.

ਅੰਨਮਤੀਆ [ənməṭia] person belonging to a religion other than Sikhism.

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [əṇha] idol worshipping Hindu.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmr̥it vela] early morning.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmr̥iti] saltish curry.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀਆ [əmr̥itia] one who has been duly baptised.

ਇਕਟੰਗੀ ਬਟੋਰਾ [iktəṅgi bəṭera] brinjal.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ [idr̥] cloud.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਜਲ [idr̥-jəl] rain-water.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [idr̥aṇi] wind, air, breeze.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਜੱਫੀਆਂ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ [idr̥aṇi jəp̥hiā paūdi

he] pleasant wind strikes the body.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ilaci] a type of tree, acacia modest; 2 twig or bark of the above tree, used as a tooth brush.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [šəhid] martyr.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [šəhid gūj] battlefield and cremation ground of martyrs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ [šəhidi] martyrdom, sacrifice made in war.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਸੋਧ [šəhidi sodh] natural suffering suffering as willed by the Timeless One. 2 punishment given by martyrs to person who do not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [šəhidi deg] sacred sweetened drink of hemp. 2 kitchen conducted to serve food to people on behalf of the martyrs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [šəhidi prasad] sacred sweet pudding of wheat flour. 2 meals prepared with devotion for five Sikhs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਫੌਜ [šəhidi fəj] army of martyrs. 2 secret army of the Timeless One.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਮਾਰ [šəhidi mar] punishment given by martyrs; torture inflicted upon vicious people by martyrs.

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ [səcckhəṇḍ] abode of the Guru, the true One. 2 religious congregation of Sikhs.

3 Gurdwara Abchal Nagar, Hazoor Sahib.

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਵਾਸਾ [səcckhəṇḍ vasa] abode in heaven; death; departure.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sacca paṭšah] the true Master.

ਸਜਣਾ [səjṇa] get ready, be dressed. 2 sit in assembly. 3 be accounted.

ਸੱਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [satt sri əkal] Sikh slogan of victory. 2 ovation shouted after goat slaughter; a march and conclusion of Sikh congregation.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədagulab] acacia.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮੰਜਣਾ [sədagulab da mukhmājṇa] twig of acacia for cleansing teeth.

ਸਫਾ ਜੰਗ [səpha jəŋg] small axe, battleaxe, axe.
 ਸਬਜ਼ ਪੁਲਾਉ [səbəj pulao] green leafy vegetable;
 dish prepared from green leafy vegetable.
 ਸਬਜ਼ ਮੰਦਰ [səbəj mādər] tree; shelter under a
 tree.

ਸਬਦ [səbəd] hymn of Gurbani; verse uttered
 by the True Master.

ਸਬਦ ਕੀਰਤਨ [səbəd kirtən] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਸਬਦਭੇਟ [səbəd bhet] offerings made to a person
 who recites and chants Gurbani.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səmədər] milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾਧਾਰੀ [səmədṛadhari] one who takes only
 milk.

ਸਰਦਾਈ [sərdai] drink made with crushed hemp.
 2 pond's water.

ਸਰਦੋਨਾ [sərdona] cold, coldness, chill.

ਸਰਦੋਨਾ ਮੁਠੀਆਂ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ [sərdona muṭhiā bhərdā
 he] feeling cold; shiver.

ਸਰਬਰਸ [sərabrəs] salt; also called ramrās.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sərabloh] the Timeless One. 2 iron,
 arms.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sərablohia] a Sikh, who takes his
 meals only in iron utensils.

ਸਲੋਤਰ [səlotar] heavy club. 2 wooden pestle
 for pounding cannabis or hemp.

ਸਵਾਟਿਆ [səvāṭia] a little; in small quantity.

ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [səvara kərnā] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ [səva ləkkh] one, single.

ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਫੌਜ [səva ləkkh fəj] a single Sikh.

ਸਾਉਗੀ [saugi] green gram.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਜਹਾਂ [ʃəhəhā] poppy plant.

ਸਾਕਤ [sakət] disobedient to the Guru; one
 attached to worldly possessions. 2 apostate,
 immoral.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] See ਸਾਕਤ.

ਸਾਰ [sar] iron, steel, arms, weapons.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] a kind of kidney bean; mūgi.

ਸਿਕਰੀ [ʃikri] pincers, tweezers, nippers.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [ʃikari] lecher, adulterer, womaniser.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] baptised Sikh.

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhni] baptised Sikh woman.

ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sɪrkhiṇḍi] raw sugar, brown sugar.

ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ [sɪrgūm] one who has got his hair
 trimmed after being duly baptised.

ਸਿਰਘਸਾ [sɪrghasa] clean-shaven. 2 Jain monk.
 3 ascetic.

ਸਿਰਜੋੜ [sɪrjor] jaggery.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [ʃisimahəl] thatched hut in dilapidated
 state, through which one can see the sky.

ਸੁਕਮਾਂਜ [sukmāj] hungry.

ਸੁਖਈ ਸਿੰਘ [sukhai sɪŋh] he who crushes hemp
 and offers it as a drink.

ਸੁਖਦੇਈ [sukhdei] mattress padded with cotton
 wool.

ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhniḍhan], ਲੁੱਖਾ [sukkhā] hemp.

ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] lame, club-footed.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] defecation behind the bushes.
 2 having a brief wash; ablution.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ ਤਾਤਨਾ [suceta tarna] have a brief body
 wash; be ready by washing feet, hands and
 face.

ਸੁਚੇਤੇ ਜਾਣਾ [sucete jānā] go out for defecation.

ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] mesh, sieve. 2 learned person.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūndri] broom.

ਸੁਨਹਰਾ [sunəhra] iron utensil for preparing
 nectar. 2 stone mortar.

ਸੁਨਹਰੀਆ [sunəhria] a Sikh who, on being
 baptised, has taken nectar from the same
 utensil.

ਸੁਰਗ [surag] distress, calamity. 2 sleep, sound
 sleep.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [suragduaria] one with clipped
 nose.

ਸੁਰਗਬਾਸ [suragbas] have sound sleep.

ਸੁਰਮਈ [surmai] light-blue, grey, black.

ਸੁਰਮਈ ਦਾਲਾ [surmai dala] pulse cooked in iron
 vessel. 2 (a variety of) cooked pulse, lentil;
 māh di dal.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] a Sikh assigned the duty of

sweeping.

ਸੂਰਮਾ [surma] blind.

ਸੇਊ [seu] grafted berry (fruit of jujube).

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ [sher de kân] corners of cloth used to sieve hemp.

ਸੋਝਾ ਦੇਣਾ [sojha dena] scrub, cleanse. 2 punish a person who does not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code. 3 reform a criminal by punishing.

ਸੋਧ [sodh] purity, sacredness. 2 purification (by punishing) of a person not observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhna] purify (by admonition) the non-observer of the traditional Sikh code. 2 conquer a territory. 3 collect subscription.

ਸੀਖੀ [sēkhi] a bone in a meat dish.

ਸੀਤੋਖਣਾ [sētokhna] close and wrap Guru Granth Sahib. 2 finish a piece of work.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [śrisahib] sword, sabre.

ਹਜਾਰਮੇਖੀ [hajarmekhi] beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket.

ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [hajur sahib] Takht Sri Abchal Nagar.

ਹਜੂਰੀਆ [hajuria] one who has visited Hazoor Sahib (Sri Abchal Nagar) 2 one who serves in Hazoor Sahib gurdwara.

ਹਜੂਰੀ ਪਰਨਾ [hajuri parna] towel used for cleansing hands and face.

ਹੱਥ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਕਰਨੇ [hatth sucet karne] wash hands.

ਹਰਨ ਹੋਣਾ [haran hona] run away, flee.

ਹਰਨੀ [harani] fly, housefly. 2 louse, head louse.

ਹਰਾ [hara] dry, dehydrated.

ਹਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [hara karna] dry, dehydrate. 2 wash, clean.

ਹਾਜਰੀ ਭਰਨੀ [hajri bharni] attend the Sikh congregation in the morning as well as in the evening.

ਹਿਮੰਚਲ [himāncal] digested, digested food.

ਹਿਰਨਖੁਰੀ [hirankhuri] woman's genital organ, vagina.

ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ [hukamsatt] pass away, die.

ਹੁੰਝਾ [hūjha] sheet-like wrap for the lower body

ਹੋਲਾਂ [holā] cardamoms.

ਹੋਲਾ ਖੇਡਣਾ [holla khedna] fight. 2 enact the traditional Sikh fight.

ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ [holla mahalla] festival observed on the 1st day of the lunar phase of Chet Sikhs enact the traditional way of fighting on this day.

ਹੰਕਾਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ [hākarīa hoīa] torn, ragged.

ਹੰਨਾ [hōna] penis; also termed as ghorā.

ਕਸਤੂਰਾ [kastura] pig.

ਕੱਚਾ ਪਿੱਲਾ [kacca pilla] lax in the observance of Sikh traditional code; one having loose notions of Sikh traditional code; one who does not strictly observe Sikh doctrines.

ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kacca bolla] commentary against Sikh religion. 2 false statement.

ਕੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [kacci baṇī] verses other than Gurbani. 2 verses devoid of the Almighty's praise.

ਕਛਹਰਾ [kachahra] underwear, shorts.

ਕੱਟਾ [kaṭṭa] elephant.

ਕਠੋੜਾ [kaṭhōṭa] wooden pot.

ਕਪੜਬੀਜ [kappārbij] cotton seed.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kamarkasa karna] gird up one's loins, be ready for a task. 2 pass away, die.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [kamarkasa khulahuṇa] be hospitable to a stranger.

ਕਰਦੋਨਾ [kardona] small kitchenknife.

ਕਰਾੜੀ [kararī] radish.

ਕਲਗਾ [kalga] bald (person).

ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kalgidhar] Guru Gobind Singh.

ਕਰਾਹ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [karah prasad] pudding prepared by mixing three ingredients, i.e., flour, sugar and ghee in equal proportions; pudding of five ingredients.

ਕੜਾਕਾ [karakā] hunger, going without food. 2 trouble, calamity.

ਕਾਜਾ [kaja] hungry; non-availability of food.

ਕਾਜਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ [kaja kholhna] eat, take meals.

ਕਾਜੀ [kaji] cock; rooster.
 ਕਾਠਗੜ੍ਹ [kaṭhgarh] funeral pyre.
 ਕਾਣਾ [kaṇa] Turk, Muslim.
 ਕਾਨੂੰਗੇ [kanūgo] bamboo club with crooked root-end; stick with crooked grip.
 ਕਾਬੁਲੀ ਕੁੱਤਾ [kabuli kutta] Ahmad Shah Durrani.
 ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] spade-like wooden scraper.
 ਕਾਰਭੇਟ [karbhet] voluntary donation collected in the Guru's name.
 ਕੀਰਤਨ [kirtan] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਕੁਹੀ [kuhi] sickle.
 ਕੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਸਿਕਾਰ [kuhi da sīkar] cut grass or crop with a sickle.
 ਕੁੱਠਾ [kuṭṭha] meat got through the Muslim mode of animal slaughter.
 ਕੁਣਕਾ [kuṇka] a bit of the sacred pudding.
 2 sacred pudding.
 ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kutabdin] dog, hound.
 ਕੁਰਹਿਤ [kurahit] conduct in violation of the Sikh traditional code.
 ਕੁਰਲਾ [kurla] gargle, mouthwash.
 ਕੁੜੀਮਾਰ [kuṛīmār] killer of a female child; one who receives money in lieu of his daughter's marriage.
 ਕੇਸਰ [kesar] turmeric.
 ਕੋਤਲ [kotl] cot, bedstead.
 ਕੋਤਲਕਸ [kotalkas] bedsheet. 2 decoration of bed.
 ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] knife, penknife.
 ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kāgha karna] cause grievous harm.
 2 comb the hair.
 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ [krīpaṇ] sword. 2 kitchenknife.
 ਕੱਸੀ ਫੌਜ [khāssī fōj] band of ladies.
 ਖਜੂਰਾਂ [khajurā] jujube fruit.
 ਖੜਗਕੇਤੂ [khargketu] eternal.
 ਖੜੇ ਦਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ [khare da khalsa] benefiting those who are present.
 ਖਾਰ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [khar samūdar] buttermilk; lassi.
 ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] baptised Sikh.
 ਖਿਸਕੂ [khisku] loincloth; wrestler's drawers.

ਖਿਚੜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khicṛ pulau] dish of rice mixed with lentils. 2 jujube flowers.
 ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khuṣak pulau] roasted grams for munching; roasted grams.
 ਖੁਰਮਾ [khumra] jujube.
 ਖੋਤੀ [khoti] bowl of hubble-bubble into which are put tobacco, hemp and burning coal.
 ਖੰਡ [khāṇḍ] ash, calx.
 ਗਹਰਾ ਗੱਢਾ [gahra gappha] heavy food like the sacred pudding enriched with fat. 2 ample wealth grabbed during the war.
 ਗਜਗਾਹ [gajgah] an iron weapon with a 'Khandā' at the top and two half moons of steel in the middle. Nihang Sikhs adorn it in their turbans.
 ਗੱਜਣਾ [gajjāna] roar loudly, roar like a lion.
 ਗਾਧੀ [gadhī] smoking pipe, hookah, hubble-bubble.
 ਗਾਧੀ ਚੁੰਘਣੀ [gadhī cūghṇī] smoke a pipe.
 ਗੱਢਾ [gappha] wealth. 2 delicious food enriched with fat. 3 booty, loot, plunder.
 ਗੱਢਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [gappha laūṇa] take delicious fat-enriched food to one's satiety.
 ਗਰੜੇ [garre] rice.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ [garh] forest, deep forest. 2 enclosure.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [garh torṇa] achieve one's object; tackle a difficult problem. 2 enter after breaking the fence.
 ਗਿੱਦੜ [gidḍar] coward, deserter, absconder.
 2 one who shirks work and lives by begging.
 ਗਿੱਦੜਰੰਗਾ [gidḍarāṅga] one who wears saffron clothes.
 ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [guṇgrāhi] winnowing tray.
 ਗੁੱਦੜ [guddar] skim of milk.
 ਗੁਪਤਾ [gupta] dumb.
 ਗੁਪਾਲਫਲ [gupalpal], ਗੁਪਾਲਲੱਡੂ [gupal laddu] hen's eggs.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੀਆਂ [gubīdīā] carrots.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੇ [gubīde] musk melons.
 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara] Sikh

religious place, Sikh shrine.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurmət] Sikh religion. 2 Sikh ideology.
ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurmata] resolution passed in a Sikh congregation.

ਗੁਰਮਤਾ ਸੋਧਣਾ [gurmata sodhna] pass a resolution.
ਗੁਰਮਰਜਾਦਾ [gurməɾjada] a rite according to Sikh doctrine; code set by the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] true follower of the Guru.
ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] the script created by the Guru, in which Punjabi language is meticulously written.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi dəstara] turban worn in the traditional Sikh way.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ [gurmukhi daɾha] flowing beard.
ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਪੁਸਾਦਾ [gurmukhi pəsada] thick loaf; thick loaf of Indian bread.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi vətara] equal distribution, identical distribution.

ਗੋਬੀ ਫੌਜਾਂ [gəbi fəjā] secret martyr forces.

ਗੋਪਾਲ ਚੰਦਨ [gopal cādən] ointment to be applied on the wound; ointment.

ਗੋਲਕ [golək] offerings to the Guru stored in a metallic pitcher.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [gəŋgajəl] wine.

ਗੰਢਲ [gəṇḍhəl] one who has been rebaptised after violating the Sikh code; a hypocrite.

ਗਿਆਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ [gyani siŋh] a Sikh who recites and explains or elucidates Guru Granth Sahib.

ਘਮਸਾਣ [ghəmsaṇ] war, battle. 2 dispute.

ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ [ghəllughara] fierce battle.
2 annihilation, total destruction.

ਘਾਟ [ghaṇ] war, battle.

ਘਾਲਮਾਲਾ [ghalamala] disposing off a matter without any decision. 2 including a non-observer of the traditional Sikh code into the main stream without punishing him.

ਘੁਸਮੁਸਾ [ghusmusa] whispering, not exposing oneself publicly.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghora] penis. See ਹੰਨਾ. 2 pair of shoes.

ਘੋੜਾ ਕਾਜੇ ਕਰਨਾ [ghora kaje karna] maintain

celibacy.

ਘੋੜਾ ਦੋੜਾਉਣਾ [ghora dorauna] copulate.

ਚਕਰੀ [cakri] small ring to be worn on the head.

ਚੱਕ੍ਰ [cakr] circular weapon to be worn on the neck or the head. It was used in warfare in ancient times.

ਚਟਣ ਪੁਲਾਉ [cəṭəṇ pulau] sauce.

ਚੜਾਈ [cəḍhai] See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਈ.

ਚੜੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [cəṭəṛgəṛh toṛna] urinate.

ਚਰਨਦਾਸੀ [cəṛəndasi] shoes, pair of shoes.
2 wooden sandals.

ਚਲਾਕਣ [calakəṇ] small short hoe with a handle.

ਚਲਾਕਾ [calaka] large needle.

ਚਲਾਣਾ [calaṇa] die, breathe one's last.

ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ [cəṛhdi kala] courage, high spirit.
2 promotion, progress.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਈ [cəṛhai] march, departure. 2 attack, assault, charge. 3 death.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਪੁਲਾਉ [cādni pulau] roasted sorghum; juar.

ਚਿਤੌੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [ciṭəṛgəṛh toṛna] See ਚੜੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ.

ਚਿਮਨੀ ਬੇਗਮ [cimni begəṃ] opium.

ਚੀਤਾ [cita] urine.

ਚੀਤਾ ਕੁਦਾਉਣਾ [cita kudauna], ਚੀਤਾ ਭਜਾਉਣਾ [cita bhajauṇa] urinate.

ਚੁਗਲ [cuḡal] poppy pod.

ਚੁਗਲ ਮਲਨੇ [cuḡal mālne] crush poppy pod by rubbing.

ਚੁਟਕਾ ਪੁਸਾਦ [cuṭka pəsad] salt and ground chillies taken along with un buttered bread.

ਚੁੱਪ [cup] sugar.

ਚੁਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cubare cəṛhia] See ਚੌਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ.

ਚੁਰਾਸੀ [curasi] living beings other than the Sikhs.

ਚੁਲਾ [cula] washing the mouth on taking meals and prayer to the Almighty.

ਚੂਨਾ [cuna] flour, attā.

ਚੂਰਮਾ [curma] wheat chaff.

ਚੋਬਚੀਨੀ [cobcini] red chilly.

ਚੌਕੀ [coki] group of four Gurbani chanters.
2 group of devotional singers who chant

Gurbani. 3 Gurbani-chanting at the fixed period. 4 four-legged stool for placing *kārah pārṣad*.
 ਚੋਥਾ [cɔtha] salt.
 ਚੋਥਾਪੌੜਾ [cɔthapɔɾa] *majhbi sīgh*, Ranghreta and Ravidasia Sikhs.
 ਚੋਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cɔbare cəɽɦɪa] deaf.
 ਚੰਡੀ [cɔɽɖi] fire. 2 sword. 3 war, battle.
 ਛਕਣਾ [chəkɳa] dress up. 2 take meals.
 ਛਤ੍ਰਪਾਰ [chatrdhar] opium.
 ਛਰਚਾ ਛੱਡਣਾ [chəɾ-ra chəɽɖɳa] urinate while standing.
 ਛਾਂਦਾ [chāda] distribution, division, share, part.
 ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰਨੀ [chal marni] fall down.
 ਛਾਵਣੀ [chavni] halting of the Sikhs.
 ਛਿੱਲੜ [chɪlləɾ] rupee coin.
 ਛੇਵਾਂ [chevā] oil.
 ਜਹਾਜ [jahaj] bullock cart. 2 Sikh religion.
 ਜਹਾਜ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jahaj cəɽɦna] adopt Sikhism after being duly baptised.
 ਜੱਕਾ [jəkka] curd.
 ਜਗਤਜੂਠ [jəgatjuth] smoking pipe, hookah.
 ਜਗਨਾਥੀ [jəɡənathi] earthen pot for cooking.
 ਜਥਾ [jətha] band, group, cluster of Sikhs.
 ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jəthedar] leader of a group.
 ਜਮਦੰਡ [jəmdəɽɖ] punishment awarded by the leader.
 ਜਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [jəmrəj di dhi] See ਪਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ.
 ਜਲਕਿੰਚ ਸਿੰਘ [jəlkɦɪc sɪgh] water carrier.
 ਜਲਤੋਰੀ [jəltori] fish.
 ਜਲੇਬੀ [jələbi] bean of a desert tree *jəɽɖ*.
 ਜੜਪੁੱਟ [jəɾpuɽt] pincers.
 ਜਨਬਾਈ [janbhai] riding horse.
 ਜੈਕਾਰਾ [jekara] the Sikh slogan.
 ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [joti jotɪ səmauɳa] Gurū's mingling with the Eternal, after leaving the mortal frame.
 ਜੋਤਮੇਲ [jətmel] gathering of the Sikhs. 2 Sikh congregation on Gurbur.
 ਜੋਤਮੇਲਣੀ [jətmelni] needle. 2 sweet tongue,

soft speech.
 ਜੰਗਲ ਜਾਣਾ [jəŋɡəl jaɳa] answer the call of nature.
 ਜੁਲਾ [jvala] fire.
 ਜੁਲਾਵਮਣੀ [jvalavəmɳi] gun. 2 cannon.
 ਝਟਕਾ [jhəɽkka] act of beheading an animal with one stroke, accompanied by a shout of 'sət sri əkal'. 2 meat of such a slaughtered animal.
 ਝੋਲਾ [jhola] big bag.
 ਟਹਲਾ [təhla] service.
 ਟਹਲੂਆ [təhluə] duster for cleansing the feet, cleansing towel.
 ਟਾਂਗੂ [tāŋɡu] person sitting on a tree (observation post) to keep watch on the enemy's movement.
 ਟੁੱਕਰ [tʊkkəɾ] estate and sustenance awarded by the king.
 ਟੇਢਗਿਆਨ [teɽhgɪan] lie down.
 ਠਾਕੁਰ [thakur] ovary, testicles.
 ਠਾਣਾ [thāɳa] monastery.
 ਠੀਕਰ [thikəɾ] body, physique.
 ਠੀਕਰੀ [thikri] rupee coin.
 ਡੱਡੂ [ɖəɖɖu] small earthen pot used to take water from a bigger earthen vessel.
 ਡਲਾ [ɖala] a piece of pig's meat.
 ਡਾਇਣ [ɖaɪɳ] illusion. 2 lecherous woman, adulteress.
 ਡੋਕਲ [ɖokəl] a type of loose undergarment worn by traditional Sikhs.
 ਢਹਿੰਦੀ ਕਲਾ [ɖhəɦɪdi kəla] frustrated, disheartened, depressed.
 ਢਾਈ ਲੱਖ [ɖhai ləkkɦ] two Singhs.
 ਢਾਲਾ [ɖhala] shield.
 ਢਾਲੇ ਹੇਠ [ɖhale heɦ] under protection, shielded. 2 in the asylum.
 ਰਹਤੋੜ [rəɦtoɽ] *pəraũtha*; Indian fried cake with ghee in its layers, the layers getting separated on being cooked.
 ਰਖਤ [rəkhəɽ] the holy seat of the Gurū i.e. Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh and

Abchal Nagar.

ਤੱਤਖਾਲਸਾ [tətkhalsa] Sikhs who observe the code set by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਤਨਖਾਹ [tənkhaḥ] religious punishment. 2 act of violation of the traditional Sikh code.

ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ [tənkhaḥia] one who has violated the Sikh religious code.

ਤਰ ਪੁਲਾਉ [təɾ pulau] simple meal without ghee and vegetables or cooked pulses.

ਤਰਾਤਰੀ [təɾətəri] too much, more than sufficient.

ਤਾਂਬਾ [tāba] coin.

ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tiar bər tiar] armed and equipped. 2 alert. 3 firm in observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਤਿਟੰਗੀ [tiṭəŋgi] Gayatri, mool mantra of the Hindus.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗੀਆ [timərləŋgia] club-footed.

ਤੁਰਕ [tʊɾək] a Muslim.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [tʊɾəkṇi] a Muslim woman.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਧ [tʊɾəkṇi nal juddh] coitus with a Muslim woman.

ਤੋੜਾ [toɾa] iron chain used for decoration on the turban of a Nihang Singh. 2 gun's belt.

ਤੋੜਾ ਝਾੜਨਾ [toɾa jhaɾna] shoot with a gun.

ਥਹਿ ਪਈਆਂ [thəɦi pəiā] sun-dried lumps of meshed pulses; vəriā.

ਥਾਣੇਦਾਰ [thəɳedār] donkey, ass.

ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [dəstara] turban.

ਦੱਛ [dəcch] goat.

ਦਬਰੂ ਖੁਸਰੂ [dəbrʊ ɣusru] not firm in observing the traditional Sikh code. 2 coward.

ਦਮੜਾ [dəmɾa] rupee or paisa coin; cash.

ਦਾਈਆ [daia] insistence, determination. 2 claim.

ਦਾਖ [dakḥ] fruit of a wild tree. *Salvadora indica*.

ਦਾਲਾ [dala] cooked pulses or lentils.

ਦਾੜਾ [daɾha] beard.

ਦੀਦਾਰੇ [didare] glimpse, sight.

ਦੁਸਾਂਗਾ [dusāga] trousers, pyjama.

ਦੁਸਾਲਾ [duṣala] blanket.

ਦੁਨਾਲੀ [dunali] pitch fork; an implement to lift thorny bushes etc.

ਦੁਬਾਜ਼ਰਾ [dubajra] one who shifts from one faith to another.

ਦੁਬੁਰਜੀ [duburji] salvar; a type of loose trousers usually worn by females.

ਦੁਮਾਲਾ [dumala] high turban worn by a Nihang Singh.

ਦੇਗ [deg] kitchen. 2 cooked food for devotees.

ਦੇਗ ਸਜਾਉਣੀ [deg səjauni] prepare food for devotees.

ਦੇਗ ਮਸਤ [deg məsət] non-availability of food-stuff; non-availability of meals for want of the required material.

ਦੇਣਦਾਰ [deṇdar] one who is to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਧਨੰਤਰ [dhəṇāṭar] margosa tree; neem tree.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [dhəɾəmɾaj di dhi] sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਧ ਕਰਨਾ [dhəɾəmɾaj di dhi nal juddh kərna] sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhəɾəmɾaj da putr] fever.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ [dhəɾəmɾaj da putr seva kəɾda he]... is ill.

ਧੁੜਕੋਟ [dhuɾkoṭ] maxi skirt, petticoat.

ਨਹੇਰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ [nəherna sɪŋh] barber.

ਨੜੀਮਾਰ [nəɾimar] one who smokes a pipe.

ਨਾਖਾਂ [nakhā] fruit of a banyan tree or mulberry tree.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [niṣān saɦib] flag, standard.

ਨਿਹਕਲੰਕ [niɦkalāḥ] pitcher, reservoir.

ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ [niɦāŋ sɪŋh] a Singh wearing blue dress and high turban.

ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਆਂ [nirbaṇiā] an ascetic belonging to the Udasi sect.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nirāḥkari] a Sikh worshipper of the Formless One. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨੀਲਵਰਣੀ [nīlvəɾni] female ass.

ਨੁਗਦਾ [nugda] ball made from the residue left after filtering hemp through a cloth.

ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [nugda marna] strike a ball of residual hemp against a wall or a tree, considering the latter a symbol of the enemy; strike a nugda with force uttering. "ara nugda tere baccē nū cugda" etc.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਠੋਕਾ [netr ṭhoka] antimony or collyrium powder. 2 thin metal or glass bodkin used to apply collyrium to the eyes.

ਪਟਕਾ [pəṭka] animal not slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 meat of thus slaughtered animal.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [pəṭalmocni] hoe, spade.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [pərasram] large heavy axe.

ਪਰਸਾ [pərsa] water.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ [pərsada] bread, loaf of Indian bread.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ ਫੱਟੜ ਕਰਨਾ [pərsada phəṭṭar karna] break a loaf of bread into pieces.

ਪਰੀ [pəri] sheep.

ਪਲੱਟਾ [paləṭṭa] scrubber, scraper.

ਪਾਹੁਲ [pahul] nectar, consecrated sweetened drink prepared for baptising a Sikh; ॐਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਜੜ [pajər] See ਗੰਢਲ.

ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] saddle.

ਪਾਲਕਾ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ [palka sējauṇa] saddle a horse.

ਪੂਰੀ [puri] leaves of a slow growing wild tree; Salvadora indica; especially the leaves of a creeper of Menispermum glabrum.

ਪੋਣਤੁਰੰਗ [pəṇturəṅg] feeble pony, infirm pony.

ਪੋਣਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [pəṇprəkāṣh] fan.

ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pācāmṛit] kərah pərsad.

ਪੰਜਇਸਨਾਨਾ [pāj-ɪsnana] washing of hands, feet and face; brief ablution.

ਪੰਜਕਕਾਰੀ [pāj-kəkari] one who wears five symbols of the Sikh faith viz untrimmed (unshorn) hair, sword, drawers, comb and steel bangle.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pājakkha] blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ [pāj piare] Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohkam Singh, Himmat Singh, Sahib Singh. 2 five Sikhs who prepare ॐਰਿਤ.

ਪੰਜਪੀਰੀਆ [pājpiria] one who worships Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga. 2 one who has faith in many gurus and Muslim saints.

ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ [pāj mukte] Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tahil Singh, Ishar Singh and Fateh Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ [pāj mel] descendants of Prithi Chand [mīne] Dhir Mal [dhir mālīe], Ram Rai [ram raie]; preachers and collectors of tithes and offerings for the Guru [masād]; and the clean shaven ones [sīrgūm].

ਪੰਜਰਤਨਾ [pājratna] saltish dish prepared from carrot, radish, turnip, brinjal and pumpkin.

ਪੰਜ ਲੱਖ [pāj lakh] five Sikhs.

ਪੰਜਵਾਂ [pājvā] ghee.

ਪੰਜਾ [pāja] hand-shaped weapon worn by Nihang Singhs on their turbans.

ਪੰਥ [pāth] the Khalsa.

ਪੰਮਾ [pāma] Brahmin.

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [prəkasa sīgh] day. 2 tower, minaret.

ਫਤੇਕੁਮੇਤ [phatekumet] black-coloured staff or club.

ਫਤੇ ਗਜਾਉਣੀ [phate gējauṇi] utter loudly the Sikh salutation; greet one with the Sikh salutation. 2 depart. 3 die.

ਫਤੇ ਗਜਾ ਗਿਆ [fate gēja gra] left. 2 died. 3 got torn. 4 collapsed.

ਫਿਰਨੀ [phirni] grinding mill.

ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [phirni di savari] grind grains in the grinding mill.

ਫੌਜ [phoj] roving Sikh.

ਫੌਜਾਂ [phojā] many roving Sikhs; a band of roving Sikhs.

ਬਸਾਵਾ [basava] iron plate for baking chapatis.

ਬਸੰਤਕੌਰ [basəṭkor] maize.

ਬਸੰਤਰ [basətar] fire.

ਬਟੇਰਾ [baṭera] brinjal.

ਬਦਾਣਾ [badaṇa] See ਬੇਦਾਣਾ.

ਬਦਾਮ [badam] gram.

ਬੱਬਰੂ [babbū] fermented bread.

ਬਾਜ [baj] hoe with a short crooked handle.

ਬਾਜ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [baj uḍauna], ਬਾਜ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [baj da šikar] cut grass with a hoe; scrape grass with a hoe.

ਬਾਟਾ [baṭa], ਬਾਟੀ [baṭi] deep bowl. 2 bowl used for preparing nectar.

ਬਾਟੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝੀ [baṭe da sājhi] companion; those baptised with nectar from the same bowl.

ਬਾਮਣ [bamən] sacred fig tree, peepul.

ਬਾਮਣੀ [bamni] sweetened rice pudding cooked in milk.

ਬਿਹੰਗਮ [bihəŋgəm] roving Singh, who does not stay permanently at one place.

ਬਿਖਯਾ [bikhya] tobacco.

ਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਸਿੰਘੀਆ [bicitrasinghia] a Sikh belonging to the Lubana community. 2 a Rajput Sikh.

ਬਿਬੇਕ [bibek] concept of Sikh traditions; observance of Sikh tradition. 2 purification in accordance with the Sikh code.

ਬਿਬੇਕੀ [bibeki] considerate Sikh, thoughtful Sikh. 2 one who observes purity in all respects.

ਬਿਰਦ [birəd] dress, robe. 2 religious symbol.

ਬਿਰਦਬਾਣਾ [birədbāṇa] traditional robe in the Sikh faith.

ਬਿਰਾਜਣਾ [birajna] be seated in a gathering. 2 lie down.

ਬੁੰਗਾ [būga] dwelling place of the Sikhs. 2 high turban of a Nihang Singh.

ਬੁੱਧ ਅਵਤਾਰ [buddh avtar] crippled; maimed particularly in arms or legs; one with an amputated arm.

ਬੁੰਦੀ [būdi] boiled food grains.

ਬੇਦਾਣਾ [bedāṇa] bowl made of the wild caper; flowers of wild caper.

ਬੇਮੁਹਤਾਜੀ [bemuhṭajī] wooden piece with forked branches with cloth tied within these branches, used for filtering hemp.

ਬੋਲਾ [bolla] language. 2 speech, utterance.

ਬੰਦਈ ਕੱਛ [bāḍai kacch] loose traditional drawers upto the knees worn by Sikhs.

ਬ੍ਰਹਮਰਸ [brāhamrās] sugarcane.

ਭਗਮੁਖੀ [bhāgmukhi] wheat.

ਭਗੋਤਾ [bhāgṭa], ਭਗੋਤੀ [bhāgṭi] sword.

ਭਰਥਰੀ [bharthari] bull, stud bull.

ਭਾਉਨੀ [bhauni] faith, reverence.

ਭਾਈ [bhai] co-followers of a faith, Sikh-brothers. 2 Sikh priest. 3 title given to every Sikh as per Sikh religion.

ਭਾਜਾ [bhaja] vegetable dish.

ਭਾਣਾ [bhāṇa] Will of the timeless One; His Will.

ਭਾਣਾ ਵਰਤਣਾ [bhāṇa varəṭṇa] occurrence of an event according to the Almighty's Will. 2 die, pass away.

ਭੁਇਸੁਰ [bhūrsur] turnip.

ਭੁਜੰਗਣ [bhujəŋgən], ਭੁਜੰਗੀ [bhujəŋgi] daughter, son. 2 duly baptised Sikh woman or man.

ਭੁਟੇਰਾ [bhūṭera] ball of flour baked in hot ash; ball of flour baked in fire without an iron plate.

ਭੂਤਨੀ [bhutni] storm, dust cloud. 2 train.

ਭੌਸੁਰ [bhōsur] See ਭੁਇਸੁਰ.

ਮਸਤ [masət] shortage of material, deficiency. 2 closed. See ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ.

ਮਸਤਗੜ੍ਹ [masətgəṛh] a mosque in which Guru Granth Sahib is installed. 2 a gurdwara established in place of a mosque.

ਮਸਤਾਨਾ [māstana] torn, old. 2 finished. 3 sick, ill.

ਮਸਾਣੀ [masāṇi] rectum, anus.

ਮਸਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਰ ਢਿੱਲਾ [masāṇi da sur dhilla] suffering from diarrhoea.

ਮਸਾਲਾ [masalā] firewood, fuel. 2 eyes.

ਮਸੰਦ [masəḍ] one who collects money from the Sikhs for himself. 2 priest who embezzles offerings presented to the Guru.

ਮਹਾਖਾਸੁਰ [mahkhasur] See ਐਰਾਖਤ.

ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [mahaprasad] meat of an animal slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 karah parṣad.

ਮੱਖਮਲੀ ਫਰਸ਼ [makhmali pharaṣ] lawn with green grass, grassy ground.

ਮਜ਼ਹਬੀ [məj-həbi] a baptised Sikh originally belonging to the cuhra community.

ਮਨਮਤ [mən-mət] wilful act against the teachings of the Master.

ਮਨਮਤੀਆ [mən-mətiā] self-oriented person opposed to the Guru's dictum.

ਮਨਮੁਖ [mən-mukh] guided by one's own whim rather than by the Guru's advice, self-willed.

ਮਰਚੋਨਾ [mər-cōnā] black pepper.

ਮਰੋੜਚੁਲਾ [mər-ōṛ-cū-lā] act of cleaning the mouth by simply touching with hand for want of water.

ਮਲਿਕਾ [mə-lī-ka] cat.

ਮਰੋਲੀ [mər-oli] body, physique.

ਮਾਰਾ ਬਕਾਰਾ [marā bə-karā] act of frightening the enemy by roaring like a lion in unison.

ਮਾਰੂ ਗਾਉਣਾ [marū gaūṇā] weep, wail, lament.
2 chant verses of Maru rag on the occasion of someone's death.

ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [miṭh-iai] sweet potato.

ਮਿੱਠਤ [miṭṭhət] fruit of the jujube tree.

ਮੀਣਾ [mīnā] non-baptised Sodhi descendant of Baba Prithi Chand.

ਮੁਆਮਲਾ ਲੈਣਾ [muamla-ləṇā] collect cereals, food, milk, cash etc. from different households in a village.

ਮੁਸਕਾ ਕਸਣੀਆਂ [muškā kəsṇiā] tie beard.

ਮੁਸਲੀਧਰ [musli-dhar] he who keeps a Muslim woman as his wife.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਇਸਨਾਨ [muhəmdī isnan] take a nude bath; take a bath without undergarments.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [muhəmdī sāvārī] camel.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਪੋਲਾ [muhəmdī polā] razor.

ਮੁਖਮਾਜਣਾ [mukh-māṇā] twig for brushing teeth.

ਮੁਛਹਰਾ [muchəhra] moustaches.

ਮੁਤਹਿਰਾ [mut-hīrā] club; pestle used for preparing a nourishing cold drink by crushing poppy seeds, almonds, sugar etc.

ਮੁਰਗਾਈਆਂ [murgaiā] bulbs of a vegetable plant grown on water.

ਮੂੰਹਤਾਣੀ [mūhtāṇī] scissors.

ਮੇਵੜਾ [mevṛā] one who offers prayers; one who leads devotees to present themselves before the Guru.

ਮੈਦਾ [medā] wheatenmeal.

ਮੈਦਾਨ ਜਾਣਾ [medān jāṇā] go out in the open to defecate.

ਮੋਰਚਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [morca laūṇā] start work. 2 start a battle.

ਮੋਰਧੂਜ [mordhuj] a carefree ascetic, Udasi saint belonging to the sect of Sodhi Meharban.

ਮੰਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [māji sahīb] a small palanquin used for laying Guru Granth Sahib. 2 palanquin-shaped platform raised for the Guru to sit on.

ਰਹਣੀ [rahṇī] observance of the Sikh traditional code.

ਰਹਣੀ ਬਹਣੀ [rahṇī bahṇī] religious rituals and practices; codes and principles of religion.

ਰਹਤ [rahət] compliance with the traditional Sikh code.

ਰਹਤਨਾਮਾ [rahətnamā] a book describing the Sikh religious code.

ਰਹਤੀਆ [rahətiā] one who observes the traditional Sikh code; baptised Ravidasia Sikh.

ਰੱਜੀ [rājī] small ladle.

ਰਣਸਿੰਗਾ [rəṇsīṅgā] n fart.

ਰਣਸਿੰਗਾ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ [rəṇsīṅgā vājāūṇā] v fart.

ਰਾਮਚੋਕਾ [ramcōka] not to take any consideration of the place where food is being cooked, considering the whole earth as the cooking place of God.

ਰਾਮਜੰਗਾ [ramjōṅgā] gun.

ਰਾਮਡੋਲ [ramḍol] leather bucket for drawing water from a well.

ਰਾਮਬਾਗ [rambag] world, universe. 2 forest, wood.

ਰਾਮਰਸ [ramrəs] salt, also named as sərəbrəs and rupras.

ਰਾਮਰੋਟੀ [ramroṭī] estate allotted to Ramgarh

fort at Amritsar for the Khalsa.
 ਰਾਮਲੱਛੂ [ramləḍḍu] watermelon.
 ਰੁੱਪਾ [ruppa] onion.
 ਰੁਪਕੌਰ [rupkər] vessel, usually earthen, for boiling milk on low heat.
 ਰੁਪਰਸ [ruprəs] salt.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮ [reṣəm] jute.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ ਨਾਲਾ [reṣmī nala] cord of jute.
 ਰੋੜ [roṛ] a kind of pulse; moth.
 ਰੰਘਰ [rīḡhər] mulberry. 2 arrogant, conceited.
 ਰੰਘੜੀ [rīḡhṛī] corn cob of maize. 2 shrew, ill-reputed woman.
 ਲਖਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [lakhnetra] blind in one eye.
 ਲਖਬਾਹਾ [lakhbahā] with one hand maimed.
 ਲੱਛੂ [ləḍḍu] squash gourd, ਫਿਫੋ.
 ਲਵੇਰਾ [ləvera] one without a beard.
 ਲਾਂਗਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [lāgra sīḡh] cook, butler.
 ਲਾਚਾ [laca] wooden seat.
 ਲਾਚੀਦਾਣਾ [lacidaṇa] millet, *Panicum spicatum*.
 ਲੇਖੇ ਲਾਉਣਾ [lekhe lauṇa] utilise, consume material by distributing. 2 spend in the name of God.
 ਲੋਹ [loh] large oblong iron hotplate.
 ਲੋਹ ਲੰਗਰ [loh lāḡar] large oblong iron hotplate, cauldron; provisions for food.
 ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ [lāḡar māsət], ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ [lāḡar mastana] meals not being cooked for want of provisions.
 ਲੰਡੀ ਬੁੱਚੀ [lāḍī bucci] miscreants, mischief-mongers. 2 vicious persons not observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਵਹੀਰ [vəhīr] large body of Sikhs on the move; body of Sikhs observing the traditional code, which visits gurdwaras and exercises control over the attendants; group of Sikh preachers who preach Sikhism in various regions.
 ਵਹੀਰ ਪਾਉਣਾ [vəhīr paṭṭa] march. 2 pass away.
 ਵਹੀਰੀਆ [vəhīria] member of the body of Sikhs on the move.

ਵਟਾਊ [vəṭau] traveller. 2 destructible.
 ਵਰਤਵਾ [vərtava] large ladle, scoop. 2 distributor.
 ਵੇਹਲੇ ਸਿਰ ਵਾਲਾ [vehle sir vala] one who has no hair on his head; bald.
 ਖਾਲਕ [khalək] See ਖਾਲਿਕ. "khalək thavəhu bhula muṭha."—*maru ə m 5 ājuli*.
 ਖਾਲਕਾ [khalka] Oh God! "ṣuṇi benāti khalka!"—*maru solhe m 5*.
 ਖਾਲਕੁ [khalku] See ਖਾਲਿਕ.
 ਖਾਲੜਾ [khalṛa] a police station of district Lahore situated at a distance of 13 miles south west of Jallo railway station. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A holy shrine has been constructed here. Land measuring 40 bighas has been allotted to this holy place.
 ਖਾਲਾ [xala] A ੫੮ n aunt, mother's sister. 2 uncle, husband of mother's sister.
 ਖਾਲਿਸ [khalis] See ਖਾਲਸ.
 ਖਾਲਿਕ [khalik], ਖਾਲਿਕੁ [khaliku] A ੫੮ the Creator, God. "khaliku khələk, khələk məhī khaliku."—*prəbha kabir*.
 ਖਾਲੀ [xali] A ੫੮ adj empty. 2 hollow. 3 without any achievement. "khali cəle dhəni siu."—*s fərid*. 4 a small channel for flow of water. 5 a beat in musical rhythm, not to be disturbed.
 ਖਾਲੂ [khalu] See ਖਾਲਾ.
 ਖਾਵਣ [khavən] v eat, consume.
 ਖਾਵਣ ਸੰਦੜੇ ਸੁਲ [khavən sādṛe sul] See ਸੰਦੜਾ.
 ਖਾਵਣਾ [khavṇa] v eat. "tera dīta khavṇa."—*var sor m 4*.
 ਖਾਵਤ [khavət] eats. 2 adv by eating. "bhukhe khavət laj nə ave."—*sor m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨਾ [khavna] v eat. "khavna jitu bhukh nə lage."—*maru ə m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨੇ [khavne] eat (v-plural) "jicəru penənī khavne."—*var ram 2 m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਾ [khava] n dug-out pit, cavern, cave. 2 mine, mineral deposits e.g. salt mine.
 ਖਾਵਾਰੇ [khavare] makes one eat, helps one eat. "məni bijia khavare."—*nəf ə m 4*.

ਖਾਵਿੰਦ [khavīd] See ਖਾਵੰਦ.

ਖਾਵਿਨ [khavin] *P* ਖਵਿਨ plural of ਖਾਨ [xan].
“khaviniñ khet mare.”—VN.

ਖਾਵੇ [khave] eats. 2 destroys, eliminates. 3 one having fame; famous. “je ko bəda kəhāi, bədaī khave.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਖਾਵੰਦ [khavāḍ] *P* ਖਵੰਦ *n* master, lord. “marət hē tā ko lēke khavāḍ ko nam hē.”—*cāḍi 1*. 2 husband.

ਖਾੜਭ [khaṛəv] *Skt* खाडव *n* a measure of six musical notes. See ਰਾਗ.

ਖਿਉਣਾ [khīṇa] See ਖਣਣਾ. 2 See ਖਿਸਕਣਾ.

ਖਿਅਉ [khīau] See ਖਅਉ.

ਖਿਅਤ [khīət] *Skt* ख्यात *adj* famous. “nəgri nəgri khīət əpar.”—*bher ə kəbir*. 2 explained, described.

ਖਿਆਹ [khīah], ਖਿਆਹੀ [khīahi] *Skt* क्रिया *n* the death day, the day of dying. 2 a Hindu rite of feasting the Brahmins for the good of an ancestor's soul on the latter's death anniversary.

ਖਿਆਰਾ [khīara] See ਖਜਾਰਾ.

ਖਿਆਨ [khīan] *Skt* आख्यान *n* tale, history, anecdote. “nana khīan puran bed bīdhi.”—*sorand maru, ravidas*.

ਖਿਆਨਤ [khīanət] See ਖਯਾਨਤ.

ਖਿਆਲ [khīal] *A* خیال *n* concept, idea. “mən me upjyo təbē khīal.”—NP. 2 meditation, contemplation. “ek khīal vīkhe mən rata.”—GPS. 3 a musical rhythm forged for singing a song. See ਖਿਆਲ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ 10. “mītr piare nū hāl muridā da kəhīṇa.. yarfe da sanu sətthir cəga bhəṭthi kherīā da rəhīṇa.”—*həzare 10*.

ਖਿਆਲਾ [khīala] three villages named Khiala under police station Mansa in Barnala district of Patiala state. Guru Teg Bahadur visited these villages. The Guru ordered the digging of a well and planting of a banyan tree, which still exists there. Patiala state has allotted land measuring 150 ghumaons to the gurdwara. A

bowl presented by Guru Teg Bahadur to a Brahmin is preserved in village Khiala Kalan.

This gurdwara is situated at a distance of about four miles to the north of Mansa railway station.

ਖਿਆਲੁ [khīalu] See ਖਿਆਲ. “vīṇu nave aludia jīti horu khīalu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਖਿਸਕਣਾ [khisəkṇa], ਖਿਸਣਾ [khiṣṇa], ਖਿਸਣੁ [khisəṇu], ਖਿਸਨਾ [khisna], ਖਿਸਰਨਾ [khisərna], ਖਿਸਲਨਾ [khisəlna] *v* move from one place, deviate from one's stand, fall, slip, move aside, skip away. “bəcənu kəre tē khisəkijai bole səbhū kəca.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “kəlijug həri kia pəg tē khiskia.”—*asa chāt m 4*. “pərbhate tare khisəhi.”—*s kəbir*. “pəgi cəutha khisia.”—*asa chāt m 4*. “khisərigəro bhumi pər dario.”—*asa m 5*. “pəgi khisīe rəhīṇa nahi.”—*sri m 3*. “khise jobənu bədhē jərua.”—*asa chāt m 5*. “səbh tap tən tē khisīa.”—*phunhe m 5*. “cəraṇ kər khisre tuca deh kumlani.”—*bher m 5*. “kərəhu upai. dərəb khisai.”—NP.

ਖਿਸਨ [khisən], ਖਿਸਨਾ [khisana] *adj* mentally disturbed, perturbed. “jo barəbar kise nū bulāvda hē tā os pər khisai jāda hē.”—*bhəgtavli*. “gəyo məghva uṭh dham khisāda.”—*krisən*. “khəjən khisan kine.”—*ramav*. “mūn murjhane kəj khəjən khisane.”—*cāḍi 1*. “dekhi jəgət ke log khisanəhi.”—GPS. 2 ashamed, abashed.

ਖਿਸਾਰਾ [xisara] *A* خسارة *n* deficiency, loss, deficit. ਖਿਸੰਦੋ [khisədo] slipping, sliding. “jamī khisədo per.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਖਿਸੂ [xiṣṭ] *P* خيسو *Skt* टिस्टिका brick.

ਖਿੰਖਰੀ [khikkhri] *Skt* खिंखरी *n* vixen. 2 *n* goddess Kali, surrounded by vixens.

ਖਿੰਗ [khīg] *P* खिङ्ग *n* white-skinned horse; a horse whose mouth and all the four hooves are of white colour with rosy tinge. “təd khīg nisūbh nəcaia.”—*cāḍi 3*. 2 horse. “duhū or tē

khig khatri nācavē.”—*cāṭr* 120. 3 *Skt* खिङ्ग
adj brave, courageous.

ਖਿੰਗਰ [khigər], ਖਿੰਘਰ [khighər] *n* over-burnt
brick; hard brittle stone.

ਖਿੰਚ [khic] *n* attraction. “sut khice ekākari.”
—*guj* m 4.

ਖਿੰਚਤਨੀ [khictāni] *n* pull and push, stress and
strain. 2 strong affinity. “esi madho
khictāni.”—*brī* m 5.

ਖਿੰਚਰੀ [khicri], ਖਿੰਚੜੀ [khicri] *Skt* कुररा a dish
prepared by mixing rice and sesame. 2 meals
prepared from rice and māh lentil (horse beans)
Skt खिच्चा 3 Now a days, this term is also used
for a mixture of two or three dishes together.
It also denotes a mixture of several things.

ਖਿੰਚਿ [khicri] See ਖਿੰਚ. 2 by stretching.

ਖਿੰਚੋਤਣ [khicotān] *n* pull and push, struggle,
persistence.

ਖਿੰਚੋਤਣਿ [khicotāni] under dilemma, double-
mindedness. “khicotāni virgucie.”—*suh* m 1.

ਖਿੰਜ [khij] *n* tightness, stretch. 2 cord or rope
used for pulling. 3 pull of stubbornness.

ਖਿੰਜਣ [khijna] *v* touch, fondle. “gāribā upari
ji khije dari.”—*gāu* m 5. ‘who moves his hand
over his beard to show his virility to the poor.’

ਖਿੰਜਮਤ [khijmat] or ਖਿੰਜਮਤਿ [khijmāti] *A* خدمت *n*
in attendance. 2 service. “khijmāti kari jān
bōda tera.”—*maru* m 1.

ਖਿੰਜਮਤਗਰ [khijmātgār], ਖਿੰਜਮਤਦਾਰ [khijmātdar]
P خدمتگار servant, waiter, attendant. “hau bādi
priy khijmātdar.”—*asa* m 5.

ਖਿੰਜਮਤਿ [khijmāti] See ਖਿੰਜਮਤ.

ਖਿੰਜਮਤੀ [khijmāti] See ਖਿੰਜਮਤ.

ਖਿੰਜਰ [khijər] *A* خضر adj greenish, green. 2 *n*
Varun, god of vegetables. 3 a prophet, in the
Muslim scriptures, who is supposed to be a
descendant of Noah and contemporary of
Moses.

ਖਿੰਜਰਖਾਨ [khijərkhān] See ਖੁਜਰ ਮਰਦੁਦ.

ਖਿੰਜਰਾਬਾਦ [khijrābad] See ਚੜੜ.

ਖਿੰਜਾ [khijā] *P* خزان *n* autumn. See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ.

ਖਿੰਜਾਬ [khijab] *A* خياب See ਕਲਫ and ਕਾਲਿਮਾ.

ਖਿੰਜਾਲਤ [xijalət] *A* خجلت *n* shame. “dāvidā pur
khijalət.”—*sāloh*. ‘fled away feeling
ashamed.’

ਖਿੰਜੋਤਣ [khijotan], ਖਿੰਜੋਤਣਿ [khijotāni], ਖਿੰਜੋਤ
[khijotar] See ਖਿੰਚੋਤਣ and ਖਿੰਚੋਤਣਿ. “khijotan
kāre betale.”—*BG*. “nāhi khijotara.”—*var maru*
2 m 5.

ਖਿੰਝ [khijh] *n* vexation, annoyance. Its root is
ਖਿਦ *vr*.

ਖਿੰਝਣ [khijhna] *v* get irritated, be annoyed.

ਖਿੰਝਣਾ [khidna] *v* scatter, expand, spread.
“bāhute rah mān ki māti khidna.”—*var majh*
m 1.

ਖਿੰਝਾਰ [khidār], ਖਿੰਝਾਰੀ [khidāri] adj player. “jyō
pātōg he dōr ādhina. cāhe khidār kārakh tōb
lina.”—*NP*.

ਖਿਣ [khin] *Skt* क्षण *n* moment, instant.

ਖਿਣਭੰਗਰ [khinbhāgar] See ਖਟਭੰਗਰ.

ਖਿਣੇ [khine] in a moment, in an instant. “dārābi
bhāre bhādar rite ik khine.”—*m* 1 *var majh*.

ਖਿਤ [khit] See ਖਿਤਿ.

ਖਿਤਸਤ੍ਵਾ [khitastva] See ਧੈਂਤੀ.

ਖਿਤਾਬ [khitāb] See ਖਤਾਬ.

ਖਿਤਿ [khitri] *Skt* भित्ति *n* earth, on which all dwell.
2 dwelling, abode, residence.

ਖਿਤਿਪਤਿ [khitipati], ਖਿਤਿਪਾਲ [khitipal], ਖਿਤਿਰਾਇ
[khitirai] lord of the earth, ruler of the earth,
emperor. 2 landowner.

ਖਿੰਥ [khith], ਖਿੰਥਾ [khithar] *Skt* कथा *n* tattered
quilt with patch work. 2 robe of rags. 3 mud
wall, wall made of mud bricks. 4 body,
physique.

ਖਿੰਥਾਭਿ [khithāri] to the tattered quilt of patch-
work cloth. “khithāri mekhā āgliā jīdu nā kai
mekh.”—*s fārid*. ‘The mortal frame has stitches
of many veins, but there is no stitch to bind the
soul.’

ਖਿੰਥਾ [khitha] tattered quilt of patch-work cloth.

"jogu nā khīṭha jogu nā dāḍe."—*suhi m 1*.
2 body, physique. "khīṭha jāi kūtā bhāi."—*s kabir*.

ਖਿਦ [khīd] *Skt* खिद् *vr* cause distress, terrorise, make nervous.

ਖਿਦਮਤ [khīdmət], ਖਿਦਮਤਗਾਰ [khīdmətgar] See ਖਿਜਮਤ and ਖਿਜਮਤਦਾਰ.

ਖਿਦਮਤੀ [xīdməti] *P* خدمت n present, gift, offering.
2 an open-mouth vessel used for washing hands and face; bowl; wash bowl. It is also called cīlāncī by pipe-smokers; because it picks up ash from the bowl of the hubble-bubble.

ਖਿਦਰ [khīdər] *Skt* खिदिर n poor, indigent, penniless. 2 ascetic. 3 n moon. 4 A در rain. 5 laziness, dullness. 6 sleep, slumber.

ਖਿਦਰਾਣਾ [khīdrāṇa], ਖਿਦਰਾਨਾ [khīdrāna] dwelling place of ascetics. See ਮੁਕਤਸਰ.

ਖਿਦਰਾਬਾਦ [khīdrabad] Guru Gobind Singh had a stopover here while going to Anandpur from Raipur Rani. This town is situated in Kharar tehsil of district Ambala. A gurdwara has been constructed at this holy place and is looked after by a Sikh priest. According to Bhai Santokh Singh, the Guru fought a battle near this town.

"ropar nīkət ahe pur or.
khīdrabad vāse tīs thōr.
tīshidī dī dēl gāyo pālāi.
jāhī khālā pīth dābāi."

—*GPS*.

ਖਿਧਰਾ [khīdhra], ਖਿਧੜਾ [khīdhṛa], ਖਿਧੋਲੜਾ [khīdholṛa], ਖਿਧੋਲਾ [khīdhola], ਖਿਧੋਲੀ [khīdholī] See ਖਿਧੜ and ਖਿਧ. "sun donəhu khīdhre tən dhare."—*GPS*. "malu jui bhāria nila kala khīdholṛa tīnī vemukhī vemukhe no pāia."—*vargau 1 m 4*.

The learned people of yore tell that long black robes were kept in the assembly halls of the village; anyone who wished to present

himself before the ruler, would put on this black robe. The ruler could guess the purpose of the person from his dress. These robes were generally very dirty and infested with lice because of their repeated use by various complainants.

This verse refers to the context that the opposing Marwah Khatri persuaded an ascetic to put on this black-coloured robe and present himself before the emperor to complain against Guru Amar Dass.

ਖਿਨ [khīn] particle. See ਖਿਣ. "khīn pāl nam rīde vāse bhāi."—*sor a m 1*.

ਖਿੰਨ [khīn] *Skt* खिन्न *adj* in grief, grief-stricken, unhappy. "bādān khīn dūtī nāhī udote."—*GPS*. 2 sad, frustrated. 3 poor, indigent.

ਖਿਨਤੰਗਨ [khīnbhāṅgan], ਖਿਨਤੰਗੁਨਾ [khīnbhāṅguna], ਖਿਨਤੰਗੁਰ [khīnbhāṅgur] destructible in a moment. See ਫਟਤੰਗੁਰ. "khīnbhāṅgan dehādī."—*brīla m 5*. "khīnbhāṅguna ke manī mate."—*asa m 5*.

ਖਿਨਵਾਰ [khīnvar] in a moment. "bīnəsjar khīnvar."—*sava m 3*.

ਖਿਨਾਹੁ [khīnahu] within the twinkling of an eye. "dukhdarəd tīh mīṭhī khīnahu."—*bavān*.

ਖਿਨਿ [khīni] in a moment.

ਖਿਨੀ [khīni] a moment. "rāhanu nā jāi khīni."—*brīla m 5*.

ਖਿਨੁ [khīnu] See ਖਿਣ. "khīnu khīnu namu sāmālie."—*sri m 3*.

ਖਿਨੂਆ [khīnuā] moment. "apān ram nā cīno khīnuā."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਖਿਪ [khīp] See ਖਿਪ. 2 *adj* ਖਿਪੁ thrown, projected. "rīpukhip bāhur ucar."—*sānama*. 'noose thrown upon an enemy.' 3 See ਖਿਪ. 4 See ਖਿਪੁ.

ਖਿਪਣਕ [khīpṇək] See ਖਪਣਕ.

ਖਿਪਣੀ [khīpṇī] *adj* which throws a projectile. "rīpṇī adī ucarke khīpṇī bāhur bākhan. nam tūpək ke hot hē lījahu sāmājh sujan."—*sānama*. 'the gun, meant to kill the enemy.'

ਖਿੱਪ [khipp] *n* a kind of grass. This grass is spread over the wooden rafters and a layer of soil is laid on it while making roofs of mud houses in villages.

ਖਿੱਪੁ [khipr] See ਖਿੱਪੁ and ਖਿੱਪੁ.

ਖਿੱਫਤ [xiffat] *A* خفت *n* hollowness, flippancy. 2 shame.

ਖਿਮ [khim] See ਖਿਮ. "kapəru pəhīro khim ka." –*var sor m* 4. 'wear a dress of forgiveness.'

ਖਿਮਕਣਾ [khiməkṇa] *v* flash (lightning) momentarily. "khimi damini janu bhadō mājharā." –*cāḍi* 2.

ਖਿਮਾ [khima] *Skt* क्षमा *n* forgiveness, accommodation, courage. "khima vihuṇe khəpīgāe." –*oākar*. 2 the earth.

ਖਿਮੀ [khimi] See ਖਿਮਕਣਾ. 2 *Skt* क्षमी *adj* tolerant, (one) having a forgiving nature, accommodating.

ਖਿਯਾਲ [khiyal] See ਖਿਆਲ. 2 *A* خيال horserider, horseman. "hənyo ek khanā khīyalā khātāgā." –*VN*.

ਖਿਰ [khir] *Skt* क्षर *adj* destructible. "e əkhər khīrjahige." –*gəu bəvən kəbir*. 2 See ਖਿੜਨਾ. 3 *P* خیر *n* happiness, bliss.

ਖਿਰਕਾ [khirka] See ਖਿਲਕ. 2 See ਖਿੜਕਾ.

ਖਿਰਕੀ [khirki] See ਖਿੜਕੀ.

ਖਿਰਖਿਰ [khirkhir] *onom* act or sound of loud laughter; guffaw, immense pleasure. "bədne binu khīr khīr hasta." –*bəsāt kəbir*. 'Mind, sans mouth, laughs loudly on feeling pleasure.' See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਖਿਰਣ [khirən], ਖਿਰਣਾ [khirṇa] See ਖਰਣਾ.

ਖਿਰਣੀ [khirṇi] *Skt* क्षीरिणी *n* a softwood milky tree which is very old in age and large in size. Its fruit is like that of margosa tree and is very sweet. The after-effect of this fruit is to keep the body warm and hydrated. *L* Mimusops Elengi (Kauki).

ਖਿਰਤ [khirat] *Skt* क्षिरित *adj* dripped down, fallen down. 2 destroyed. 3 dropped down. 4 fallen, degraded. "khəkha, khīrat khəpət gəye kete."

–*gəu bəvən kəbir*.

ਖਿਰਦ [xirəd] *P* خرد *n* wisdom, intelligence.

ਖਿਰਨਾ [khirna] *v* bloom, blossom, flourish. 2 drip, leak. 3 slide, escape. 4 crumble bit by bit.

ਖਿਰਨੀ [khirni] See ਖਿਰਣੀ.

ਖਿਰਫਤ [khirfat] *A* خرافت interesting story; amusing tale.

ਖਿਰਮਨ [xirmən] *P* خرمين *n* threshing floor. 2 heap of food grains.

ਖਿਰਾਜ [khiraj] See ਖਰਾਜ. "khiraj na mal." –*gəu rəvidas*. "gənimul khīraj hē." –*jəpu*.

ਖਿਰਾਮਦ [xiraməd] *P* خرامد walks charmingly, should walk charmingly, will walk charmingly. See ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ.

ਖਿਰਾਮਾਂ [xiramā] *P* خرامين walking elegantly, walking with graceful gait. See ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ.

ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ [xiramīdən] *P* خراميدن *v* walk charmingly; walk elegantly.

ਖਿਰਿ [khirī] See ਖਿਰ. 2 after decaying, on decaying. 3 by blooming. 4 by slipping away.

ਖਿਲ [khl] *Skt* खिल *vr* gather grains, glean grains, pluck. 2 *Skt* adj residual, remaining. 3 See ਖਿਲਨਾ. 4 *A* خيل *n* band, group, class. 5 family, dynasty. See ਖਿਲਖਾਨਾ. 6 See ਖਿੱਲ. 7 short for əkhil (entire, all).

ਖਿਲਾਉਨਾ [khlāuna] *n* an object with which one can play; a toy. "logən ram khīlāuna jana." –*bher kəbir*.

ਖਿਲਸ [khləs] *A* خلس *n* true friend. *adj* beautiful, charming.

ਖਿਲਕ [khlək] *A* خلك *n* robe, dress. "tīh chin khīlək əkas te utəryo guru dīg ar." –*NP*. 2 torn or tattered quilt.

ਖਿਲਕਤ [khləkət] *A* خلقت *n* universe, world. 2 origin, creation.

ਖਿਲਕਾ [khlīka] See ਖਿਲਕ.

ਖਿਲਖਾਨਾ [khlīkhana] *A* خيل خانه family and home. "khlīkhana bīradər həmu jōjala." –*maru solhe*

m 5. 2 See ઘેલ 2, 3, 4 and ઘેલવના.

ધિલની [khlɪni] See ઘલની.

ધિલત [khlɪt] playing. “khlɪt əkhetək ɪhthā ayo.”—*cārītr* 103. 2 *A* غلى *n* act of putting off clothes. In olden times, the emperor used to put off his clothes and give them away in charity; hence khlɪt is considered ‘a robe of honour’ 3 dress, robe. 4 clothings received from an emperor, considered as symbol of honour. 5 *A* غلى gifted object, object received as gift. 6 elements of the body: Psora, Syphlisis and Sycosis. Practitioners of Greek system of medicine believe in four elements i.e. خون Blood, مزه Psora, سقم Syphlisis and سود Sycosis. Psora is black residue obtained on burning of blood, Syphlisis and Sylosis. It is contagious.

ધિલતા [khlɪta] *A* خرقه *n* loose gown worn by a faqir. 2 See ધરીતા.

ધિલના [khlɪna] *v* blossom, flourish. 2 *n* sharp tipped agricultural implement used for hoeing. It is specially used in the hills. 3 See ઘેલના.

ધિલવટ [khlɪvət] *A* غلوت *n* loneliness, solitude, seclusion.

ધિલવર [khlɪvar] *adj* who plays. “khlɪl basāt bade khlɪvar.”—*cārītr* 52.

ધિલા [khlɪla] *adj* in full bloom, developed, flourished. 2 played. “həri khel sabbhi khlɪla.”—*var gāu* 1 m 4.

ધિલાવટ [khlɪlavət] *v* cause one to play. 2 make one eat; feed.

ધિલાટ [khlɪlaṭ] *adj* playing, player. “bir calak khaggā khlɪlaṭ.”—*VN*.

ધિલાટ [xɪlaf] *A* خلاف *adj* opposite, against. 2 *n* dispute. 3 fabrication, falsehood. “nə khlɪlaph tujh sōg gāū.”—*NP*.

ધિલાફત [xɪlafət] *A* خلافت *n* title of a caliph; spiritual and temporal headship of the Muslims. 2 authority of a caliph. See ધલીફત.

ધિલારના [khlɪlarna] scatter, spread. 2 expand.

ધિલારી [khlɪlari] See ઘેલારી.

ધિલાવટગાર [khlɪlavəṇhar], ધિલાવટગારે [khlɪlavəṇharo] *adj* the Almighty: who impels us to act according to His Will.

ધિલિઆ [khlɪliA] in bloom, flourished. “pərgasu bhəra kaul khlɪliA.”—*gāu chāt* m 5.

ધિલોના [khlɪlona] See ધિલુના.

ધિલ [khlɪl] *n* fully parched and burst grain etc. 2 See ધિલ.

ધિલિ [khlɪli] *n* humour, mockery, jest. 2 an act which amuses and makes people act imparting a feeling of fulfilment.

ધિવટ [khlɪvət] *v* See ધિમવટ. “khlɪvāt brijju jvalika.”—*gyan*. ‘Lightning is flashing’. “səṭigur ka khivē cādoā.”—*var ram* 3.

ધિરકા [khlɪrka], ધિરકી [khlɪrki] *Skt* खड़का *n* window, opening, slit. “khlɪrki upəri dəsṽā duar.”—*bher kabir*. 2 door with wooden rods.

ધિરધિર [khlɪrkhɪr] See ધિરધિર.

ધિરના [khlɪrna] *v* flourish. 2 be happy. 3 laugh.

ધીવિ [khiu], ધીઈ [khio] *Skt* बीह *adj* extremely happy, exhilarated, intoxicated. “uhi pio uhi khio.”—*gāu* m 5. 2 *Skt* बह destruction. “səhije bikhia bhāi khio.”—*asa* m 5.

ધીસ [khis] *n* shame, humiliation. 2 displeasure, protest, anger. 3 *Skt* क्षिप्त *adj* destroyed, decayed. “aj kal me hot khis.”—*GV* 10.

ધીસા [khisā] *P* كميس *n* pocket of a shirt or a coat.

ધીંધર [khūghar] See ધંધર.

ધીંચ [khic], ધીંચ [khīc] *n* attraction, pull. 2 persistence, obstinacy, stubbornness.

ધીંચતની [khictani], ધીંચતન [khictan] *n* pull and push. 2 act of interpreting an ambiguous sentence to suit one's convenience.

ધીંચરી [khicri] See ધિચરી. “khub khana khicri.”—*s kabir*.

ધીંચા [khica] *n* See ધીંચ. 2 space, gap, distinction. “bic nā khica, hāu tera tū mora.”—*brla* m 5.

ધીન [khij] *n* unhappiness, displeasure,

annoyance. See धिक्.

धीनना [khijna] *v* be annoyed.

धीज [khiñ], धीजना [khiñna] See धिक्, धीज and धीनना. "jin ki riñ khiñ bin moghu."—GPS. 'Pleasure and annoyance are definitely effective.'

धीट [khiñ], धीटा [khiñā] *Skt* बीट *adj* lean, slim. 2 reduced, weak. "bīrādhū bhāra tēnu khiñ."—sri m / pāhīre. 3 destroyed. "khiñ pādārēth ghar ke hoe."—GPS. "kāhī kēbir kīlīkīh gae khiñā."—prabha.

धीप [khīdh], धीपा [khīdha] *n* tattered quilt. 2 old coarse and tattered quilt. "uper kāu magāu khidha."—s kēbir. "khīdh ek raja pēr dhari."—cārītr 383.

धीन [khīn] See धीट. "jālāhī bin khīn."—gāu kēbir. 2 *Skt* लिन distressed, perturbed. "khat pivāt sāvāt sukhia, nam simrāt khīn."—sar m 5. "mina jālhin he, uh bichurāt mānūtānu khīn he."—asa chāt m 5.

धीनसुआ [khinsua] *adj* got reduced, weakened. "tānu khinsua."—gāu m 5. 2 sad, depressed.

धीनखण्ड [khinkhaph], धीनखण्ड [khinkhab] See कणखण्ड. "khinkhaph lagē jārī sūdār dutivēti."—GPS. "khinkhab ke than ghānere."—GPS.

धीना [khina] See धीट. "nenāhu nīr bāhe tānu khina."—sor bhīkhān. 2 disturbed, sad, annoyed. "kahu nē kārte kachu khina."—bīla m 5.

धीनी [khini] *adj* decayed. 2 became, dejected.

धीर [khir] *Skt* बीर that which tones up the body against debility hence called kṣīr; milk. "khir ādhar bārīku jāb hota."—māla m 5. 2 rice cooked in milk; custard. *Skt* बीरन "rās āmrīt khir ghālī."—var rām 3. "khir sāmanī sagu me pāia."—maru kēbir. 3 See धीर.

धीरसमुद्र [khirśamūd], धीरसमुद्र [khirśamudr] According to Purans, an ocean of milk, on which Lord Vishnu sleeps. बीरसमुद्र. The fourteen precious gems are supposed to have emerged from the churning of this ocean.

धीरा [khira] milk. See धीर. "mukhī nam tumaro khira."—tōdi m 5. 2 animal with deciduous (milk) teeth. 3 *Skt* बीरक *n* cucumber, usually grown in the rainy season. *L* Cucumis sativus. 4 *P* ,² *adj* shameless, devoid of sense of honour. 5 disrespectful, discourteous. 6 daring, bold. 7 surprised, astonished. 8 *n* dimness appearing before the eyes, meaning the eyesight getting dazed.

धीरु [khiru] *S* milk. See धीर. "khiru pie khelaie."—sri m / pāhīre. 2 ocean of milk. "ratānu upar dhare khiru mārha."—asa m 1.

धीले [khile] makes merry, enjoys. "khile bigse teto sog."—bāsāt ā m 1.

धीव [khiv] *Skt* बीव *adj* intoxicated, exhilarated, ecstatic.

धीवन [khivān], धीवना [khivna], धीवनि [khivāni] *v* be intoxicated, be extremely happy. See धीव. "ram nam rās khivāni."—sar m 5.

धीवा [khiva] *Skt* बीव intoxicated, highly excited. See धीव. "khiva āmrītudhare."—asa m 1. "ta mānu khiva jānīe."—sri m 1. 2 See धीवा कला.

धीवा कला [khiva kalā] a village under police station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala state. It is seven miles to the north-west of Mansa railway station. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. Freehold land measuring about 150 ghumaons is allotted by the state to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

धीवी [khivi] feminine of धीवा [khiva]. 2 See धीवी माता.

धीवीसगु [khivisāhu], धीवीपति [khivipati] Guru Angad Dev. See धीवी माता.

धीवी माता [khivi mata] wife of Lehna (Guru Angad Dev), daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of Khadoor Sahib. She was married to Lehna in Sammat 1576. She expired in Sammat 1639. The shrine in her memory is located in Khadoor Sahib. "mata khivi sāhu sor, jinī gor uṭhālī."—var rām 3.

ਖੁਆਇਣਾ [khuaṇa] v cause one to lose. 2 make one go astray, cause one to forget. "jisəhi khuaṇi tisu kəuṇu kəhə?"—*var ram 1 m 1*. "dujebhai khuaṇi."—*sri m 3*. "dujebhai khuaṇi ram."—*vəḍ chāt m 3*. "jis no apī khuaṇe karta."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 miss a chance, miss an opportunity.

ਖੁਆਇਣਨੁ [khuaṇenu] he misled. "ṛkī dujebhai khuaṇenu."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਖੁਆਈਅਹਿ [khuaiahi] causes to go astray. 2 is made bereft. 3 is caused to miss the opportunity. "ṛkna vəkhat khuaie."—*asa ə m 1*. 'The time of Muslim prayer is missed.'

ਖੁਆਜਾ [khuaja] See ਖੁਜਹ.

ਖੁਆਬ [khuaḅ] See ਖੁਾਬ.

ਖੁਆਬੀ [khuaḅi] adj sleepy.

ਖੁਆਰ [khuaṛ] P *خوار* adj unappreciated. "mari khuaṛ sakətnar thivē."—*brla m 5*. 2 distrustful, unreliable. 3 one who suffers; in such a situation this term is used as a suffix. e.g. ਗ਼ਮਖੁਆਰ.

ਖੁਆਰੀ [khuari] P *خوارى* n humiliation, disrespect, insult. "həri bisrət səda khuari."—*ṭodi m 5*. 2 weakness.

ਖੁਆਰੈ [khuaṛə] feeds. "kou pan khuaṛə."—*ramav*.

ਖੁਇ [khui] n error, omission, fault. "rove jənmeja khui gəia."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 adv mistakenly. "əna bola khui ujhəri pai."—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਖੁਇਦ [khuid] See ਖਈਦ.

ਖੁਈ [khui] misguided, gone astray. "duje bhai khui."—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਖੁਸ [khus] n act of snatching. "khusi khusi lēda vəsətu pərai."—*maru ə m 5 ājuli*. 2 P *خوش* adj happy, joyous. 3 favourite, liked. 4 good, nice.

ਖੁਸਸਿਯਰ [xusɣiɣər] P *خوشیور* adj good-natured, good-tempered.

ਖੁਸਹਾਲ [xuṣ-hal] P *خوشحال* adj prosperous. 2 happy,

blessed. "beṭhak mē beṭhyo khus-hal."—*GPS*. ਖੁਸਹਾਲੀ [xuṣ-hali] P *خوشحالی* n prosperity, happy state.

ਖੁਸ਼ਕ [xuṣək] P *خشک* adj dry, parched. 2 indifferent.

ਖੁਸ਼ਖਬਰੀ [xuṣxəbri] P *خوشخبری* n auspicious news, joyful tiding. "həle yara, həle yara khuskhəbri?"—*tlāg namdev*.

ਖੁਸ਼ਖੁ [xuṣxu] P *خوشخو* adj good-natured.

ਖੁਸ਼ਜ਼ੁਬਾ [xuṣzubbā] P *خوشزبان* adj sweet-tongued; pleasant to talk to.

ਖੁਸ਼ਰਕ [xuṣtərək] P *خوشترک* adj excellent, superb. 2 exultant.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨੁਦ [xuṣnud] P *خوشنور* adj glad, joyful.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨੁਦੀ [xuṣnudi] P *خوشنودی* n joy.

ਖੁਸਬੂ [khusbu], ਖੁਸਬੋ [khusbo], ਖੁਸਬੋਟਿ [khusboṛi] P *خوشبو* n fragrance, pleasant smell.

ਖੁਸਰ [xusər] P *خسر*. Skt father-in-law; foster-father.

ਖੁਸਰਾ [khusra] P *خواجهرا* superintendent of the harem (women's apartment). In olden times, during the Muslim rule, congenitally impotent or castrated males were appointed superintendents of the harems. The word 'khusra' has, thus, become equivalent of 'impotent males.' "bīdu rakhi jəu tərīe bhai! khusre kiū nā pərəmgəti pai?"—*gəu kəbir*.

ਖੁਸਰੋ [xusro] P *خسرو* king, emperor. Scholars consider that it is derived from xušru. 2 Khusro Sultan was emperor Jahangir's eldest son born to his wife Shah Begum, daughter of raja Bhagwan Das at Lahore in the year 1587. He rebelled against his father and came to Lahore with the intention of capturing it. However, the subedar did not let him enter the city. Khusro was arrested from Chenab. Jahangir awarded death sentence to his associates and got Khusro's eyes stitched. He died in 1622 after long imprisonment. By

submitting a false report that Guru Arjan had helped Khushro, Chandu incited Jahangir against the latter.

ਖੁਸ਼ ਲੱਕਾ [xuʃ ləka] *P* خوشلک *adj* good-looking.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾ [xuʃa] *P* خوش *part* good!excellent! commendable!

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਇ [xuʃaɪ] *P* خوشای *nice* that you have come, welcome. 2 See ਰੁਸਾਇ.

ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦ [xuʃaməd] *P* خوشامد *n* flattery. 2 the act of making someone happy.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ [khusal] *P* خوشال *adj* well-to-do, happy, delighted. "madər khusal khatər."—*ramav*.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [khusal sɪŋh] son of Hargobind, a Gaur Brahmin by caste, resident of Ikri, district Mehrat. He was recruited as a soldier in Dhaunkal Singh's platoon in sammat 1864 in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On one occasion, impressed by his elegant turn-out, the Maharaja exclaimed "It would have been better, had this young man been a Singh." Khushala at once turned Khushal Singh. He also got his son Ramlal, and his brother's son Teju baptized as Singhs. Eventually, he was promoted to the post of a supervisor of Maharaja's antechamber. Khushal Singh died in 1844. His descendants' seat of administration is Sheikhpura to which are attached 180 villages of several districts (Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Lahore and Amritsar) with Rs 1,20,000 as income.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲੀ [khusali] *P* خوشحالی *n* prosperity, opulence. 2 happiness.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [khusi] by snatching, by usurping. See ਖੁਸ਼ 1.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [xusi] *P* خوشی *n* happiness. "khusi khuaṛ bhāe rās bhogā."—*maru* 1. 2 *adj* favoured. "rahī ko khusi na ayāu."—*savēye* 3 ke. "jo sikhano locē so gur khusi ave."—*var gāu* 1 m 4.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨਾ [khussna] *v* get entangled. 2 scatter. 3 get duped.

ਖੁਹਦੀ [khuhdi] residue, remnant. See ਰਹਦੀਖੁਹਦੀ.

ਖੁਖਰਾਣ [khukhran] See ਖੜੀ and ਖੋਖਰਾਣ.

ਖੁਗੀਰ [khugir] See ਖੁਗੀਰ.

ਖੁਜਤ [khujat] searching *P* خج *n* coitus. "khujat turək na kijīye."—*GPS*. i.e. 'Do not have coitus with a Muslim woman etc.'

ਖੁਜਲੀ [khujli] See ਖਾਜ 2.

ਖੁਜੀਆ [khujia] *adj* one who investigates; investigator. "khoj thāke sēb hi khujia."—*akal*.

ਖੁਝ [khujh] *Skt* तृणक्षत्र *n* bamboo. "cādan vas nivas nā khujhe."—*BG*. 'Fragrance does not reside in the bamboo.'

ਖੁਝਣਾ [khūjhna] *n* err; make a mistake. "vad kārēdāṛ khūjhe."—*BG*.

ਖੁਝਰ [khūḥar] *adj* debased, perfidious, impure. "mān khūḥar tera nāhī bīsasū."—*bīla* m 5.

ਖੁਟਾਈ [khuṭai], ਖੁਟਿਆਈ [khuṭiai] *n* baseness, blemish, vice. "prithī ki im suni khuṭai."—*GPS*.

ਖੁਟੇਰਾ [khuṭera] *adj* having defect, defective.

ਖੁਡ [khuḍ] *n* ditch, hole. "khodi khuḍ nāhī kēse lāhyo."—*GPS*.

ਖੁੰਡ [khūḍ] See ਖੁੰਡ.

ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ [khūḍal akbarvali] a village in police station Boha, tehsil Mansa, circle Barnala of Patiala state. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh stands a furlong away to the south of the village.

When the Guru was staying at Sirsa, the daughter of Nabi Baksh, ruler of the area, confined Gulab Singh, a Sikh goldsmith, to a dungeon. Enamoured of the man, she wanted to have sexual relation with him, but he did not want to blemish Sikhism, his faith.

Accompanied by five Sikhs, the omniscient Guru arrived at the village and liberated that Sikh from the dungeon and delivered a religious sermon to Nabi Baksh. That underground cell is still there in the village.

ਖਾਧ-ਧਰ. breach of celibacy.

A simple structure has been improvised there. Residential quarters are closeby. Patiala state has granted 50 ghumaons of land as well.

Two miles long unmetalled path links it with Bareta railway station.

ਖੁੱਡ [khūḍ] hole, ditch. See **ਖੁੱਡ**.

ਖੁੱਧ [khūḍh] *Skt* सुण्डक *n* trunk of a felled tree. "susak khūḍh sō lāgkār ṭhaḍho."—GPS. 2 broken tree trunk, sleeper. 3 cylindrical roller to extract juice by crushing sugarcane. "khūḍhā āḍarī rākharī ke denī su māl sājā."—var *majh m 1*.

ਖੁੱਧਾ [khūḍha] *Skt* कुण्ठ *adj* blunt, not sharp.

ਖੁਠਸ [khūṭas] *n* mind's dispersion, spleen, anger. "khaḍhi khūṭas jogisrā."—BG. "vekh cālitr jogi khūṭas."—BG.

ਖੁਠਸਾ [khūṭasā] *v* be disconnected, fret, get enraged. See **ਖੁਠਸ**.

ਖੁਠਨਾ [khūṭnā] *Skt* खनन *n* digging, hoeing. 2 engraving name etc. on the skin with a needle; tattoo.

ਖੁਤਨ [xutān] *P* ختن *n* a region of Chinese Turkistan, where musk deer are found in abundance.

ਖੁਤਬਾ [khutba] *A* خطبة *speech*, discourse. 2 address delivered by an imam at the prayers before Friday or after Eid. It is recorded in Mishkat that Prophet Mohammad used to deliver khutba with great fervour. According to the custom prevailing in Islam, the person (preacher) delivering khutba should stand on a high pedestal and offer prayers for Prophet Mohammad and the Caliph (the Prophet's successor). On assuming the right of succession, the kings of Baghdad and Rome started khutbas to be read in their names. As is written by Bhai Gurdas: "xutba jar paraīda."—var 26.

ਖੁੱਥਾ [khuttha] *adj* ruffled. 2 twitched, reduced to a nonentity. See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**.

ਖੁੱਥੀ [khutthi] *adj* bewildered, perplexed. 2 *n* purse for holding money, wallet. 3 pile of rolls, heap of clothes. "je khutthi bīḍa bāhe, kiō hoī bajaj."—BG.

ਖੁਦ [xud] *P* خود *part* self. "khud khāsām baḍa atol."—*trilāg m 5*.

ਖੁਦਕਾਰ [khūdkar] *P* خودکار *king*. 2 lord, master. "khakhe khūdkar sah alām."—asa *pāṭi m 1*. "me ādhule ki ṭek tera nam khūdkara."—*trilāg namdev*. 3 خود is also a transform of xudavāḍgar.

ਖੁਦਕਾਰਾ [khūdkara] *vocative* "he khūdkar! he khūḍgar!"

ਖੁਦਕੁਸ਼ੀ [xudkuṣi] *P* خودکشی *n* suicide.

ਖੁਦਖਸਮ [khudkhāsām] one who is his own master, and is unconcerned with any other person's supremacy. "khudkhāsām baḍa atol."—*trilāg m 5*.

ਖੁਦਖੁਦਾਇ [xudxudai] one's own master; one's own creator. "khudkhudai baḍ besumar."—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁਦਗਰਜ [khudgarj] *P* خودگرم *adj* self-centered, selfish.

ਖੁਦਗਰਜੀ [khudgarji] *P* خودگرمی *n* selfishness.

ਖੁਦਗਾਰ [khūdgār] *P* خودگوار See **ਖੁਦਕਾਰ** and **ਖੁਦਵੰਦਗਾਰ**.

ਖੁਦਨੁਮਾ [xudnuma] *P* خودنما *adj* self-exhibitionist i.e. proud, arrogant, self-centred. 2 vainglorious.

ਖੁਦਨੁਮਾਈ [xudnumai] *P* خودنمایی *n* exhibitionism, boastfulness. 2 self-praise.

ਖੁਦਪਸੰਦ [xudpāsād] *P* خودپسند *adj* self-admirer.

ਖੁਦਪਰਸਤ [xudparast] *P* خودپرست *adv* self-admirer; proud.

ਖੁਦਬਖੁਦ [xudbaxud] *P* خودبخود *adv* without anybody's help; on one's own.

ਖੁਦਮੁਖਤਾਰ [xudmuxtar] *P* خودمختار *adj* independent, one who is not dominated by anyone else.

ਖੁਦਰਵੀ [xudrāvi] *P* خودرو *acting* according to one's own will.

ਖੁਦਾ [xuda], **ਖੁਦਾਇ** [xudai] *P* خدا *n* one who is

self-existent, self-born, the Creator. "koi bole ram ram koi khudai."—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁਦਾਇਆ [xudaiā] of God. "khunak nam khudaiā."—*var mālā m 1. 2 P* خدا O God! "sacu khudaiā."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਖੁਦਾਈ [xudai] *P* خداई *adj* relating to God, of God. "allah agam, khudai bāde."—*maru solhe m 5*. "mula, kahahu nīau khudai."—*prabha kabir. 2 n* dominance, lordship. 3 awareness of the Creator. "vekhe sunē tere nālī khudai."—*maru m 5 ājūlī. 4* devotee of God, Musalman. "tīh grīh roj khudai avē."—*cāritr 99. 5* short for khudvai; excavation. "gāhri kärke niv khudai."—*dhāna namdev. 6* wages for excavation.

ਖੁਦਾਸਿੰਘ [khudasīgh] son born to Sukhdei, wife of Bhai Nattha Singh of village Shyamgarh (district Karnal) in Bhadon Sammat 1843, and named Jaswant Singh at the time of his baptism as a Sikh. He grew up as very robust, handsome, refined and sagacious, and was married to Chand Kaur.

On the advice of those who counted, Jaswant Singh was appointed a station house officer at Kurri. During the tenure of his office, he dealt sternly with thieves and dacoits and peace prevailed all around.

Baba Jaswant Singh's association with Baba Bhag Singh of Kuri, Baba Bir Singh of Naurangabad and Baba Sahib Singh of Una resulted in his turning into a saintly person. His voice was melodious. He recited Gurbani so melodious that all would be moved to the core of their hearts.

Baba Jaswant Singh preached Gurmat in Majha and turned many persons belonging to Multan, Panja Sahib, Hajro, Kharabad, Naushehra, Peshawar, Jalalabad, Kabul, Bukhara etc into believers.

'kurri is near Shyamgarh in district Kamal.

Tehal Singh, a disciple of Baba Jaswant Singh; used to call himself 'Ali', named Gulab Singh (his brother by faith) as 'Mohammad' and Baba Jaswant Singh 'Khuda' i.e. God. The Baba, therefore, came to known as 'Khuda Singh'.

After the battle of Chillianwala, the British government took Khuda Singh into custody for a few days upon suspicion, but set him free, thinking that he was a saint.

Khuda Singh spent last years of his life at a place between the birth place of Guru Ram Das and Divan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev, where a good number of devout Sikhs used to visit him. The Baba breathed his last on the waning moon's tenth day in the month of Asu vadi, 1918.

ਖੁਦਾਲਾ [xudatalā] خدا the Creator who is the greatest of all.

ਖੁਦਾ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਨਾਮਾ [khuda da roznāmā] See ਲੋਹ.

ਖੁਦਾ ਨਖੁਸਤਾ [xuda naxvasta] *P* خدا نخواست *part* May God not do so! May the Creator not like it!

ਖੁਦਾਯੀ [khudayī] See ਖੁਦਾਈ.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦ [xudavāṇḍ] *P* خداوند *n* Master, Lord. 2 the Creator.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦਗਾਰ [xudavāṇḍgar] *P* Master, Lord.

ਖੁਦੀ [xudī] *P* خودی *n* egoism, self-obsession.

"khudi mīṭī tēb sukh bhāe."—*bavān*. "khudi mīṭī chuka bholava."—*majh m 5. 2* one's self.

ਖੁਧ [khudh] *n* ਖੁਧ *vr* feel hungry, be voracious.

ਖੁਧਾ [khudha], **ਖੁਧਿ** [khudhi], **ਖੁਧਿਆ** [khudhiā]

Skt खुधा *n* hunger, desire for eating. "khudhiā nīdra kalā."—*mālā a m 1*. "khan pan an nāhi khudhiā."—*dhāna m 5. 2* greed, yearning.

"japu hārinam mīṭī khudhi tasu."—*gāu m 5*.

ਖੁਧਿਆਰਥ [khudhiarth], **ਖੁਧਿਆਰਥੀ** [khudhiarthī],

ਖੁਧਿਆਵੰਤ [khudhiavāṇṭ] *Skt* खुधा-खुधावान् *adj*

tormented by hunger, hungry. "jīu māha khudhiarth bhog."—*bīlā a m 5*. "khudhiavāṇṭ

nā jānāi laj kulaj."—*var gāu 1 m 5*.

ਖੁਨਸ [khunəs], **ਖੁਨਸਨਾ** [khunəsna] malice. See **ਖੁਣਸ-ਖੁਣਸਣਾ**. "khunse jəryo nə jaɪ prətapu." -GPS.

ਖੁਨਕ [xunək] *P* خنك *adj* cool, chilled. "atəs dunia khunək nam khudatā." -var *māla m 1*. 2 happy, elated.

ਖੁਨਕੀ [xunki] *n* chill, coolness.

ਖੁਨਕ [khunək] خنك a disease. *Skt* गलेय, उलुडिद and गलेयिडी croup. khunak means choking of the breath. This disease makes breathing difficult hence the name. The palate gets inflamed. Inhaling and exhaling of the breath become difficult. The disease starts from influenza. One is slightly feverish, voice gets hoarse, food doesn't go down the throat, which turns red due to inflammation. With rise in the intensity of the disease, the body-temperature increases. It is a source of unbearable pain at night. Some expert should be immediately contacted for treatment. The following are the common remedies:

Taking a mild laxative, having a decoction of syrup of black berries or decoction of husks of myrobalan and crucifier, mixed with honey, steaming of the larynx with vapours of boiling margo leaves by means of a tube, administering the decoction of violets and cathario carpus fistula.

ਖੁਨਾਮੀ [khunami] state of losing reputation, that results in bad name; guilt, crime. "ਕਨ khunami pīkhi hamari." -GPS. 2 *adj* criminal, guilty. "duhi sərāi khunami kəhāe." -suhi *m 5*.

ਖੁਨੀਦਾ [khunīda] *P* خنيد *adj* appreciated, praised. 2 liked, approved. "kaləkh kəfīda khurasan ko khunīda." -gyan. 3 خواننده reader. 4 singer.

ਖੁਫਤਹ [xuftəh] *P* خفت *adj* asleep, dormant.

ਖੁਫਤਨ [xuftən] *P* خفتن *v* sleep, slumber.

ਖੁਫਿਆ [xufīya], **ਖੁਫੀਆ** [khuphiā] *A* خفي *adj* secret, concealed.

ਖੁੰਬ [khūb] *Skt* क्षाराम्बु *n* saline water, alkaline

water. 2 washerman's basin in which clothes immersed in water and mixed with washing soda are steamed in order to remove dirt. "bhe vic khūbī cəpāie." -var *asa*. 3 *Skt* क्षुम्प mushroom, terrigenous substance of white colour and round head/domed cap which grows during the rainy season. It is used as vegetable. Mushrooms of Afghanistan and Kashmir last long and are very delicious. *L* Agaricus Campestris.

ਖੁੰਬਿ [khūbī] on the mushroom. See **ਖੁੰਬ 2**.

ਖੁਭ [khubh] *Skt* क्षुब्ध *vr* churn, get enraged. 2 See **ਖੁਭਣਾ**.

ਖੁਭਣ [khubhəṇ] *n* act of sinking, or being bogged down in a quagmire. 2 See **ਖੋਭਣ**.

ਖੁਭਣਾ [khubhṇā], **ਖੁੰਭਣਾ** [khūbhṇā], **ਖੁਭਨਾ** [khubhna] *v* sink, be bogged down. "nadi trēdi meḍa khoju nə khūbhē." -var *guj 2 m 5*. 'Swimming in the river of the world, my foot does not sink in the quagmire of sensualities.'

ਖੁਭੜੀ [khubhṛī] sunk, bogged down. "khubhṛī kuthāɪ." -səva *m 5*.

ਖੁਮ [xum] *P* خمر *n* barrel for storing liquor. 2 kettledrum for use in a battle.

ਖੁਮਰ [khumar] *A* خمر *n* liquor, intoxicant.

ਖੁਮਾਰ [khumar] *A* خمار *n* distiller and seller of liquor. 2 hangover; uneasiness caused by hangover.

ਖੁਮਾਰੀ [khumari], **ਖੁਮਾਰੋ** [khumaro] *n* intoxication caused by liquor; ecstasy. "jese khōd khumari." -keda kəbir. See **ਖੋਦ**. "həɪɪrəsəpiə khumaro." -sar *m 5*.

ਖੁਰ [khur] *Skt* *n* part of the animal's foot, which touches the earth, and is very hard; hoof; small iron heel for a hoof; horse shoe. 2 claw talon, nail. "ɪkna perən sɪr khur pətē." -asa *a m 1*. 'Garments of some have been torn from head to foot, i.e. they have been disgraced by soldiers.' 3 razor. See **ਫੁਰ**. "bəcən kio kərtar khur nəhī laie." -gurusobha. 4 See **ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ**.

ਖੁਰਸ਼ [xuraʃ] *P* خورش *n* victuals, food.

ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ [xurʃid], ਖੁਰਸ਼ੈਦ [xurʃed] *P* خورشید *n* xur (sun) ʃed (illuminating) – the illuminating sun.

ਖੁਰਕ [khurək] *n* premonition, apprehension, worry. “mən te khurək na jai.” – *cāritr* 33.

2 See ਖਜ਼ 2. 3 *Skt* a kind of dance.

ਖੁਰਗੀਨ [khurgin], ਖੁਰਗੀਰ [khurgir] *P* خورگیر *n* xu (perspiration) gir (catcher) saddle blanket, thick cotton or woollen blanket spread under a saddle. “tīn ke ture jin khurgir sabbh pavitu hāhī.” – *var sor m* 4. “lāgyo jin bicā khurginā pəroyo.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਚਣ [khurcən] See ਖੁਰਚਨਾ. 2 *n* waste obtained by scraping residue sticking to the bottom of a pot of boiled milk, specifically the thickened khoa (paste of condensed milk) in the cauldron. See ਖੋਆ.

ਖੁਰਚਣਾ [khuracna], ਖੁਰਚਨਾ [khuracna] *Skt* ਭੁਰਚਯਨ, *v* collect a substance by scratching with a sharp implement; scratch, peel, scrape. 2 *n* scraper.

ਖੁਰਜੀ [khurji], ਖੁਰਜੀਨ [xurjin] *P* خورجین *n* bag placed over the thick woollen cloth in which the rider keeps things required for daily needs. 2 travelling expenses. 3 rug on a donkey's back.

ਖੁਰਦ [khurəd] *P* خرد *adj* small. 2 segmented, fragmented. 3 *P* خورر *eats*. 4 eaten.

ਖੁਰਦਸ਼ [xurdəʃ] has eaten. “khurdəʃt jā jigəra.” – *ramav*. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਹਈ [xurəd-həi] *P* خورده *thou* hath eaten. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਨ [xurdən] *P* خوردن *v* eat, consume, take. 2 *n* consuming; eating and drinking.

ਖੁਰਦਨੀ [xurdəni] *P* خورده *edible* thing, food. “dunia murdar khurdəni.” – *tlīg m* 5.

ਖੁਰਦਰਾ [khurdəra], ਖੁਰਦੜਾ [khurdəṛa] See ਖਰਦਰਾ.

ਖੁਰਪਾ [khurpa] *Skt* ਫੁਰਪੁ *n* that which cuts like a razor; tool for cutting grass and for weeding.

ਖੁਰਪੁਜਾ [xurpuza] *P* خورپوز *See* ਖਰਪੂਜਾ.

ਖੁਰਫਾ [xurfa] See ਫੁਲਫਾ.

ਖੁਰਬਾਰ [khurbar] thud of a hoof, sound of a hoof. *Skt* ਫੁਰਰਾਵ “ghorən ki khurbar baje bhua.” – *kriṣan*.

ਖੁਰਮਾ [xurma] *P* خرم *n* dried date. “khajur te tuṭ pəryo khurma.” – *cāḍi* 1. 2 sweetmeat resembling a dried date. “modək khurme bahu miṣṭana.” – *NP*. 3 This word has also been used in Sikh literature for Kurum, a town and a river in Afghanistan. “əb cāl khurme nəgər məjhara.” – *NP*. See ਭੁਰਮ.

ਖੁਰਲੀ [khurli] *n* trough for cattle's fodder; manger. 2 custom of serving meals during a marriage in Khatri families wherein sweetmeats were heaped before all. Now, people hesitate to eat in this way. 3 *Skt* site of military parade. 4 practice of arms training.

ਖੁਰਾ [khura] *n* impression of a hoof, footprint. “khura khoj janyo nəhī jai.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ [khurasan] *Skt* and *P* خراسان territory extending to the east of Iran and the west of Afghanistan; Herat and Mashhad are its important towns. Babar writes that for the Indians the western area beyond Sindh was all Khurasan. “khurasan khəsmāna kia hīdustan dərāra.” – *asa m* 1.

ਖੁਰਾਕ [xurak] *P* خوراک *n* food, meals, victuals. 2 hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰਾ ਖੋਜ ਮਿਟਾਉਣਾ [khura khoj miṭauna] *v* efface footprint on the earth. 2 annihilate, making one incapable of leaving a footprint on the earth again. Associated meaning: removal from the terrestrial sphere.

ਖੁਰਾਟ [khurāt] *adj* clever, willy; its root is khuran. See ਖੁਰਨ 1.

ਖੁਰਾਣਾ [khuraṇa] a village in tehsil and police station Sangrur, situated to its north-east at a distance of four miles from railway station Sangrur. From village Akoi, Guru Hargobind Sahib proceeded to grace this place. The Sikh temple has three bighas of land attached to it.

It also gets eighteen rupees annually from Jind state.

ਖੁਰਾਨ [khuran] *P* خوران *adj* spiller of blood, bloody. "khāḍe ākhāḍ khūni khuran."—*kalki*.

2 See **ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ**.

ਖੁਰਾਨੀਦਨ [xuranidən] *P* خوراندن *v* feed; make one take meals.

ਖੁਰਾਫਾਤ [xurafat] *A* خرافات *n* plural of xurafat (chatter); futile talk.

ਖੁਰੀ [khuri] *n* foot of a quadruped. See **ਖੁਰ**. 2 hoofprint, mark of a foot. 3 heel of a shoe.

4 iron mounting on a shoe's heel. 5 brisk gait; race; dash. 6 swift flow of a stream. 7 *Skt* खुरिन् hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰਮ [xurrəm] *P* خرم *adj* happy, glad.

ਖੁਲ [khul] *n* liberty, freedom, independence.

ਖੁਲਸ [xuləs] *A* خلّس *adj* sacred, pure, unadulterated.

ਖੁਲਹਾਨੁ [khulhanu] See **ਖਲਹਾਨ**. "jəm marī kərə khulhanu."—*sri m 1*.

ਖੁਲਕ [khulək] *Skt* *n* joint of a leg and foot; talus. 2 *A* خلّ disposition, nature, habit.

ਖੁਲਦ [xuləd] *A* خلد *n* permanence, perpetuity. 2 place of stay. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਖੁਲਨਾ [khulna] *v* be emancipated, get salvation. "marā-phas bādh bāhu bādhe, hārī jəpīo khul khulne."—*nəf m 4*. "khule hət hoa vāparu."—*var suhi m 1*. 2 be revealed, emerge.

ਖੁਲਰ [khulər] a Khatri subcaste among distinguished Sarins. "nəja khulər guru pīara."—*BG*.

ਖੁਲੜਾ [khulṛa] *adj* spacious, open. "khulṛe kəpāt."—*sri chāt m 5*. 2 unfettered, free.

ਖੁਲਾ [khula] *adj* unfettered, redeemed, free. 2 vast, large-hearted.

ਖੁਲਾਸ [xulas] *A* خلاص sense of redemption (emancipation). 2 *adj* unbound, redeemed.

ਖੁਲਾਸਤੁਲਵਾਰੀਖ [xulasəṭṭavarikh] History of Punjab, written by Sujān Rai of Batala in 1697. It has two parts; in one are mentioned the main

places and towns of Punjab. In a way, it shows the geography of Punjab of those times. In the other part is described the history of the emperors. In this book, well-deserved appreciation is showered upon the Sikhs.

ਖੁਲਾਸਾ [xulasa] *A* خلاصه *n* import, summary, essence. 2 See **ਖੁਲਾਸ**. 3 free of religious bonds. "rəhīt tyag tīn ne kəri bhāe khulase soe."—*gurusobha*.

ਖੁਲਾਵਨ [khulavən] *v* feed; make the other one eat.

ਖੁਲੀ [khuli] feminine of khula.

ਖੁਲਕ [khulək] *n* apprehension, fear. 2 concern, anxiety.

ਖੁਲਾਲ [khulal] See **ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ**.

ਖੁ [xu] *P* خ *n* nature, habit, conduct.

ਖੁ [xū] *P* خون *n* murder, blood. See **ਖੂਨ**.

ਖੁਹ [khuḥ], **ਖੁਹਟਾ** [khuḥṭa] *n* well. "te bīkhīa ke khuh."—*sar m 5*. "ōṭəṛī khuḥṭa əmrītu bhāīa."—*vəḍ chāt m 3*.

ਖੁਹਣ [khuḥən], **ਖੁਹਣਿ** [khuḥənī] *Skt* अश्वहिणी *n* defence forces of a specified count; 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots, 65,610 horses and 1,09,350 foot soldiers: total 2,18,700. "khīma vīhūṇe khəpīgəe khuhṇī lakh əśōkh."—*ōākar*.

ਖੁਹ ਦਾ ਢੱਡੂ [khuḥ da ḍḍḍu] See **ਕੁਪਮੰਡੂਕ**.

ਖੁਹੜੀ [khuḥṛī] *n* small well. "oh jī dīse khuhṛī kəun laj vāhari?"—*gəu kəbīr*. "Who is lowering the rope (life-journey) into the well (i.e. the world) to draw water of sensualities?"

ਖੁਹਾ [khuḥa], **ਖੁਹੀ** [khuḥī] large well and small well. 2 See **ਵਿਧਣ ਖੁਹੀ**.

ਖੁਕ [xuk] *P* خوک *n* pig, swine. "khuk mālhari gəj gəḍ-ha bībhutdhari."—*əkal*.

ਖੁੱਖਰ [khūkhar], **ਖੁੱਖਾਰ** [xūxvar] *P* خوک *adj* blood sucker. 2 ferocious, fearful. "jṭe dāl sur əsur khūkhar dō su jəg cəh."—*səloh*. 3 cruel, blood-thirsty, pitiless.

ਖੁੱਜਾ [khūja] *n* angle, border, corner.

ਖੁੱਟ [khūṭ] *n* quarter, corner, side, direction.

ਖੁੰਟਾ [khūṭa] *n* peg, hook.

ਖੁੰਟੀ [khūṭī] *n* mini-peg, hook.

ਖੁੰਡਨ [khūdān] *n* refutation. 2 plucking, pecking.
“taliā khūdāhī kag.”—*s farid*.

ਖੁੰਡਾ [khūḍa] *adj* warped, bent, curved. 2 *n* club with a curved head; having warped head.

ਖੁੰਡੀ [khūḍī] feminine of khūḍa. “khūḍī di khedari.”—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 2 the hook of Sakhi Sarvar (Sultan) which his followers wear round their neck. “khūḍī khālra gāl māhī dhəro.”—*GPS*.

ਖੁਦ [khud] *P* ,_ਖ metallic belt. 2 steel belt.
“pakhər cīlātāh khud.”—*sāloh*. 3 See ਖਵੀਦ.

ਖੁਧ [khudh] See ਖੁਧ.

ਖੁਧਾ [khudha] *adj* famished, hungry. “avāt pāhīa khudhe jāhī.”—*g5d kabir*.

ਖੁਨ [khun] *P* خون *n* blood, gore. 2 killing, murder.
“khun ke sohle gaviāhī nanāk.”—*tīlāg m 1*.

ਖੁਨਾ [khuna] *Skt* क्षयना *n* diminution, shortage, deficiency. “khākha! khuna kachu nāhī tīsu sāmraṭh ke pahe.”—*bavān*.

ਖੁਨੀ [khunī] *adj* killer, murderer. 2 cruel. 3 blood-red.

ਖੁਬ [khub] *P* خوب *adj* supreme, excellent, pre-eminent. “khub tero nam.”—*bher m 5*. 2 gentle, good.

ਖੁੰਬ [khūb] See ਖੁੰਬ. “bhadō mas khūb jug jese.”—*GPS*. 2 foam, froth. “cālī bāhī sronāt upār khūbe.”—*cāḍī 1*.

ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ [xubsurāt] *P* خوبصورت *adj* good-looking; having a beautiful face.

ਖੁਬਕਲਾ [xubkalā] *P* خوبگلاس It has warm-cum-moist effect. Physicians prescribe it to cure indigo for linifalia, a disease, which causes eruption on the body. *Sisymbrium Irio*.

ਖੁੰਬਚਾ [khūbca] See ਖੋਂਬ.

ਖੁੰਬਰਾ [khūbra], ਖੁੰਬਰਾਜ [khūbraju] कम्बोज *n* canopied fungus produced by the union of the earth and the cloud. Ethereal spores, appearing during the rainy season. “jese bhadāu khūbraju.”

—*basāt ravidas*.

ਖੁਬਾ [xubā] *P* خوب plural of xub. 2 beloved, sweetheart.

ਖੁਬਾਨੀ [xubānī] *P* خوبان apricot, a fruit belonging to the genus of the peach-family. See ਜਰਦਾਲੂ.

ਖੁਬੀ [xubī] *P* خوب *n* quality. 2 goodness, piety.
“kher khubi ko dīhāda he.”—*akal*.

ਖੁਬੀਦਿਹ [xubidih] *P* خوبداده *adj* bestower of goodness.

ਖੁਲਿ [khulī] See ਖੁਲਿ.

ਖੁਲੀ [khulī] untied, opened. “khulī gāṭh, uṭhō līkhīa aīa.”—*tukha chāt m 1*. ‘The knot of the vital force has been untied.’

ਖੁਲੇ [khule] have opened.

ਖੁਲੇ [khule] open. “kīu khule gājēvī.”—*gāu chāt m 1*.

ਖੁਲਿ [khulī] *Skt* क्षुल adj trivial, inferior.
“mānmukh khulī māhabīkh khāī.”—*prabha m 1*. 2 *adv* openly, without any doubt, with full freedom.

ਖੁਲੇ [khulhe] have been untied. “khulhe bādhan mukāṭī gurī kinī.”—*sar m 4*.

ਖੇ [khe] *S suf* of. “dhuṛī mājan sadh khe.”—*sri chāt m 5*. “hārī tare sāg jān khe.”—*naṭ m 4*. 2 to. “jo dūbādo ap so tarāe kīn khe?”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* खे *n* sky. “khe kāhī gāyo dhārānī dhāsgāyo!”—*krisān*. 4 *Skt* खे in the sky. “damni camātkar tīu vātara jāg khe.”—*gāu var 2 m 5*. ‘As is the marvel of lightning in the sky, so is the momentary phenomenon of the transient universe.’

ਖੇਈ [kheī] See ਖੇੜਨ.

ਖੇਸ [khes] *A* خيش *n* coarse cloth used as a wrap.
“jeha des teha bhes, tē lūgi moḍhe khes.”—*rātānmal*. 2 *P* خيش self. 3 kith and kin, relatives. “avval khes, bad-hu dārvēs.”—*prov*.

ਖੇਸਤਨ [xestān] *P* خستنه self.

ਖੇਹ [kheh], ਖੇਹੁ [khehu], ਖੇਹੂ [khehu] *n* dust, powder, filth, dirt. “jīu dhārnī māhī kheh.”—*s*

kābir. 2 earth. "khehu seti rāḷigāra."—*var gāu* / *m* 4. 3 faeces, sewage. "kheh tobra bādān cādhār."—*GPS*.

ધેર [khecār] *Skt* *adj* wanderer in the sky; celestial Rambler. 2 *n* sun. 3 moon. 4 planet. 5 air, wind. 6 god. 7 aeroplane. 8 bird. 9 cloud. 10 ghost. 11 arrow, dart. 12 See **ધેર** મુદ્રા. "khecār bhucār tulsimala."—*ram namdev*.

ધેર [khecri] *adj* wanderer in the sky. 2 *n* female ascetic. "bhārāt pātr khecri."—*ramav*. 3 See **ધેર** મુદ્રા.

ધેરમુદ્રા [khecrimudra] practice of 'hāth yog', that operates thus: by massaging and pulling the tongue to the extent that it can be rolled back to entwine in the palate. Yogis believe that stoppage of breath by sticking the tongue in the gullet results in the nectar dripping on the tongue from its location in the brain. 2 According to Tantar Shastar, the practice of mystic approach khecri mudra comprises assumption of a yogic posture with the right hand gripping the left.

ધેર [khecāl] *n* hard work. 2 trouble. 3 fatigue.

ધેર [khecari] *adj* which rambles in the sky. See **ધેર**. "khecari patāl māhicār."—*GPS*.

ધેર [hez] *P* ૪ imperative of *hezidān*; arise. 2 *adj* arouser, producer. In such cases, it follows another word as in *zārzez*.

ધેર [hezidān] *P* ૫ *v* arise.

ધેર [khet] *Skt* ૬ *vr* eat, consume. 2 *n* wanderer in the sky; planet, star, sun etc. 3 hamlet, village. 4 quarry, prey. 5 straw, dry grass. 6 club, stick. 7 horse. 8 shield, escutcheon. 9 leather, skin.

ધેર [khetāk] *n* shield; skin.

ધેર [kheḍ] *n* game. 2 wager.

ધેર [kheḍā] *n* arena, amphitheatre. 2 a resident of Khemkaran (district Lahore) and a Durga devotee who after turning a Sikh of Guru Amardas, became devout worshipper of the Almighty and was granted a place of

honour as a preacher. 3 a subcaste of bāhujai Khatris.

ધેર [kheḍār], **ધેર** [kheḍari] *adj* participant in a game; player, sportsman.

ધેર [khet], **ધેર** [khetu] *Skt* ૬ *n* earth, land. 2 place where food is grown. "khet khasam ka rakha uṭhijār."—*gāu m* 5. 3 body, physique.

"khet hi karāhu nībera."—*maru kābir*. 4 place of production. 5 woman, wife. "rācāk ret khet tāt nīrmīt."—*sāveye śrī mukhvak m* 5. 6 conscience. 7 sense organ. 8 meritorious person, officer. "khet pāchāne bije danu."—*sāva m* 1. 9 battlefield, battleground. "purja purja kār mārē kābhū na chādē khetu."—*maru kābir*. 10 place of pilgrimage.

ધેરપાલ [khetpal], **ધેરપાલ** [khetārpāl] See **ધેર** પાલ.

ધેર [khetar], **ધેર** [khetaru] *n* field. "luṇī mīṇīa khetaru."—*srī m* 5. Here this word stands for the human body.

ધેર [kheti] *n* the thing grown in a field; the produce of a field; crop. "kheti jin ki ujre khālvaṛe kīa thau."—*var sar m* 1. 2 agriculture, cultivation, farming.

ધેર પેટી [kheti patti] *n* crop and other green leafy vegetables.

ધેર [khetu], **ધેર** [khetr] See **ધેર**.

ધેરગ [khetragy] *Skt* ૬ *adj* familiar with the field. 2 *n* cultivator, farmer. 3 witness of the body, soul. 4 acquainted with the state of mind, creator, knower of the heart's secrets.

ધેરપાલ [khetārpāl] *Skt* ૬ *adj* protector of the field. 2 *n* nourisher of the field. 3 incarnation of Shiv, who is the gate keeper of goddess Kali on the western side. 4 chief of the battlefield. "ubhe khetārpālē bākē mar marē."—*VN*.

ધેર [khetri] See **ધેર**. 2 *Skt* ૬ *adj* field owner. 3 soul.

ધેર [kheḍ] See **ધેર**. *n* suffering. "kheḍ mīṭe

sadhu milat."—bavān. 3 sorrow. 4 nervousness.
5 See ਖੇਦਨਾ.

ਖੇਦਤ [khedat] *Skt* ਖੇਦਿਤ. *adj* one made to suffer, afflicted. 2 ਖੇਦਤ: amenable to suffering. "khedat hē anched pukare."—*akal*.

ਖੇਦਨ [khedan] *Skt* amenability to suffering. 2 fatigue; weariness.

ਖੇਦਨਾ [khedna] See ਖੇਦਨ. 2 disperse, push. "tine khedke bar te bic dārē."—*VN*. 'pushed into the enclosure.'

ਖੇਦਿਆ [khedia] tormented. 2 pushed, overthrew, defeated. "khaṭdarsan kau khedia."—*BG*.

ਖੇਨਾ [khena] See ਖੇਵਨ.

ਖੇਪ [khep] *S* *n* stuffing with goods, articles of commerce. "ladī khep sātāhī sāg cal."—*sukhmāni*. "nīb-hi nam ki sēcū khep."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਭੇਪ.

ਖੇਪਣ [khepan] See ਭੇਪਣ.

ਖੇਮ [khem] *Skt* ਭੇਮ *n* efficiency, happiness. 2 salvation, emancipation. "khem sāṭī rīdhī nāv nīdhī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਖੇਮਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [khemsingh baba] See ਵੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਖੇਮਕਰਨ [khemkaran] a town in tehsil and police station Kasur, district Lahore. Inside its Yakkianwala gate, there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed there for some time. A modest gurdwara has been built in memory of the event. A column of the Guru's time called 'Thamm Sahib' is also there. The gurdwara has no regular income.

2 There is Gurusar gurdwara of Guru Tegh Bahadur to the south of Khemkaran. Previously this was just an ordinary hall. In Sammat 1960, Lala Kashiram, an aristocrat of Ferozepur, got built a hall and residential quarters.

Nirmal Singh is the chief priest. A fair is held on the full moon day in the month of Harh. The site is about two furlongs from Khemkaran

railway station to the south-east.

ਖੇਮਕਲਯਾਨ [khemkalyan] See ਭੇਮਕਲਯਾਨ.

ਖੇਮਕੁਸਲ [khemkusal] *n* salvation and happiness. "khemkusal bhāia isnana."—*sor m 5*.

ਖੇਮਾ [khema] *A* خيم *n* tent, temporary quarters. "sati gurī khema taṇia."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. Here, Sikh religion is signified as a tent.

ਖੇਰਾ [khera] See ਖੇੜਾ. 2 Heer's husband, Saida. "ab-hi yāh khera ko dije."—*cārītr 98*. See ਹੀਰ. 3 This word has been substituted for kīrni in "tut nim am khera janiē."—*GV 10*.

ਖੇਲ [khele] *Skt* ਭੇਲ and ਖੇਲਿ *n* game, sport. "khele sākoce tū nanak eke."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *P* خيل *n* crowd; gathering. 3 dynasty, subcaste. "bavān khele pāṭhan tāhī sabbhe pāre ar-rai."—*cārītr 97*. See ਬਾਵਨ ਖੇਲ. 4 slave, follower, servant.

ਖੇਲਖਾਸੀ [khelekhasi] select follower, readily available servant. "chāpān koṭī ja ke khelekhasi."—*bher kabir*.

ਖੇਲਖਾਨਾ [khelekhana] *P* خاندان *n* chief ancestry, superb dynasty. 2 the multitude leading home life, i.e. the householders. "tetis kārōṭī he khelekhana, cāurasi lakh phīre divāna."—*bher kabir*. 'Thirty-three crore gods are having family life and eighty-four lakh species are wandering as homeless.' See ਖੇਲ and ਖਾਨਾ.

ਖੇਲਣ [kheleṇ], ਖੇਲਣਾ [kheleṇa] *v* play, sport. "jāu tū prem kheleṇ ka cau."—*sāva m 1*. See ਖੇਲਨ.

ਖੇਲਤ [khelet] playing. "hasat khelet tere dehure aia."—*bher namdev*.

ਖੇਲਨ [kheleṇ] *Skt* ਭੇਲਨ *n* game, play, sport. 2 See ਖੇਲਨਾ 1.

ਖੇਲਨਾ [kheleṇa] *v* play, sport. 2 *n* toy, plaything, thing to amuse. "kheleṇe karān sūdār kheleṇe."—*GPS*.

ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ [kheleātak] *n* sword, that ends the game of warriors. —*sānama*.

ਖੇਲਾਰੀ [kheleārī] *adj* one who plays; player.

ਖੇਲਿ [khele] *adv* playing, gambling. *Skt n* game, play.

ਖੇਲ [kheḷu] See ਖੇਲ.

ਖੇਵ [khev] See ਖੇਵਨ. "ənīl bera hau khevi nā sakau."—*bāsāt namdev*. 'I cannot row a boat against the strong wind' meaning, 'I cannot swim across the world due to the intensity of desire.'

ਖੇਵਟ [khevaṭ], ਖੇਵਟੁ [khevuṭu] *Skt* कैवर्त *n* boatman; person who rows a boat. "gur khevaṭ sabbadī tarara."—*brha chāt m 4*. "vāhi hathī nā khevuṭu jalu sagaru āsralu."—*maru a m 1*. 2 *adj* ਭੇਖਵ ਫਲਿੰਗਰ, thrower. "ākus gyan rātānu he khevaṭu virla sāt."—*s kabir*. 'It is some rare saint who can goad an elephant.'

ਖੇਵਨ [khevan], ਖੇਵਨਾ [khevana] *Skt* ਭੇਖਣ *put* oar into water to row a boat; scull. See ਖੇਵ. 2 while away time; spend time. "kīnhi tātu mātū bāhu kheva."—*ram a m 5*. 'spent (whiled away) time in mystical and occult exercises.' "jhuṭhe rāgi khuaru kahā lāgu khevi?"—*phunhe m 5*.

ਖੇਵਾ [kheva] See ਖੇਵਨ. 2 See ਖੇਵਟ.

ਖੇਵਟ [khevaṭ], ਖੇਵਟੁ [khevuṭu] See ਖੇਵਟ. "ape sagar bohitha, ape hi khevaṭ."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਖੇੜਾ [kheṛa] *Skt* ਖੇਟ *n* village, large hamlet. "prithme bāsia sāt ka kheṛa."—*ram m 5*. "bhaṭṭh kheṛiā da rehna."—*hajare 10*. 2 body, physique.

ਖੇੜਾ ਕਲਮੇਟ [kheṛa kalmot] See ਕਲਮੇਟ.

ਖੇੜੀ [kheṛī] *Skt* ਖਰੜਸ. *n* steel, which is used for making implements such as sickles, axes, etc. 2 small village, hamlet. 3 a village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Gangu Brahman, a resident of the village, stole Mata Gujri's valuables and got her captured along with the Sahibzadas by the Turks. Banda Bahadur demolished the village in Sammat 1767 and paid Gangu in his own coin. Now, the new hamlet is known as Saheri See ਸਹੇੜੀ.

ਖੇ [khe] *adv* after eating, after consuming. "ek kahē hām khe mār hē bikh."—*kriṣṇan*. 2 *Skt*

ब्रह्म. *n* ruination. "sagāl bradhī mān te khe nāse."—*sukhmāni*. 3 loss, damage, paucity. "ja ke bhagat kau nahi khe."—*bāsāt m 5*. 4 tuberculosis. See ਖਈ 3.

ਖੇੜਾ [kheṛa] See ਖਰੜਾ.

ਖੇਕਾਰ [khekar] *S* mutual (reciprocal) courtesy at the time of a meeting; happy interaction. 2 See ਖੇਕਲ.

ਖੇਕਲ [khekal], ਖੇਕਲੁ [khekalu] *adj* agent of kṣay (destruction); destroyer, demolisher. "jhuṭh bura khekalu."—*oākar*. 2 *n* moment of death; the last hour. "khekal sir duni aie."—*var majh m 1*. 3 doomsday, the day of judgement. "dojak bhisat nāhū khekala."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਖੇਚ [khēc] *n* pull, attraction. 2 insistence.

ਖੇਚਨਾ [khēcna], ਖੇਚਬ [khēcab] *v* pull, attract.

ਖੇਬਰ [khebar] *A* خيبر a site in Arabia, situated at a distance of eight days' journey from Medina. Prophet Mohammad put an end to the custom of temporary marriage here. 2 a mountain pass between district Peshawar and Afghanistan which starts from a distance of ten miles and a half from the West. Most of the invasions into India took place through this pass.

ਖੇਰ [kher] *A* خير *n* welfare, goodness. 2 peace, tranquility. "uhā kher sādā mere bhai."—*gāu ravidas*. 3 charity, benefaction. "tija kher khudai."—*var majh m 1*. 'The third Muslim prayer is for benefaction.'

"īṣak muṣak khāsi āru khurak bākhanic;
khun kher mādpān su bāhur prāmanic;
kās ko kārāi sāt chupae chāpāt nāhi;
ho! hovāt prāgāt su sari sārīṣṭī māhi."

—*cārītr 154*.

4 *Skt* ਖਰਿਖ ਬਿਰਛ. Mimosa Catechu.

ਖੇਰਖਾਹ [kherkhah], ਖੇਰਖਾਹ [xerxvah] *P* خيرخواه *adj* well-wisher; who seeks well-being of others. "kherkhah hām donāhu ker."—*GPS*.

ਖੇਰਾਤ [xerat] *A* خيرات plural of xer. alms, virtuous

action, beneficence.

ਖੇਰਾਬਾਦ [kherabad] a village in police station, tehsil and district Amritsar, at a distance of four miles to the north-west from the railway station. There are two gurdwaras about half a mile to the south-east by straight path from the village.

(1) Guralah: a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, who used to rest near a pālas (buteafrondosia) tree. The gurdwara stands in a secluded place, surrounded by a thick cluster of trees. A modest structure has been erected. Six bighas of land is attached.

(2) Kalapbircch: This too is in memory of Guru Hargobind. Here a group of devotees from Kabul were robbed. The Guru reached there and punished the guilty ones and after baptizing them as Sikhs, set them on the right path.

A modest platform, made of pucca bricks, exists there. About six bighas of land are attached to the gurdwara. No priest is there. 2 a town near Attak.

ਖੇਰਿ [kheri], **ਖੇਰੀ** [kheri] *n* charity. See **ਖਹਦੀ**. "cauthe kheri."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The fourth Muslim prayer stands for charity.'

ਖੇਲ [khe] See **ਖੇਲ**. 2 See **ਖਲਲ**.

ਖੇਲਭੇਲ [khebhel] fearful disturbance, terrible interference. 2 turmoil, shaky situation. "khebhel parat khalan gharbar he."—*hāsrām*.

ਖੋ [kho] See **ਖੋਣਾ**. 2 *P ੯ n* disposition, nature.

ਖੋਢੁ [khou] *adj* loser.

ਖੋਆ [khoa] *n* *Skt* **ਭੁਥ-ਪਯ**. *n* milk condensed through scraping and evaporation; utensil for decoction; milk thickened by the heat of fire and shaped into a mass. From it are formed several sweets, such as peṛe, gulabjamān, kākāḍ etc. Dense milk begets more of khoa, and thin milk less in comparison. For example, one maund of buffalo milk produces nine seers,

goat's eight seers and a quarter, and cow's eight seers of khoa. If khoa is fried in clarified butter, it does not putrefy for a long time. It is nutritious and increases sperm count. Being greasy, it is difficult to digest for a weak person, in particular. "khoa pay tāptai bānavāh" —*GPS*.

ਖੋਇ [khoi] *P ੮ ੯ n* temperament, habit, addiction, nature. "ābhimanu khoi khoi." —*brla m 5*. "tum khoi turak ki jano."—*NP*.

2 See **ਖੋਣਾ**. "khoi khahra bhāramu mān ka." —*maru m 5*. 3 snatched, lost.

ਖੋਇਓ [khoio] lost. "khoio mul, labh kahi pavasi?"—*bher m 5*.

ਖੋਇਆ [khoia] See **ਖੋਇਓ**. 2 See **ਖੋਆ**.

ਖੋਇਦ [khoid] See **ਖਈਦ**.

ਖੋਈ [khoi] lost. "khoi hau."—*brla m 5*. 2 finished, ended. "lkhdiā lkhdiā kagad masu khoi." —*majh ੩ m 3*.

ਖੋਸਣਾ [khosna], **ਖੋਸਨਾ** [khosna] *v* extort, snatch.

ਖੋਸਨਾ [khōsna] *v* thrust, hang. "murli kati khōslai."—*krisān*.

ਖੋਸਲਾ [khosla] a Khatri subcaste.

ਖੋਸੜਾ [khōsra] See **ਖੋਸੜਾ**.

ਖੋਸ਼ਾ [xoṣa] *P ੮ ੯ n* ear of corn. 2 *੮ ੯ part* good! well done! hurrah!

ਖੋਸਾ ਕੋਟਲਾ [khosa kotla] a village in police station Dharamkot, tehsil Zira, district Ferozepur, situated at a distance of about six miles to the north-east from Dagru railway station. To the north just near this village, there is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had halted by a big pond.

A hall was constructed in Sammat 1965. Previously there existed only a structure. The priest is an Akali Singh. The villagers have donated 28 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the first of Magh and Basant Panchmi.

ਖੋਹ [khoh] *n* restlessness; uneasiness. 2 cave,

cavern. "giri ki khohān me vicrāte."—GPS. 3 See ਬੋਹਣਾ. "ikāsu hāri ke namu binu āge lāihāi khohi."—*majh barāhmaha*. 4 See ਬੋਟਾ. "sacisabadi mālu khohu."—*asa chāt m 3*.

ਬੋਹਣਾ [khohṇa], ਬੋਹਨਾ [khohna] *v* wrest, snatch. See ਬੋਹ 3. 2 pull out, pluck, uproot. "gālā pītāni siru khoheni."—*sava m 1*.

ਬੋਹੀ [khohi] *n* a kind of grass; saccharum spintansum; weed. 2 restlessness, uneasiness. 3 intense itch.

ਬੋਹੁ [khohu] See ਬੋਹ 4.

ਬੋਹੇਨਿ [khoheni] pull off (uproot). See ਬੋਹਣਾ. 2 snatch.

ਬੋਖਨੀ [khokhni] kukri; Gurkha's knife. See ਬੋਖਰੀ 2. "churi khokhni sef lābi."—GPS.

ਬੋਖਰ [khokhār] *adj* hollow, empty. "khokhār lakra pār mahana."—GPS. 2 *n* hole, burrow. "khokhār sāhit bricch ik jova."—GPS.

3 Khukhran, a Khatri subcaste. See ਖੜੀ and ਬੋਖਰਾਇਣ. 4 a Rajput subcaste; wife of Rai Bular, chief of Talwandi, was of this subcaste. "jāhī rani khokhār mādha sala."—NP. 5 a Jatt subcaste. 6 a village set up by Khokhar Jatts.

ਬੋਖਰਾ [khokhra] *adj* hollow, empty. 2 moth-eaten, decadent.

ਬੋਖਰਾਇਣ [khokhraṇ] *n* a community comprising people of Khokhar subcaste. See ਖੜੀ.

ਬੋਖਰੀ [khokhri] feminine of khokhra. 2 *n* curved Nepalese weapon also called kukri. See ਸਸੜ.

ਬੋਜ [khoj], ਬੋਜੁ [khoju] *n* search, investigation. "bāde khoju dīl hāri roj."—*tilāg kabir*. 2 footprint. "gurmatī khoj pāre tēb pākre."—*bāsāt m 4*.

4 'per Gurmat the pursuit of the five thieves whose footprints led to their arrest.' See ਬਾਛਰ ਬੋਜ. 3 way, path. "khoj roj ke het lāg dāyo mīsr ju roj."—*xam*. 4 foot, feet. "nādi tārādri mēda khoj nā khūbhe."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਬੋਜਕ [khōjak] *adj* who searches.

ਬੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jānavar] *انور* an official in

the army of emperor Shahjahan. "khoj jānavar bisme dhari."—GV 6. See ਖੁਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ.

ਬੋਜਣਾ [khojṇa], ਬੋਜਨਾ [khojna] *v* search, probe, scrutinize, explore. "jo khoje so pavē."—*dhana pipa*. "khojāt hare dev."—*ram m 5*.

ਬੋਜ ਪੈਣਾ [khoj pēṇa], ਬੋਜ ਲੈਣਾ [khoj lēṇa] *v* follow footprint. 2 follow, pursue. 3 track. "sakāt khoj pāia."—*kālī m 4*.

ਬੋਜਾ [khoja] See ਖੁਸਰਾ. "khoje jāhā anek."—*cāritr 82*. "pātīhā tor khoja kārḍara."—*cāritr 326*. 2 P *مستتر* master, chief. 3 short for khara ho ja; stand up. 4 See ਬੋਟਾ 2.

ਬੋਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ [khoja ānvār] See ਬੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ and ਖੁਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ.

ਬੋਜਿ [khoji] having searched. "seve sikhū sou khoji lāhe."—*prabha m 1*. 2 on the way, in the footsteps. "hāmre khoji pārahū māt koi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਬੋਜੀ [khoji] *adj* who tracks. "khoji upje badi binse."—*māla m 1*. 2 *n* one who tracks footprints; an expert in tracking footprints.

ਬੋਜੁ [khoju] See ਬੋਜ.

ਬੋਟ [khoṭ] *n* drawback, defect. 2 adulteration. "khoṭ nā kicāi prābhū pārkāṇhara."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 *Skt* *adj* lame; one-legged; club-footed. 4 *Skt* ਬੋਟ *vr* limp, throw, eat.

ਬੋਟਸਰੀਆ [khoṭsaria] *adj* who adulterates; who mints base coins. "khoṭsario nīkaryo cahie nāgār hū tē."—BGK.

ਬੋਟਸਾਲਾ [khoṭsala] *n* illegal mint; place where base coins are minted. 2 bad company.

ਬੋਟਸਾਲੀ [khoṭsali] *adj* of a illegal mint. "khoṭsali sikkē."—BG.

ਬੋਟੜਾ [khoṭṛa] a branch of the Kharal subcaste who are tillers in Montgomery district. "bāramdas he khoṭṛa."—BG. 2 *adj* adulterated, alloyed.

ਬੋਟਾ [khoṭa] *adj* accused, degenerate. "khoṭe sāci dārgāhī soṭiāhī."—*var majh m 1*. 2 adulterated, impure. "khoṭe ka mul eku

dugana."—*dhana m 1*. See ਢੁਗਣਾ.

ਖੋਟਾਈ [khotai] *n* baseness.

ਖੋਟੁ [khotu] See ਖੋਟ.

ਖੋਡ [khod] *n* hole, burrow.

ਖੋਣਾ [khona] *v* lob, throw. 2 lose.

ਖੋਤ [khot] shakes off. "sadh sāgī mēlu sāgli khot."—*sukhmāni*. "bhe bhāram dutia sāgal khot."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 *n* donkey, ass. "jese bharbahak khot."—*keda m 5*.

ਖੋਤਾ [khota] *n* donkey, ass. 2 fool, dunce.

ਖੋਤਿ [khoti] *adv* having scraped, or dug or mined. "koi gurmukhi sevaku kadhē khoti."—*var gāu l m 4*. 'digs out gems.'

ਖੋਦ [khod] See ਖੋਦਨਾ. 2 See ਖਵੀਦ. 3 See ਖੋਦ. 4 *P* *ਖੋਦ* *n* steel helmet.

ਖੋਦ [khōd] *Skt* खौद grape juice. 2 wine fermented from grapes. "ubāṭ cālāte ihu mādu para jese khōd khumari."—*keda kābir*. 3 honey, sweetness.

ਖੋਦਣਾ [khodna], ਖੋਦਨਾ [khodna] *v* scrape, dig, uproot.

ਖੋਦਾ [khoda] *n* digging up e.g. "us de ghār khoda ditta hē." 2 a person on whose face beard doesn't grow.

ਖੋਦਿ [khodi] *adv* having dug. "bāsudha khodi kārāhi dui cule."—*asa kābir*.

ਖੋਨਾ [khona] See ਖੋਣਾ.

ਖੋਪਰ [khopar], ਖੋਪਰੀ [khopri], ਖੋਪੜ [khopar], ਖੋਪੜੀ [khopri] *Skt* खपर n cranium, skull.

ਖੋਪਾ [khopa] *n* coconut kernel. 2 a semi-spherical covering put on the eyes of bullocks or other cattle. In the beginning, it was made of coconut-bowls, hence the epithet.

ਖੋਭ [khobh] *n* a prick; the idea of getting stuck. 2 See ਫੋਭ and ਫੋਡ.

ਖੋਭਣ [khobhaṇ] *Skt* खोभट adj who pierces; who exasperates. 2 See ਖੋਭਣਾ.

ਖੋਭਣਾ [khobhaṇa] *v* thrust, pierce.

ਖੋਯਾ [khoya] See ਖੋਇਆ. 2 See ਖੋਆ.

ਖੋਰ [khor] *n* residue, dreg. "kārakh lai sabb

ṣakāṭi jāb rāhigyo piche khor."—*NP*. 4 narrow lane. 3 dungeon. See ਮਹਿਖੋਰ. 4 acrimony, rancour. 5 path. "nābh or khor nīharke."—*ramav*. 6 *Skt* adj limping, lame. 7 *P* *ਖੋਰ* who eats; in this sense it is used as a suffix. "asākh cor hāramkhor."—*jāpu*.

ਖੋਰਹਰਾਮ [khorharam] See ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰ.

ਖੋਰਰ [khorar] *adj* rough, rugged. "jim khorar pathar pe cārāthi."—*krisān*.

ਖੋਰਾ [khora] *n* powder of baked bricks. 2 kiln's baked earth which contains ashes. 3 *adj* hollow, half-baked. 4 *P* *ਖੋਰ* able, capable. 5 *P* *ਖੋਰ* who eats; used as a suffix with another word, as ṣakāxora.

ਖੋਰਿ [khorī] *n* evil, badness. "moṭi lagi khorī."—*s kābir*. 2 narrow lane.

ਖੋਰੀ [khorī] *adj* having rancour. 2 consumer. "kārāhi hāramkhorī."—*maru m 5*. See ਖੋਰਾ. 3 *n* narrow lane. 4 intoxication. "mān bidho prem ki khorī."—*nāṭ m 5*. "mān khācīt premrās khorī."—*sar m 5*. 5 crushed residue of sugarcane; crushings of rind. "jese ukh der kār khorī."—*NP*.

ਖੋਰੁ [khoru] See ਖੋਰ. 2 *S* sweets made from milk and dry fruit like almonds.

ਖੋਲ [khol] See ਖੋਲਨਾ. 2 *P* *ਖੋਲ* *n* quilt cover. 3 peel, skin of fruit. 4 protective gear; armour. "khol khāḍe āpare."—*VN*. 5 steel helmet.

ਖੋਲਨਾ [kholna] *v* remove a curtain. "jinī bhāramupārda khola rām."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 separate two joined things. 3 disentangle, emancipate. 4 reveal. 5 clarify.

ਖੋਲਾ [khola] *n* roofless house with dilapidated walls. 2 squint-eyed, one-eyed. 3 skeleton.

ਖੋਲਿ [kholī], ਖੋਲ੍ਹਿ [kholhi] by opening, by throwing wide. "kholī kēpāt gurī meliā."—*var jēt*. 'united by throwing the door open.' "dārsān dije kholhi kīvar."—*bīla kābir*.

ਖੋਵਣਾ [khovṇa] *v* lose, mislay. 2 remove, wipe out. "bhāram bhāu khovṇa."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

“manas jānām akarath khovāt.”—*asa m 9*.

ਖੇਵਰ [khovāt] loses. See ਖੇਵਰਾ.

ਖੇੜ [khor] *n* ditch, hole. See ਖੇੜਿ. 2 sheath, repository. 3 *M* game, sport. 4 fault, defect. 5 short for khorās (sixteen). “khor sigar kare atī pīari.”—*gāu a m 1*. “jese kulvadhū āg rācat sīgar khor.”—*BGK*. See ਸੈਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਖੇੜਸ [khorās] *Skt* ਖੋਡਸ *adj* sixteen. 2 ਖੋਡਸਾ *n* sixteen.

ਖੇੜਸਪੁਜ [khorāspuj], ਖੇੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ [khorāsoṇācar] *Skt* ਖੋਡਸੋਪਚਾਰ sixteen requirements of worship: invocation, yogic posture, washing of feet, water for washing the face, ceremonial drinking of water, ablution, clothing, ornaments, perfume (sandal), flowers, incense, lamp, food consecrated to the deity, salutation, offering to the priest and a parting gift. “khorāsoṇācar kār puja kulpuj hū ki.”—*hānu*.

ਖੇੜਾ [khorā] *Skt* ਖੋਡਾ *part* six kinds, in six ways. 2 *M n* restriction, obligation, principle. “tīn khorā nīt kal sare.”—*sri m 1*. ‘spends time regularly under three obligations;’ that is, prayers done three times, i.e., doing good turns through word and deed. See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਹਰੇ.

ਖੇੜਿ [khorī] in the hole, in the cave. See ਖੇੜ. “khākha īhe khorī mēn āva.”—*gāu bavān kābir*. ‘Rapt mind does not go astray.’

ਖੇੜੀ [khorī] layer of a turban’s fold.

ਖੇੜੁ [khorū] *S* heap, accumulation.

ਖੇ [kha] See ਖਉ.

ਖੇਸੜਾ [khorā] shoes. See ਕੋਸ. “kārē khorā mar.”—*GPS*.

ਖੇਹੀ [khorī] a type of fungus. See ਖੇਹੀ. “khōhi khārī prabhū! īt ore”—*GPS*.

ਖੇਹਾ [khōca] *n* multiplication table of six and a half. 2 *P* خوارچى small platter or basket for keeping food items.

ਖੇਜ [khāj] *A* خوجا *n* act of intrusion. 2 contemplation.

ਖੇਫ [khōph] See ਖਉਫ.

ਖੇਰ [khor] *n* consecration mark on the forehead, vermilion mark. “mathe cādān khor.”—*hānu*. 2 in particular, a oblique bow-like mark on the forehead. 3 *Skt* ਕੋਰ. shave with a razor; tonsure.

ਖੇਰੂ [khorū] *n* pandemonium, turmoil. 2 raising dust with a hoof. “dhātte khorū kargāe.”—*bāno*.

ਖੇਲਨਾ [kholna] See ਖਉਲਨਾ.

ਖੰ [khā] *Skt* क्षम *n* sky. “khā pōn bānhī pānī chonī pōc tātt jānī.”—*NP*. 2 See ਖ.

ਖੰਕਰੀ [khākri], ਖੰਕੜੀ [khākri] *adj* destructive. “khākriy kal kruraprābha.”—*kālki*.

ਖੰਕਾਲ [khākal], ਖੰਕਾਲੀ [khākali] See ਕੰਕਾਲ and ਕੰਕਾਲੀ. 2 incarnation of Shiv as Bhairav. “kāl narād khākal jāmgān juh bītal.”—*sāloh*. 3 Bhairavī, the power of Shiv. ਖੰਕਾਲੀ. “āngāy ābhāja khākali.”—*parās*.

ਖੰਗ [khāg] बज-अंग. “kīte khāg khāge.”—*cārīx 128*. ‘Many horses were slaughtered.’ 2 a phlegmatic disease; cough.

ਖੰਗਰ [khāgar] See ਖੰਘਰ.

ਖੰਘ [khāgh] See ਖੰਸੀ. 2 throat, gullet.

ਖੰਘਰ [khāghar] *n* a chunk of a brick melted into stone-like form in the oven’s intense heat.

ਖੰਘਾਰ [khāghar] *Skt* ਖੇਟ बजकार *n* coughing up of mucus of the gullet, ਖੰਘਾਰ. 2 phlegm, expelled out of the throat.

ਖੰਘਾਲਨਾ [khāghalna] *Skt* ਸੰਕਾਲਨ *v* wash properly.

ਖੰਘੁਰਣਾ [khāghurna] *v* clear phlegm from the throat by coughing up.

ਖੰਘੁਰਾ [khāghura] *n* high sound of the gullet made while coughing up mucus.

ਖੰਜ [khāj] *Skt* खज *n* a cripple; handicapped person.

ਖੰਜਕਾ [khājka] See ਖੰਜਰੀ. “dhol dholak khājka dāph.”—*gyān*.

ਖੰਜਨ [khājān] *Skt* खज्जन *n* wagtail, spotted fork-tail; Montacilla alba; a bird of the size of a sparrow, which is very agile. Poets compare it with human eye and mind. “mīn mūrjhanē kāj

khājān khāsane."—*cāḍi* 1. "sriguru pāg sobha vimāl pījār sār pahican. mān khājān tāhī parke kēhō katha gāṭidan."—*NP*. 2 *adj* who eradicates, who exterminates. "kal bīkal bharam bhe khājān."—*māla a m* 1. See *ਖਜ* *vr*. 3 *n* See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 22.

ਖੰਜਰ [xājār] *P* *खंजर* *Skt* *n* small dagger. 2 per Bhai Santokh Singh's essay, a village in Assam near Dhubri, where Guru Tegh Bahadur thrust his dagger into the earth. From this, the village got the name Khanjar. "khājār tāko nam ucari."—*GPS*.

ਖੰਜਰੀ [khājri] *Skt* *n* small tambourine. In music, it is also called *karcār*.

ਖੰਜਰੀਟ [khājrit] *n* wagtail. See *ਖੰਜਨ*.

ਖੰਡ [khāḍ] *n* double-edged sword. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoī jānām suhela."—*gurdas kāvī*. 2 *Skt* *खण्ड* portion. "khāḍ khāḍ kārī bhojānu kino."—*sor ravidas*. 3 a large region of a country. "nau khāḍ prithmī phirē cir jivē."—*sukhmānī*. 4 deficiency, shortage, lack. "abīnāsi nahi kichu khāḍ."—*sukhmānī*. 5 section of a book, part. 6 place, country. "kād mul cūṇī khavāhī vāṇ khāḍ vasa."—*var majh m* 1. 7 sugar. "sakar khāḍ nivat gur."—*s farid*. 8 chapter, preface, degree, destination. "grānkhāḍ māhī grān prācāḍ."—*jāpu*. 9 a baptized Sikh. "tre prakar mām sikkh hē sāhji carnī khāḍ."—*ratanmāl*. 10 *Skt* *खण्ड* impotent, eunuch.

ਖੰਡਸ [khāḍas] *adj* who demolishes. "khāḍkhāḍas hē."—*jāpu*.

ਖੰਡਸਿ [khāḍasī] destroys. 2 will demolish. "kahe nā khāḍasī avgānu mera?"—*asa kabir*.

ਖੰਡਸੁਰ [khāḍsur] khāḍ-asurā. one who destroys demons. "tejturāgi khāḍsurā."—*akal*.

ਖੰਡਰ [khāḍ-har] *n* demolished house, dilapidated home.

ਖੰਡਕ [khāḍak] *adj* who destroys.

ਖੰਡਣ [khāḍaṇ] See *ਖੰਡਨ*. "khāḍṇā kālīkalesāh."

—*var jet*.

ਖੰਡਤ [khāḍat] See *ਖੰਡਿਤ*.

ਖੰਡਧਾਰ [khāḍ-dhar] of the double-edged sword's honed edge. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoī jānām suhela."—*gurdas kāvī*.

ਖੰਡਨ [khāḍaṇ] *Skt* *n* demolishing, cutting into pieces. "tum papkhāḍaṇ."—*sor m* 5. 2 reject. 3 Khadyakhandan; a treatise on jurisprudence by Sri Harsh, the author of Naishidhy Kavy. **ਖੰਡਨੀ** [khāḍni] *n* armed forces which wear double-edged swords.—*sānāmā*. 2 *adj* which destroys, which demolishes the enemy.

ਖੰਡਪਤਿ [khāḍpātī] chief of a territory; supreme head of a region.

ਖੰਡਮੰਡਲ [khāḍmāḍal] *Skt* *n* half the universe; geography or astronomy. "tī the khāḍmāḍal varbhāḍ."—*jāpu*. 'Many universes alongwith regions are there.'

ਖੰਡਲ [khāḍal] *n* place. See *ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ*. 2 comprising many regions of different countries. "sāglo bhumāḍal khāḍal prabhū tumhī ache."—*maru m* 5. 3 piece, part.

ਖੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ [khāḍal māḍal māḍal māḍal] —*bher a kabir*. who has adorned the universe comprising many regions.

ਖੰਡਲੀ [khāḍli] *adj* who destroys. "papkhaḍli."—*kālī m* 5.

ਖੰਡਾ [khāḍa] double-edged sword; weapon which has both edges sharp. "tre se hāth utāgi khāḍa dhuhīa."—*kālī*. See *ਸਸਤ੍ਰ*. 2 illusion, which creates fragments (dual entities). "khāḍa prithmē sajke jini sābh sāsar upaya."—*cāḍi* 3.

ਖੰਡਾ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [khāḍa pakharna] *v* put the sword back into the sheath after wiping it off, there being no enemy in the battle field. See *ਹਥਿਆਰ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ*.

ਖੰਡਿ [khāḍī] in the region (country). 2 in the body. "jo brāhmāḍī khāḍī so jānāhu."—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 by demolishing. "bhavaru vāt

bhe khāḍī.”—*var maru* 1 m 3. black bee, which embodies a seeker that lives after obliterating fear.

ਖੰਡਿਸ [khāḍis] khāḍ-iṣ. See ਖੰਡਪਤਿ. “khāḍisən khāḍkar.”—*cārītr* 200.

ਖੰਡਿਤ [khāḍit] *Skt* *adj* broken, split into pieces. 2 rejected. 3 incorrect recitation, involving omission of several matras and characters.

ਖੰਡਿਤਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ [khāḍitnīdra] *adj* whose sleep has got reduced; whose sleep is of a short duration. “khāḍitnīdra ələp əharə.”—*sīdhgosaḥ*. 2 n disturbed sleep, pollutio nocturna.

ਖੰਡਿਤਾ [khāḍita] in poetics, the heroine who gets annoyed on finding that the body of her husband has signs of sexual union with some other woman.

ਖੰਡਿ ਮੰਡਲ [khāḍi māḍal] parts of a region; territories in a region (country).

ਖੰਡੁ [khāḍu] See ਖੰਡ. 2 with split lip.

ਖੰਡੂਰ [khāḍur] a village in police station Dakha, tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana at a distance of four miles to the east of Mullanpur railway station. To the south, in the vicinity of this village, is situated a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, that has recently been built. The priest is an Udasi Sadhu. 10-15 bighas of land are attached to the shrine; which is also known as Guruser. 2 See ਖੰਡੂਰ.

ਖੰਡੇ ਦਾ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [khāḍe da amrit] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

ਖੰਡੇਧਾਰ [khāḍedhar] edge of a double-edged sword, suggestive of subtle and arduous path. “īhumarəg khāḍedhar.”—*dev* m 5. 2 See ਖੰਡਧਾਰ.

ਖੰਡੇਲਾ [khāḍela] *adj* who possesses a double-edged sword; a swordsman. 2 n a subcaste of Chauhan Rajputs.

ਖੰਢ [khāḍh] See ਸੰਢ.

ਖੰਦਹ ਰੂ [xāḍəh ru] *P* خندو jolly, cheerful.

ਖੰਦਕ [xāḍək] *A* خندق n ditch, moat.

ਖੰਦਾ [xāḍa] *P* خندو n smile, laughter. 2 *Pkt* *adj* who digs; this word is derived from kādān (to

dig). See ਕੰਦਹ and ਕੰਦਨ. 3 dog that digs after sniffing. 4 milk-yielding animal, milch cattle.

ਖੰਦਾ [xāḍā] *P* خندو *adj* laughing. 2 jolly.

ਖੰਦੀਦਨ [xāḍidən] *P* خنديدن v laugh.

ਖੰਧਾ [khāḍha] See ਖੰਧਾ 4.

ਖੰਨ [khān] *Skt* ਖੰਡ n fragment, piece.

ਖੰਨਖੰਨੀਐ [khānkhāniē] get torn into pieces, i.e. get sacrificed. 2 get split into fragments.

ਖੰਨਲੀ [khānli] *Skt* लुण्ठितਾ rag used for cleaning the oilpress of an oilman. “khānli dhoti ujli nā hovai.”—*var sor* m 3. i.e., ‘degenerate intellect disposed to sensual pleasure.’

ਖੰਨਾ [khāna] n double-edged sword; *S* ਖਨੋ. “khāna səḡəl reṇ chari.”—*sor* m 5. “khānīəhu tīkhi valəhu nīki.”—*ənādu*. 2 a subcaste of Khatri. 3 half a part (piece).

ਖੰਨੀ [khāni] *adj* half, fragmented, broken.

ਖੰਨੀਐ [khāniē] get fragmented, get sacrificed. “tere dārsən vīṭəhu khāniē vāṇa.”—*vāḍ* m 1. ‘may get sacrificed.’

ਖੰਭ [khābh] n which causes reverberation or sound [əbh] in the sky [khə]; wing, feather. “khābh vīkādre je lāhā.”—*sava* m 5. “jīnī tənū sajī die nālī khābh.”—*māla* m 1. 2 stanchion, column, prop, pillar.

ਖੰਭ ਲੱਗਣੇ [khābh ləḡḡṇe] i.e., be capable of flying. 2 turn benevolent by controlling one’s energy. 3 vainly show off beyond one’s capacity.

ਖੰਭਾ [khābha] n stanchion, column, prop, post, pillar.

ਖੰਭਾਰ [khābhar] agitation; uneasiness. See ਖੰਭਾਰ. “nrīpdvar bhari khābhara.”—*səloh*.

ਖੰਭਾਵਤੀ [khābhavti] winged, fairy, nymph. “kī khābhavti hē.”—*dətt*.

ਖੰਭੀ [khābhi] *adj* feathery. 2 n bird. 3 petal of a flower. 4 pillar-like support of a spinning-wheel. “jīu carkha əṭhkhābhīā.”—*BG*.

ਖਜ਼ੁਰੀ [khyātri] See ਕੜੀ and ਖੜੀ. “brāhmān bes sud əru khyātri.”—*brīla rāvīdas*.

ਖਯਾਤ [khyah] See ਖਿਆਹ. "khyah bhāyo jṛs dyos hāmāre."—GPS.

ਖਯਾਤ [khyat], ਖਯਾਤਾ [khyata] *Skt adj* famous, well-known. 2 told, narrated. "sārbhā khyata."—jāpu. 3 clear, evident. "jo heri so bhakhi khyata."—NP.

ਖਯਾਤਿ [khyatī], ਖਯਾਤੀ [khyatī] *Skt n* fame, renown. 2 praise, appreciation. 3 renown. "anādkād mukād jṛ khyatī."—NP. 4 saying, proverb. 5 In suspicion and doubt, scholars have identified five perceptions: *asatkhyatī*, *atamkhyatī*, *anyathakhyatī*, *akhyatī* and *anirvacniy-khyatī* which are thus described briefly:

(a) *śunyavadi*, votaries of non-existence, believe in unreal perception (*asatkhyatī*). They hold that the snake in the rope is utterly non-existent. Such non-existence prevails everywhere. Unreal perception is inherent in the concept of non-existence.

(b) The followers of the *kṣāṇik* *vijñānavadi* believe in psychic perception (*atamkhyatī*). They hold that the real snake does not exist in the rope, or at any other place. All the objects are in the mind, and the mind adopts the form of all the objects. The mind is atomistic in nature. The concept of the atomistic mind in the form of a snake is a psychic phenomenon that is, *atamkhyatī*.

(c) The followers of *naiyāyik* and *veśiṣṭik* school of thought believe in erroneous being. They hold that there does exist a real snake in places like a hole, etc. The deluded person sees it with his eyes. The visual illusion leads to the perception of the snake in the rope. Otherwise, the appearance of an object is erroneous in perception that is, *anyathakhyatī*.

(d) The *sākhya* and *prabhakara*¹ assert that
¹an investigator; an adherent of *mīmāṃsika* system.

when the mind is applied to activate the eyes with the memory of the snake persisting, one visualises 'this' form of the rope in general. Then the idea, 'this is a snake' comes up. This knowledge has two parts: 'this' is a general perception and 'is a snake' is its recapitulation. Even with the knowledge of both, the fear-complex of he, who sees, and the visual illusion lead him to believe that two perceptions have come into being. The illogical characteristic of these two aspects of knowledge is termed *akhyatī*.

(e) The followers of the *vedānt* doctrine believe in indefinable perception. They are of the view that the image arising out of the mind through the eyes, assumes the form of the object, and this uncovers the object resulting in a clear impression of the same, which needs the assistance of light too. The eyes alone, are incapable of perceiving the object. When there is darkness or the eyes are dim and hazy, the impression of the rope coming out of the mind, does not assume the form of a snake, and cannot strike off the non-existence of the rope. Consequently, the rope, activated by the lack of knowledge born of secondary consciousness, assumes the form of a snake. Hence, the snake is the cause of the non-knowledge; if true, it will not vanish in face of the perception of the rope. The appearance of the snake does not take place after the reality about the rope is known. The snake is, therefore, non-existent. And if the snake were a non-existent entity, its appearance would, in no way, happen like the son of a barren woman. However, it does appear, hence it is not non-existent. From this, it is clear that the appearance is neither true, nor untrue, but undefinable. This perception of the undefinable is called *anirvacniyakhyaatī*.

ਖਜ਼ਾਤੀਵਾਦ [khyativad] See ਖਜ਼ਾਤਿ 5.

ਖਜ਼ਾਨ [khyān] See ਆਖਜ਼ਾਨ and ਖਿਆਨ.

ਖਜ਼ਾਲ [khyāl] See ਖਿਆਲ.

ਖਜ਼ੇਮ [khyem] See ਕੇਮ and ਥੇਮ.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤ [xvasət] *P* خواست *adj* desired. See ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤਗਾਰ [xvasətgar] *P* خواستگار *adj* desirous, covetous.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ [xvastən] *P* خواستن *v* desire, crave, want.

ਖ਼ਾਹ [xvah] *P* خواه *part* or; and. 2 *adj* desirous; in this sense it is a suffix, as in *xerxvah*, *bədxvah*. 3 *n* desire, inclination, demand.

ਖ਼ਾਹਦ ਗੁਜ਼ਸ਼ੁ [xvahəd guzəst] *P* خواهد گزشت *will* pass, will leave.

ਖ਼ਾਹਾ [khvaha] desired, wanted. See ਖ਼ਾਹ. “na bər ap kəhū kachu khvaha.”—*NP*.

ਖ਼ਾਹਾਂ [xvahā] *P* خواهان *adj* desirous.

ਖ਼ਾਹਿਸ਼ [xvahiʃ] *P* خواهش *n* desire, aspiration.

ਖ਼ਾਹਿਦਹ [xvahīdəh], ਖ਼ਾਹਿਦਾ [xvahīda] *P* خواهد *adj* desirous. 2 beggar, supplicant.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ [xvajəh] *P* خواجه *n* owner of the house. 2 chief. 3 veteran. 4 rich man. 5 ruler.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvajəh khījər] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਮਰਦੁਦ [xvajəh mardud] ਮਰਦੁਦ (rejected or discarded), ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ (chief). Khizar Khan brother of Sher Khan, a Maleria chief who fought in the battle of Chamkaur.

“kī ā xvajəh mardud sayəh divar.

bəmedā nə aməd bəmərdanəhvar.”—*jəfər*.

He was killed by the Khalsa near Ropar.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvajəkhījər], ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਦਰ [khvajəkhīdər]

P خواجه a prophet. See ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ. 2 lord of greenery, god of verdure, master of water, god Varun, Neptune. See ਵਰੁਣ. 3 a Muslim holyman, who is also known as Zindahpir. See ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ and ਦਰਖਾਪੀਰੀ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ [khvaja] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ. 2 a Kashmiri Muslim who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind and turned a spiritual master and philanthropist.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਅਨਵਰ [xvaja ənvər] خواجه انور a commander in Shah Jahan's army, who along with Kala Khan and Painsa Khan reached Kartarpur to fight against the sixth Guru. He came here as a spy to gather information. The arrow shot by Bhai Bidhi Chand killed him. See ਖ਼ੇਜ ਜਨਵਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvaja khījər] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਮਰਦੁਦ [khvaja mardud] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਮਰਦੁਦ.

ਖ਼ਾਦਨ [xvādən] *P* خواندن *v* read, study.

ਖ਼ਾਦਾ [xvāda] *P* خوانده *read*, study.

ਖ਼ਾਨ [xvan] *P* خوان *n* platter. 2 cloth on which food is served.

ਖ਼ਾਨੀ [xvani] *P* خوانی *you* may study, you read.

ਖ਼ਾਬ [xvab] *P* خواب *n* sleep, slumber. 2 dream.

ਖ਼ਾਬਗਾਹ [xvabgah] *P* خوابگاه or خوابگاه *n* place for sleeping; room for sleeping; bedroom.

ਖ਼ਾਬੀ [xvabi] *adj* sleepless, insomniac. “c3k pəre tən me dər khvabi.”—*krīsən*.

ਖ਼ਾਰ [xvar] *P* خوار *needlessly* bothered. 2 ruined.

ਖ਼ੀ [khve] See ਖ਼ੇਵਨ. “khvehō dhəram məlech ko.”—*krīsən*. ‘shall deprive the barbarian of his faith.’ 2 having missed, having lost.



ਗ [gəgga] eighth character of Punjabi script, which is guttural. *Skt* *n* song. 2 Ganesh. 3 Gandharav, the celestial musician. 4 a character with two matras; long matra. 5 When used as a suffix, it means a singer, wanderer, (goer), etc. as saməg (reciter of Samved), khəg (wanderer in the sky).

ਗਉ [gəu] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going. 2 i.e., dying. 3 transmigration. “əbhəu ləbhəhī gəucukīhī.”—*səveye m* 3 ke. ‘Transmigration is transcended.’ 4 step, pace. “mənū ke nāl ke cəlte nā cālī gəu.”—*dətt*. ‘The earth did not accompany them even a step on the death of kings such as Manu and Nal etc.’ “bhərō tīrchi tum gəuhē.”—*krisən*. 5 See ਗੋ.

ਗਉ [gəu] *n* self-interest, purpose; aim; motive. “gəu pīhave jə, bhavē gille hi hoñ.”—*prov*. 2 ambush; snare, trap.

ਗਉਸ [gəus] See ਗੋਸ.

ਗਉਹ [gəuh] See ਗਉ 4 and ਗੁ.

ਗਉਹਰ [gəuhər], ਗਉਹਰ [gəuhəru] *P* गह्वर *n* pearl. “gəuhər gyan prəgəṭ ujīarəu.”—*səveye m* 4 ke. “guru gəuhər dərīau.”—*səveye m* 3 ke. ‘The Guru is a river overflowing with pearls.’ 2 family. 3 *Skt* गह्वर *adj* dense. 4 deep, serious, unfathomable. “ape hi gəuhər.”—*var bīha m* 4.

ਗਉਹਰੀ [gəuhaṭī] a town in district Kamrup of Assam, the ancient name of which is Pragjyotishpur. Bhagdatt (Narkasur's eldest son), ruling over this territory, fought bravely in the war of Mahabharat. He sided with Kauravs.

ਗਉਗ [gəuga] See ਗੋਗ.

ਗਉਣ [gəuṇ], ਗਉਣ [gəuṇu] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going, moving about. “gəuṇ kərə cəhu kūtī ka.”—*sri ə m* 5. “nəmo sərəbɡəuṇe.”—*japū*. 2 transmigration. “cuka gəuṇu mīṭīa ədhīar.”—*prəbha ə m* 5. 3 See ਆਤਮਗਉਣ. 4 See ਗੋਣ.

ਗਉਤਮ [gəutəm] See ਗਉਤਮ and ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗਉਨ [gəun] going, departure. See ਗਉਣ. “jəm-məgī gəun əkeli.”—*bīha chāt m* 5. See ਗਉਨਗਨ.

ਗਉਨਗਨ [gəungəgən] *n* movement in the sky, rambling in the sky. 2 stars like the sun and the moon, etc. 3 god. 4 words about celestial virtues. “gəungəgən jəb təbəhī nā hotəu.”—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਗਉਨਾ [gəuna] See ਗਉਨ and ਗੋਨਾ.

ਗਉਰ [gəur] See ਗੋਰ. 2 Gauri; (a woman of) fair colour, Parvati. “pher dāi tən dərūke gəur kəu ghāīlke.”—*cōḍī I*. 3 See ਗੋਰਵ.

ਗਉਰਜਾ [gəuraja] See ਗਿਰਿਜਾ.

ਗਉਰਾ [gəura] *n* a person of Bhai Baihlo dynasty. See ਗੋਰਾ. 2 dignified, weighty, heavy. “nīve su gəura hoī.”—*var asa*. “tu gəura hām həure hoche.”—*sor m I*. See ਗਉਰਾਂ and ਗੋਰੀ.

ਗਉਰਾਂ [gəurā] Gauri; (a woman) of fair colour, Parvati.

ਗਉਰੀ [gəuri] Gauri, Parvati. See ਗੋਰੀ. 2 See ਗਉੜੀ.

ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ [gəurisut] son of Gauri (Parvati), Ganesh. 2 Bhai Gulab Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ 4. ਗਉਰੀਪਤਿ [gəuripati] husband of Gauri (Parvati), Shiv.

ਗਉਰੋ [gəuro] heavy. See ਗਉਰਾ 2. “həu həuro tu ṭhakur gəuro.”—*asa m* 5.

ਗੁਰੂ [gaur] See ਗੋਰੂ.

ਗੁਰੂ [gaurā] See ਗੋਰੂਚਨ and ਗੋਰੂ.

ਗੁਰੂ [gaurā] See ਗੋਰੂ. 2 a ragini which employs notes in purbi thāt. It is a part of Sri Rag. In ਅਰੋਹੀ [arohi] (ascending order), gādhār (the third note) and dhevāt (the sixth note) are forbidden, whereas ਐਰੋਹੀ (descending order) gādhār (the third note) is forbidden; riṣabh (the second note) is primary, while pācam (the fifth note) is secondary. riṣabh (the second note) and dhevāt (the sixth note) are flat, whereas maddham (the fourth note) is sharp; all other are pure notes. The time for singing it is the fourth watch of the day.

ascending - ṣa ra mi pā nā ṣa.

descending - ṣa nā dha pā mi ra ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this rag is at number three, and it has many variations, such as guareri, ਚੇਤੀ [ceti], dākkhni, ਦੀਪਕੀ [dipki], ਪੂਰਬੀ [purbi], beragān, ਮਾਝ [majh], ਮਲਵਾ [malva] and ਮਲਾ [mala]. Its combination with other rags has resulted in these variations. Regrettably enough, these days, ragis do not sing them all. ਗੁਰੂ ਚੇਤੀ [gauri ceti] It is a modified musical tone comprising five notes. ṣarāj (the first note) pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, riṣabh (the second note) is flat and maddham (the fourth note) are sharp; gādhār (the third note) is primary, whereas dhevāt (the sixth note) is secondary. The time for singing it is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗੁਰੂ ਬੇਰਾਗਣ [guri beragān] This modified musical mode employs all the seven notes. ṣarāj (the first note), gādhār (the third note), pācam (the fifth note), and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure; riṣabh (the second note), gādhār (the third note) are flat, while maddham (the fourth note) is sharp. maddham (the fourth note) is primary, whereas riṣabh (the second note) is secondary with ṣarāj (the first note) as

(primary). The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗੁਰੂਮਲਾ [gaurimāla] This ragini employs all the seven notes, ṣarāj (the first note), maddham (the fourth note), pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, riṣabh (the second note), gādhār (the third note) dhevāt (the sixth note) are in flat. dhevāt (the sixth note) is primary and riṣabh (the second note) is secondary. The time for its singing is first quarter of the night.

ਗੁਰੂ [gaur] Skt ਗੋਰੂ n ox. 2 cow. See E cow. 3 poor, humble. "gaur kau carē sardul."—ram m 5. 'The highly-violent man, who is always bent upon annihilating everything, looks after the helpless poor.'

ਗੁਰੂਗ੍ਰਾਸ [gaugras] Skt ਗੋਗ੍ਰਾਸ n articles of food offered in the name of cow during the devotional feasting by brahmins; cow-sacrifice.

ਗੁਰੂਚਰਾਹਾ [gaurāraha] cowherd, who takes cows to the forests and fields for grazing.

ਗੁਰੂਚਰਿ [gaurācari] riding a cow. See ਚਰਿ.

ਗੁਰੂਚੇਤੀ [gaurāceti] absorbing ambrosia dripping continuously from the brain through yogic inhaling and exhaling of breath. "gaurāceti dēl gaur jini coi."—rātarumala bāno.

ਗੁਰੂਤਮ [gaurātam] See ਗੋਤਮ. "gaurātam sātī sīla nīṣṭari."—gōṣṭī namdev. 2 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗੁਰੂਮੁਖ [gaurāmukh] adj mute as a cow. 2 gorgeous from outward, but fraudulent from inward appearance. "gaurāmukh bagh jese bāse mūṭgmal bīkhe."—BGK. 3 See ਗੋਮੁਖ.

ਗਦਿ [gāṛ] Skt ਗਜ n elephant. "he gāṛ bahān."—s kabir. 2 See ਗਜ.

ਗਦਿਆ [gāṛiā] passed, departed, left. "dukh dāridr tīn ke gāṛiā."—sāveye m 4 ke.

ਗਦਿਆਮੁ [gāṛiāmu] went by, departed, passed. "pīru binu jobānu badī gāṛiāmu."—maru kaphi m 1. S ਵਿਅਮੁ.

ਗਦਿਆ [gāṛiā] See ਗਦਿਆਮੁ. "mera sāgal ādesra

gāia.”—dev m 5. 2 See ਗਾਯਾ. “gāga gāia godavri sāsar ke kama.”—bāsāt namdev. “gāia pīd bharta.”—gāḍd namdev.

ਗਇੰਦ [gāid], ਗਇੰਦ੍ਰ [gāidra] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ and ਗਜੰਦ. ਗਈ [gāi] went by, passed. 2 deteriorated. “gāibāhoru bādicōru.”—sor m 5. 3 will sing. “tāb kase gun gāihe?”—guj kabir.

ਗਈਆ [gāia] singer. 2 sang, recited. “nam ki dhā tumro sabb hi jug gāia.”—krisan. 3 cows, kine. 4 disappeared, went by, ceased to exist.

ਗਈਬੋਰ [gāibāhor], ਗਈਬੋਰ੍ਹ [gāibāhoru] (one) who brings the past back. 2 (one) who gets things on the right track. “gāibāhor gāribnīvajū.”—tulsi. See ਗਈ 2.

ਗਈਯਰ [gāiyar] elephant. “cal cāl jīm gāiyar mato.”—krisan.

ਗਏ [gāe] passed, went by. 2 recited, sang. “gāe jīt karkha.”—cāḍi 2. ‘recited the martial song of success.’ 3 were misled. “apu gāe jān hū khovāhī.”—gāu kabir.

ਗਸ਼ [gāṣ] A غش n unconsciousness, senselessness. See ਮੁਰਛਾ.

ਗਸ਼ਰ [gāṣat] P غش n act of roaming and rambling.

ਗਸ਼ਤਨ [gāṣtan] P غشت v ramble, roam. 2 be.

ਗਸ਼ਤਮ [gāṣtam] P غشتم I roamed. “sāb roj gāṣtam dār hāva.”—tālāg m 1. 2 I was.

ਗਸ਼ਤੀ [gāṣti] P غشتی adj rambler, roamer. 2 boat, yacht, skiff.

ਗਸ਼ਤੰਦ [gāṣtād] P غشتم roamed. 2 were; existed.

ਗਸ਼ੀ [gāṣi] See ਗਸ਼.

ਗਹ [gāh] See ਗੁਹ vr. “kār gāh lehu ubari.”—hajare 10. 2 P م n site, location, place. 3 time, moment. 4 adv sometimes, occasionally. “gāh kālādār meṣvād.”—divan goya.

ਗਹਗਾਹ [gāhgāha] adj fast, deep. “jiu ubli māji the rāgu gāhgāha.”—gāu var 1 m 4. 2 firm, enduring.

ਗਹਗਚ [gāhgac] adj that which has a firm hold as lime; grasper. 2 grip, grasp.

ਗਹਗਚਿ [gāhgaci] in the grip (grasp). “gāhgaci

pārio kuṭāb ke.”—s kabir.

ਗਹਗੱਡ [gāhgād] adj firmly pitched. 2 engrossed.

ਗਹਗੱਡਾ [gāhgāḍa] n assimilator, absorber, a pit dug in a forest and covered with grass so as to catch an elephant. 2 universe. “gāhgāḍa trīṇī chāia.”—var maru 2 m 5. trīṇ (straw) stands for worldly comfort.

ਗਹਗਿਓ [gāhgiō], ਗਹਗਿਆ [gāhgiā] caught, entrapped. “gāhgiō mur nār hā.”—asa m 5. 2 pitched, pushed.

ਗਹਣ [gāhaṇ] Skt ਗ੍ਰਹਣ n catching. 2 enjoying erotic and sensual pleasure through sense-organs. 3 Skt ਗਹਨ adj hard, difficult. “tīn ki gāhaṇgātī kahi nā jāi.”—asa m 3. “āpni gāhaṇgātī ape jāne.”—maru solhe m 3. 4 n depth, profundity. “hām nāh jāni hārī gāhne.”—nāṭ m 4. 5 See ਗਹਣੁ.

ਗਹਣਗਤਿ [gāhaṇgati] n grave condition, unfathomable state. See ਗਹਣ.

ਗਹਣਾ [gāhaṇa] v adopt, hold. 2 n ornament, adornment. “tū mera gāhaṇa.”—majh m 5.

“namu sāce ka gāhaṇa.”—majh m 5. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ and ਭੂਸਣ. 3 trust money held particularly against some debt; mortgage. “je tū kīse nā dei mere sāhība! kīa ko kādhe gāhaṇa?”—dhāna m 1. ‘If you do not bestow any blessing on a person, can he get that by mortgaging something to you?’

ਗਹਣੁ [gāhaṇu] S toil, hard work. 2 act of obliging, act of making one grateful.

ਗਹਨ [gāhaṇ] Skt adj serious, unfathomable. 2 arduous, difficult. 3 inaccessible; where it is difficult to reach. 4 dense. 5 depth, profundity. 6 water. 7 agony, affliction. “mīthīa gāhaṇ gāhe.”—asa m 5. 8 See ਗਹਣ 1. “kāṭh gāhaṇ tāb kārān pukara.”—suhi kabir.

ਗਹਨਈਆ [gāhaṇāia] adj who adopts. 2 worthy of adopting. 3 from the ornaments. See ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਈਆ.

ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਈਆ [gāhaṇ gāhaṇāia] the best

amongst ornaments, the finest of ornaments.
See ਮੋਤੀਚੂਰ.

ਗਰਨਗਤਿ [gəhəngəti] See ਗਰਨਗਤਿ and ਗਰਨ.

ਗਰਨਾ [gəhna] See ਗਰਨਾ 3. "rəvi səsi gəhne deure."—*ram kabir*. 'Mortgage the sun and the moon.'

ਗਰਬਰ [gəhbər], ਗਰਬਰਾ [gəhbəra] *Skt* गह्वर *n* dense jungle, difficult to pass through. "gəhbər bən ghor, gəhbər bən ghor he!"—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 tortuous territory arduous to reach. 3 den, cave. 4 hypocrisy, pretence. 5 deep meaning. 6 water. 7 *adj* secret. 8 dark, dense. "lai gulal gəhbəra."—*śri m 1*.

ਗਰਹ [gəhər] *n* haziness. 2 overcast with dust. 3 See ਗਰਬਰ 1. "məhā gəhər bən təh f ik ləha."—*cəritr 256*. 'saw a dust storm in the jungle.'

ਗਰਹਗਾਹੁ [gəhərgəhu] See ਗਰਹਿਗਾਹੁ.

ਗਰਹਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhərgəbhīr], ਗਰਹਗੰਭੀਰਾ [gəhərgəbhīra] *adj* inaccessible and grave; hazy and impenetrable; difficult to secure, unfathomable. 2 See ਗਰਹਿਗੰਭੀਰ.

ਗਰਹਗੰਭੀਰਾ ਗਹਿਰ [gəhərgəbhīra gəhər] pearl of the inaccessible and unfathomable sea. 2 (unfathomable sea's gem) metaphysical deliberation. "tisu sevāk ke nanak kurbaṇi jo gəhərgəbhīra gəhər jiu."—*majh m 5*.

ਗਰਹਵਾਰ [gəhərvār] a subcaste of Rajputs. "gəhərvār cōhan gəhlot dore."—*cəritr 91*.

ਗਰਹਾ [gəhra] *Skt* गहर See ਗਰਬਰ. 2 grave, deep. ਗਰਹਾਈ [gəhraī] *n* seriousness, depth.

ਗਰਹਿਗਾਹੁ [gəhərigəhu] metaphysical deliberation, knowledge of the Creator. "gəhərigəhu hədrəthi dio."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 'Hazrat (Guru Nanak Dev) gave us knowledge of the Creator.'

ਗਰਹੀ [gəhri] *adj* deep. "gəhri kərke rūv khudai."—*dhāna namdev*. 2 dense. "gəhri bibhut lax beṭha tārī."—*ram m 5*.

ਗਹਲ [gəhəl] a village of police station Bhadaur, administrative circle Barnala, Patiala state,

situated at a distance of ten kōhs to the north from Bhadaur and 14 miles from Barnala railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai to the north-west of the village. The Guru halted here while going to Mehraj. It has 50 bighas of land attached to it and gets an annual grant of 25 rupees from the Patiala state. A baptised Singh acts as the priest. 2 *Dg* intoxicant, inebriant, spirit.

ਗਹਲੜਾ [gəhləṛa], ਗਹਲੜੇ [gəhləṛol], ਗਹਲਾ [gəhla] *adj* intoxicated, inebriated, befuddled. 2 crazy. 3 *S* ਗਹਿਲੇ-ਗਹਲੇ, careless, ignorant. 4 foolish.

ਗਹਲੋਟ [gəhlot], ਗਹਲੋਤ [gəhlot] a subcaste of Rajputs, from which evolved the Shishodia dynasty of Mewar.

ਗਹਵਰ [gəhvər] See ਗਰਬਰ.

ਗਹਾ [gəha] adopted, accepted. 2 held. 3 *P* , *J* ਗਾਹ *n* place, site. 4 a bunch of thorny branches used for threshing the harvested crop.

ਗਹਾਉਣਾ [gəhauna] *v* have the harvest threshed. 2 pass on, hand over.

ਗਹਾਈ [gəhai] *n* threshing. 2 wages for threshing. 3 hold, grasp.

ਗਹਾਵਾ [gəhava] *adj* who threshes, who does the threshing. 2 adopted, grasped. 3 accepted with full determination. "lakh in sac kare ju gəhava. ātkal tih hur pəchtava."—*NP*.

ਗਹਿ [gəhi] *n* grasp, hold, adoption. "gəhi bhuja levəhu nam devəhu."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 involvement; attachment. "həri seti citu gəhi rəhe."—*guj m 3*. "pīr seti əndīnu gəhi rəhi."—*asa ə m 3*. 3 *adv* by assimilating, grasping, holding. "gəhi kəth laia."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਗਹਿਓ [gəhiol], ਗਹਿਆ [gəhia] held, grasped. 2 adopted, accepted. "mən re, gəhiol nā gur-updesu."—*sor m 9*. 2 *n* mortgaged or pledged article.

ਗਹਿਣਾ [gəhiṇa], ਗਹਿਨਾ [gəhiṇa] See ਗਹਣਾ.

ਗਹਿਬਰ [gəhibər] See ਗਰਬਰ.

ਗਹਿਮ [gəhim] *n* heap. 2 assemblage,

community, crowd.

ਗਹਿਮਾਗਹਿਮ [gəhimagəhim] large crowd. See ਗਹਿਮ 2. 2 hustle and bustle.

ਗਹਿਰ [gəhɪr] See ਗਹਰ. 2 See ਗਹਬਰ. "sītāl charā gəhɪr phāl."—s kabir.

ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhir], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੁ [gəhɪrgəbhiru], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhir], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੀਏ [gəhɪrgəbhirīe], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੁ [gəhɪrgəbhiru] See ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰ. "vade mere sahība gəhɪrgəbhirā guṇigəhīra."—sodaru. 2 a child named Bishna born to Sukhi, wife carpenter Kahnchand, on the 9th of the dark half of the lunar month of Sammat 1920 in village Thana, of Ludhiana district. He became a disciple of Matabdas Udasi and was called Bisan Dass. He spent several years in the big assembly of Udasis. In Sammat 1944, he set up his own centre and began to preach his sermon. According to Bisan Das, the most exalted name for God is Gahirgambhir. In support of this he used to recite the following verses of Gurbani. "gəhɪrgəbhir əthah suami ətulū nā jai kīa minā."—maru solhe m 5. "gəhɪrgəbhir əthahu hath nā ləbhāi."—var mālā m 1. "gəhɪrgəbhiru əthahu tu guṇ gīan əmole."—var maru 2 m 5. "gəhɪrgəbhir sagər rətnagər əvər nəhi ənpūja."—sar ə m 1. "gəhɪrgəbhir beāt govīde."—majh m 5. The disciples of Bisan Das came to be known as Gahirgambhirīe. Guru Granth Sahib is their scripture and their headquarter is in Ropar, district Ambala.

ਗਹਿਰੀ [gəhɪri] See ਗਹਰੀ. 2 gəhɪ (adopt), ri (O lady). See ਪੈਰਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਰੀਗੰਭੀਰੀ [gəhɪrigəbhirī] See ਪੈਰਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਲ [gəhɪl] See ਗਹਲ.

ਗਹਿਲੜੇ [gəhɪlɔ], ਗਹਿਲਾ [gəhɪlɑ] See ਗਹਲਾ. "gərab gəhɪlɔro mufro."—todi m 5. "gəhɪlɑ ruhu nā janāi siru bhi mīṭi khāi."—s fərid. "kīa sovəhī nam visārī gəphəl gəhɪlīa?"

—asa m 5.

ਗਹਿਲੀ [gəhɪli] adj crazy. See ਗਹਲ and ਗਹਲਾ. 2 assimilative, adoptive. "kərami mile guṇgəhɪli."—tukha barəhmaha.

ਗਹਿਵਰ [gəhɪvər] See ਗਹਬਰ. "ur amod səg bhe gəhɪvər."—NP.

ਗਹੀ [gəhi] adopted, imbibed. "gəhi oṭ sadhara."—suhī m 5. 2 assimilator; who with full force has imbibed sensualities; lustful. "koṭi gəhi ke pap nīvare."—maru solhe m 3.

ਗਹੀਸੀ [gəhije] should adopt. "choṭi man həricərən gəhije."—gəu m 5.

ਗਹੀਰ [gəhɪr] adj ਗੰਭੀਰ, unfathomed. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ. 2 P ~~ਸ਼~~ one who does not abandon his post in the battlefield. "gəjje gəhɪr."—VN. 3 obstinate horse. 4 See ਗਹੀਰੁ.

ਗਹੀਰਦੀ [gəhɪrəu], ਗਹੀਰਾ [gəhɪra] adj who assimilates; who grasps; who seizes. "mənəhɪ gəhɪrəu pekhi prəbhu kəu."—jet m 5. 2 deep, unfathomable. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਰੁ [gəhɪru] S big. 2 See ਗਹੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਲਾ [gəhɪlɑ], ਗਹੀਲੀ [gəhɪli] Skt गृह्यलु assimilator, adopter. "pəṭit-udharən bīrəd gəhɪlɑ."—NP. 2 customer. "məhapurəkh tum guṇigəhɪlɑ."—NP. 3 grasper. "gərabī gəhɪli."—akal. 'one who keeps the conceited ones in thrall.'

ਗਹੁ [gəhu] n pit dug for a hedge engulfing thorny branches. 2 grasp, hold. "rəhɪn nəhi gəhu kītno!"—gəu m 5. See ਅਜਰ 5. 3 Skt आग्रह. insistence, stubbornness. "durī kərəhu apən gəhu re."—keda m 5. 4 grasp, assimilate. "gəhu parbrəhəm sərən."—dhəna m 5.

ਗਹੁਰ [gəhur] Pkt n lateness, delay. "cələhu, nəhɪ gəhur kərijē."—GPS. See ਗਹਿਹਰ.

ਗਹੇ [gəhe] adopted, grasped, held. See ਗਹਲ.

ਗਹੇਹੀ [gəhehi] have grasped. "mē sətīgur oṭ gəhehi."—sor m 5.

ਗਹੇਰਾ [gəhera] adj grave, deep. "sahib guṇigəhera."—sor m 5. 2 dense forest. "mən re, səsar ədhgəhera."—sor kabir. 3 one who

assimilates or grasps.

ਗਹੇਲੜੇ [gəhelɾo], ਗਹੇਲਾ [gəhela], ਗਹੇਲੀ [gəheli], ਗਹੇ
ਲੇ [gəhelo] See ਗਹਲਾ. "suṇi suṇi kamgahelie!"
—sri m 3. "gərabgaheli mähilə nə pave."—suhī
m 5.

ਗਹੇ [gəhe] adopts. 2 threshes. 3 goes to; bathes.
"bhərme bhula səbhī tirəth gəhe."—var ram 1
m 3.

ਗਹੇਯਾ [gəheya] adj who assimilates. 2 who
grasps (holds).

ਗਹੈ [grəh] Skt ਗਹੈ vr slander; accuse.

ਗਹੈਣ [grəhən] Skt ਗਹੈਣ n slandering, blaming,
defaming.

ਗਹਿਤ [grhit] Skt ਗਹਿਤ adj slandered.

ਗਹੁਰ [gəhūr] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਕਰ [gəkat] See ਗਿੱਪ.

ਗੱਕਰ [gəkkər], ਗੱਕਰੀ [gəkkri] a resident of Kakka
village in Kashmir. In Sanskrit, it is called
Kekay. 2 See ਗੱਖਰੀ.

ਗੱਖਰ [gəkkhər], ਗੱਖਰੀ [gəkkhri], ਗੱਖੜ [gəkkhər]
a Rajput subcaste of Muslims, living mostly in
districts of Jehlum and Hazara. "bhəkkhri
kədhari gor gəkkhri."—əkal.

ਗਗਣ [gəgən], ਗਗਣੂ [gəgənu] group of celestial
musicians. 2 sky. See ਗਗਨ. 3 short for grəhgən.

ਗਗਨ [gəgən] Skt n sky, for one to move about.
"gəgənme thalu rəvī cādu dipək bəne."
—sohila. 2 dot, zero. 3 vacuum, space. 4 mica.
5 heaven, paradise. 6 air, breeze, wind. "upəri
kup gəgən pənīhari."—prəbha m 1. 7 the
universal Creator, the all pervasive Almighty.
"gəgən gəbhiru gəgənətəri vasu."—oākar.
8 ultimate stage of divine awareness. "gəgənī
nivasī sāmādhī ləgavē."—asa ə m 1. 9 See
ਛੱਪੜ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1. 10 measure of one, because the
sky is taken as a single entity.

ਗਗਨ ਅਕਾਸ਼ [gəgən əkas] the sky and shining stars
i.e. planets. See ਆਕਾਸ਼ and ਕੋਸ਼. "jini dhər dhari
gəgən əkas."—asa ə m 1. 2 planets and the sky.

ਗਗਨਕੁਸੁਮ [gəgənkusum] n flowers of the sky,

that is, unexpected happening, impossible
occurrence. 2 sun, moon, stars, metaphorically
regarded as flowers in the sky.

ਗਗਨਗੰਭੀਰ [gəgəngəbhir] n the Creator, universal
and infinite like the sky.

ਗਗਨਚਰ [gəgəncār], ਗਗਨਚਰੀ [gəgəncari] adj living
in the sky. 2 n birds. 3 sun. 4 moon. 5 planets.
6 arrow. 7 cloud. 8 air. 9 deity, god.

ਗਗਨਨਗਰ [gəgən-nəgər], ਗਗਨਨਗਰਿ [gəgən-
nəgəri] n ultimate stage of divine awareness.
"gəgən-nəgəri ik būd nə bərkhe."—asa kabir.

ਗਗਨਪੁਰ [gəgənpur], ਗਗਨਪੁਰਿ [gəgənpuri], ਗਗਨਪੁਰੂ
[gəgənpuru] See ਗਗਨਨਗਰ. "rəhe gəgənpuri
drisəṭī sāmēsari."—ram ə m 1. 2 all pervasive
like the sky; the Almighty. "gərabu nīvari
gəgənpuru pae."—gəu m 1. 3 palace, so named
for comprising many storeys.

ਗਗਨਮੰਡਲ [gəgənməḍəl] n galaxy, cosmos.
2 ultimate stage leading to divine awareness.
"gəgənməḍəl mähī rope thāmu."—var ram 1
m 1.

ਗਗਨਾਂਗਨਾ [gəgnāgna] n beauteous woman living
in the sky; celestial female; fairy.

ਗਗਨਾਂਬੁ [gəgənābu] Skt water of the sky, rain-
water; Sushrut mentions its use in numerous
medicines.

ਗਗਨਿ [gəgəni] in the sky. "tu jalī thālī gəgəni
pəyalī purī rəhīa."—səveye m 4 ke. 2 in the
ultimate stage of divine awareness. See
ਗਗਨ 8.

ਗਗਨੂ [gəgənu] See ਗਗਨ. "gəgənu rəhāia
hukme."—maru solhe m 5.

ਗਗਨੰਤਰਿ [gəgnəntəri], ਗਗਨੰਦਰਿ [gəgnədəri] in the
ultimate stage of divine awareness. 2 in the
ultimate Reality like the all-pervasive sky.
"gəgnəntəri vas."—oākar. "gəgnəntəri vasta guṇ
pərgasia."—sor ə m 1. "saca vasa purī
gəgnədəri."—maru solhe m 1.

ਗਗਰਾ [gəgra] See ਗਗੜਾ. 2 pitcher.

ਗਗਰੀ [gəgri], ਗਗਰੀਆ [gəgria] See ਗਗਰ. "kac

gægria ābh mājhrīa.”—asa m 5. Here unbaked pitcher stands for mortal frame.

ਗਗਰਾ [gægri], ਗਗਰੀ [gægri] a low caste, whose members use leech, cupping glass, hollow horn etc to remove by suction blood from human bodies. “jyō gægri tumri tən layke.”—krisən.

ਗਗਾ [gæga], ਗੱਗਾ [gægga] pronunciation of character ਗ. 2 the character ਗ. “gæga gobirdgūn rāvahu.”—bavən.

ਗੱਗੋਬੁਹਾ [gæggobuha] a village under police station Taran Taran in district Amritsar, situated ten miles the west of the railway station. While on a hunting expedition, Guru Hargobind came here and rested for a while under a peepal tree. Bhai Bir Singh (disciple of Khuda Singh), a famous and dedicated preacher belonged to this village. At the dera, a community kitchen is still active for serving food. An annual congregation is held on Jeth 5. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗਚ [gæc] or ਗਚੁ [gæcu] P ੬ n lime; mortar used for raising walls of bricks and stones etc. 2 plaster prepared for beautifying the inside and outside of the bricked walls and arched roofs. It has been in use since the ancient times and is of many types depending upon the proportion in which the components are combined. The mortar prepared for the decoration of inner walls consists of fine sand, powder of marble and gypsum. The mortar for use in external walls is not so pure and fine, but it shines just like marble if the dried plaster is properly rubbed. Now-a-days cement is also mixed in this type of mortar. The third coating of plaster of Paris mixed with sand and fine powdered lime is also given this name. There is another type of mortar in which some quantity of hair is also mixed. This is very hard, smooth and sleek. “ghar gæc kite bage bag.”—var sar m 1. “kaci

dhahægri dival kahe gæcu lavāhu.”—basāt m 1. 3 See ਗੱਚ.

ਗਚਕਾਰੀ [gæckari], ਗਚਗੀਰੀ [gæcgiri] n act of embedding, inlaying. “ājārən brikhe mānīn gæckari.”—NP. 2 masonry work in lime; a building constructed with lime sand. “gær mādər gæcgiriā kīchu sathī nā jai.”—var sar m 4.

ਗਚਨ [gæcən] v fix with lime. 2 unite, join. “bēcən cin tame gæc.”—cāḍī 1. “prabhā kētar īhi me gæci hē.”—krisən.

ਗਚੁ [gæcu] See ਗਚ.

ਗੱਚ [gæcc] n anger, ire. 2 indignation. 3 adj intoxicated, inebriated.

ਗਛ [gæch] See ਗੱਛ.

ਗਛਣਾ [gæchna], ਗਛਨਾ [gæchna] v go. “gæchen nēn bharen.”—gatha. See ਗੱਛ and ਨੈਣਭਾਰ.

ਗੱਛ [gæcc] Skt गच्छ derived from vr गम (गम), which means to go. 2 n tree. 3 group of Jain-monks. 4 shower. “pəri gæcc tūrē.”—cāḍī 2.

ਗਜ [gəj] Skt गज vr shout in intoxication. 2 n elephant, that shrieks when intoxicated. “kop bhāryo gəj māt mēhā bhār sūd lāe bhāt sūdār sou.”—krisən. 3 a celestial musician, who turned into an elephant due to sage Deval's curse. He was seized by an octopus in Varun's pond. As he got helpless and was about to drown, he prayed to the Almighty who cut off of all the bonds. See ਗਗਰਾ ਸਰੋਤ 8; ch. 2. “gəjko tras mīṭio jīh simrāt.”—gāu m 9. See ਗਜੇਂਦੁ. 4 Ganesh. “kāhu gur gəj sīv sēbhko jāne.”—gāu kəbir. 5 a demon, having appearance of an elephant, son of Mehikhasur; Gajasur in his previous birth was king of Mahesh. In the next birth, he turned into an elephant because of curse from Narad. In order to end the troubles caused to the gods, Shiva killed Gaj and put its skin on his body.¹ See ਸਰੋਤਪੁਰਾਣ, ਗਣੇ ਸਰੋਤ, ch. 10. 6 an advisor of Sugriv. 7 yard; a length measuring 48 fingers. See P ੯ “mānu¹ pāhine hathi sīh khāl dōuru var kār herāne”—BG.

mero gaju jihva meri kati."—*asa namdev*. The exact measure of a yard has been varying and still it has variations; but the most popular measure is of sixteen *giras* or thirty six inches. In Punjab, the yard is also taken to be two cubits. 8 ramrod for playing the stringed instruments *sarāda* or *sarāgi* etc; ramrod or iron rod for cleaning the barrel of a gun. "chāṅkāt lagat gaj pher pher."—*GPS*. 9 See गजट. 10 At one place gaj has also been used for gazi. "hame nā gajsena me dije. hīdudharam rakh karī lije."—*carrtr 195*. 'Do not hand us over to the army of Gazi Pathans.'

गज टिकीम [gaj ɪkis] See गजतट.

गजटिंदू [gajɪdrə] See गज 3 and गजेदू. "gajɪdrə dhīaio harī kio mokh."—*bāsāt 5 m 5*.

गजसिंघ [gajsiŋh] a relative of Bhimsen Kahluria and Rajput soldier. See चिचिबुनटव ch. 12.

गजहस्ती [gaj-hastī] *adj* (an elephant) who has raised his trunk for trumpeting. "gaj-hastī ke pran udhariāle."—*mali namdev*. There is an ancient story that with his trunk the elephant offered a lotus to the Almighty and pleaded for protection. See गज 3. 2 intoxicated elephant. See गज 3. "gaj-hastī dino cāmkarī."—*bher 2 namdev*.

गजक [gajak] *P* گجک *n* a kind of pungent, sour delicacy. 2 a kind of sweet meat.

गजगति [gajgatī], गजगमन [gajgamən] *n* gait of an elephant. 2 gait like that of an elephant. In poetic compositions an elegant lady's gait is compared with that of an elephant. See गजगमिनी.

गजगाव [gajgah] *n* elephant's ornament, especially one for an elephant or a horse to wear on the head. "turag nācavāt yut gajgahān."—*GPS*. 2 an ornament for the head of a warrior, shaped like a plume. "gajgah bōdhe, puna bhag jano!"—*GPS*. 'racing after wearing an ornament on the head!' 3 elephant's

covering. 4 howdah of an elephant.

गजगमिनी [gajgamīni], गजगेटी [gajgeṭi], गजगेली [gajgeṇi] *adj* having an elephant's gait. "mrīgpatī kaṭī chajet gajgeṇi."—*ramav*. "gor rāg kācān gajgeṇi."—*NP*.

गजटा [gajṭa] *Skt* गर्जन *n* thunder, roar.

गजदम [gajdas] See गजतट.

गजधर [gajdhār] a ruler, who keeps elephants. 2 forest in which elephants live. 3 Dg tailor, who uses a yardstick for measuring cloth etc. 4 player of stringed instruments like *sarāda*, *sarāgi*, *taus* etc.

गजनव [gajnāv] a verse by Kabir in Gauri Rag:

- 1 gajnāv gajdas gaj-ɪkis puria ek tənai,
- 2 saṭh sut nāvkhāḍ bāhātārī paṭu ləgo aḍhīkai,
- 3 gaj bunavān maho'. ghār choḍīe jaī julaho,
- 4 gajī nā minīe tolī nā tulīe pacānu ser aḍhai,
- 5 jāu karī pacānu begī nā pave jhāgaru karē ghārhai,
- 6 dīn ki beṭh khāsām ki bārkās īh bela kāt ai?
- 7 chuṭe kūḍe bhūge puria cālio julaho risai.
- 8 chochi nāli tātu nāhi nīkse nātāru rāhi urjhai,
- 9 choḍī pāsaru iha rāhu bāpuri kāhu kabīr sāmjhai."—54.

Its meaning is as follows:

1 A roll of forty yards long warp was spread with nine yards (for as many openings), ten yards (for ten sensory organs), twenty-one yards (five for basic elements, five for sensory pleasures, ten for as many types of vital airs and one for self-realisation).

2 Warp was made of sixty tendons (veins) and nine main joints in the body while woof comprised seventy two principal nerves.

3 When the weaver (proud of his male

¹In Sindhi ڄڻو means warp and cotton-thread, which appears appropriate here.

physique) was leaving his house (mortal frame), his attachment to physical existence went ahead for a warp i.e. strove to acquire a new body.

4 Is this roll of warp (bodily frame) not properly designed by length and weight? Its daily diet (starch in case of weaver's cloth) is two and a half seer.

5 If the diet (starch) is not at once available, the weaver fights to dismantle the web, meaning i.e. the physical body gets weakened due to the non-availability of proper diet, the being quarrels to demolish the house or the mind tends to leave the mortal frame.

6 O, lady! disobeying your beloved husband, why are you sitting idle during life's day-time? This precious time won't return.

7 The weaver is annoyed and is ready to leave renouncing these veins in the vessels i.e. bodily pleasures.

8 Vital air is not emerging from the respiratory tube i.e. breathing system is getting inanimate.

9 O pitiable lady! forsake worldly pleasures and get free from desire. This is Kabir's sermon to you.¹

ਗਜਨਵੀ [gəznəvi] *A* گزنی *adj* pertaining to Gazni; of Gazni. See ਗਜਨੀ 4. 2 See ਮਹਮੂਦ.

ਗਜਨਾਲ [gəjnal] *gun*, which is fired from the back of an elephant. 2 heavy cannon, pulled by elephants.

ਗਜਨੀ [gəjni] *n* *Skt* female elephant. 2 earlier name of Ballabhpur, as it was founded by Gaj, the ruler. 3 army of elephants.—*sānama*. 4 *P* گزنی a town in Afganistan, which happened to be the capital of Mahmood. It is situated at a distance of 92 miles from Kabul and 221 miles

¹We cannot, for sure, say what the meanings of these obscure words are. It is probable that Kabir might have meant something else.

from Kandhar. Its average height above sea-level is 7,279 feet.

ਗਜਨਜਰਿ [gəjənyərɪ] foe of Gazni (army of elephants), the *gun-sānama*. 2 lion, enemy of the flock of elephants—*sānama*.

ਗਜਪਤਿ [gəjpəti] master of elephant Airawat, Indar. 2 a ruler, who keeps elephants. 3 supreme elephant.

ਗਜਪਤਿਸਿੰਘ [gəjpəti:sɪŋh] second son of Sukhchain of Phul dynasty, born in 1738, whose daughter Raj Kaur, was married with great pomp and show to Maha Singh Shukarchakia in 1774 AD. Her belonging to the Phool dynasty was regarded crucial for giving birth to the glorious ruler Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Gajpati Singh conquered Jind in 1763. He issued a coin in his own name. Raja Gajpati Singh breathed his last in 1789.

ਗਜਪਾਲ [gəjpal] *Skt n* one who goads an elephant; Mahout.

ਗਜਪੁਰ [gəjpur] Hastinapur. See ਗਜਪੁਰ.

ਗਜਬ [gəjab] *A* غضب *n* anger, ire. 2 calamity, disaster. 3 wonder.—*acərəj*.

ਗਜਬਦਨ [gəjbədən] See ਗਜਵਦਨ.

ਗਜਬਾਹਨ [gəjbahən] *n* Indar, who rides Airawat; Airawat, the elephant.

ਗਜਬੇਲਿ [gəjbəlɪ] See ਨਗਬੇਲਿ.

ਗਜਮੁਕਤਾ [gəjmukta] *n* pearl obtained from the head of an elephant. Mallinath writes that ancient scholars have mentioned eight kinds of pearls extracted from eight different sources i.e.—elephant, cloud, pig, conch shell, whale, snake, oyster shell and bamboo. 2 swollen portion of flesh on the forehead of an elephant; pitcher.

ਗਜਮੁਖ [gəjmukh] Ganesh. See ਗਜਵਦਨ.

ਗਜਮੇਧ [gəjmedh] ritual around fire, performed by sacrificing an elephant.

ਗਜਮੋਤੀ [gəjmoti], ਗਜਮੋਤੀਆ [gəjmotia] See ਗਜਮੁਕਤਾ. “*kənɪk maɪɪk gəjmotia*.”—*asa m* 5.

ਗਜਰਥ [gəjrəθ] *n* one having elephant as his vehicle, Indar. 2 a chariot pulled by elephants; a mobile throne.

ਗਜਰਾ [gəjra] *n* leaves of carrot. 2 rosary of flowers, flower garland. 3 an ornament worn on the wrist by women. "besər gəjrarə." —*ramav.*

ਗਜਰਾਜ [gəjraj] *n* chief elephant. 2 Airawat, the elephant. 3 Indar, who is lord of Airawat (the elephant).

ਗਜਰਿ [gəjəri] elephant's enemy, the lion.—*sənama.* See ਗਜਰਿ.

ਗਜਲ [cazəl] *A* جزل beating of hours at four, eight and twelve o'clock. "gəjəl bəjai nəhi əjəl bəjai hē."—*das kavī.* 2 in Arabic it means talk with ladies i.e. romantic poetry, but in prosody this term is also used for a specific metre.

This poetic metre is of many types just like different types of *səveya*. Bhai Nandlal has composed gazals of 10 and 12 stanzas in Deewan Goya, which vary in metre depending upon the number and position of *matras*. Even *jāsət*¹ verses must rhyme. See, they must alliterate as is evident from the following examples:

a. ten lines, each line has 27 or 28 *matras*, with even lines rhyming and having *guru* as terminal character.

Example:

din dunīya dər kəmāde ā pəri ruxsare ma,
hər do aləm kimte yək tar muye yare ma.
gahe sufi gahe zahəd gəh kələdər mešvəd,
rəg-haye muxtəlīf darəd bute əyyare ma.
—*divan goya.*

b. twelve lines, each line having 21 *matras*, even lines alliterating and stanzas ending with *guru* character.

Example:

xuštəst umr kī dər yad bīguzərad, vərənəh

¹Its pronunciation as *jāsət* is also correct.

cī hasləst əzī gūbde kəbud mərə....

—*divan goya.*

c. ten lines, odd lines have 24 *matras*, even lines have 27 *matras*. Even lines rhyme and end with a *lāghu* character.

Example:

goya nīgahe yar kī məxmur gəst-həem
kē xvahše mēy rəgin pur əsrar mekunem....

—*divan goya.*

d. Punjabi poets have written gazals of various metres; one is as under:

eight lines, odd lines have 27 *matras* while even lines have 26 *matras* each. Even rhymes alliterate to end with *guru*. Odd rhymes have no alliteration but end with *lāghu*.

Example:

miṭgəi mən kī burai šāti ne kino nivas,
sətiḡuru kī krīpa pai jənəm mənə kətgīa.
səbhīn se kini miṭai dur kino dvətbhav,
hē dīkhate səge bhai pətəl bhurəm ka phətgīa.

ਗਜਵਦਨ [gəjvədən] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਜਾ [gəja] *n* alms begged in loud voice; beggar's earnings.

ਗਜਾਬੁਣਾ [gəjauna] *v* roar; call by shouting; utter (salutation) in loud, thunderous voice as a religious slogan.

ਗਜਾਇਧ [gəjaidh] See ਗਜਾਧੁਧ.

ਗਜਾਇਬ [gəjaib] *A* غجائب *adj* plural of ਗਜਾਬਨ. "gəjaib gənime."—*japu.*

ਗਜਾਸੁਰ [gəjasur] a demon named Gaj. See ਗਜ 5.

ਗਜਾਧਿਪੀ [gəjadhipī] *n* lord of elephants; master of Airawat; Indar. "gəjadhipī nərādhipī kərāt sev hē sādā."—*akāl.* Indar and Kuber are always in attendance. 2 King, the lord of elephants.

ਗਜਾਨਨ [gəjanən] *Skt n* one having the face of an elephant, Ganesh.

ਗਜਾਪੁਰ [gəjapur] Hastinapur. "bər bir gəjapur

me caljeye."—*krisən*. See ਗਜਿਨਪੁਰ.

ਗਜਾਮੇਧ [gəjamedh] See ਗਜਾਮੇਧ.

ਗਜਾਯਬ [gəjayəb] See ਗਜਾਇਬ.

ਗਜਾਯੁਧ [gəjayudh] *n* goad to egg on elephants.

"bərchi ban kripan gəjayudh."—*parəs*. In ancient times, warriors used goads in warfare.

ਗਜਾਰਿ [gəjarɪ], ਗਜਾਰੀ [gəjari] *n* enemy of the elephant, lion, tiger. 2 a species of the pine tree.

ਗਜਿਆ [gəjia] shouted, roared. "gursəbdi gobid gəjia."—*var kan m 4*. 'raised the slogan of Gobind'.

ਗਜਿੰਦ [gəjɪd] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "kərə gəjɪd sūd ki cot."—*bher namdev*.

ਗਜਿੰਦਾ [gəjɪda] *adj* roaring. 2 *P* *گزينده* who raises slogans; selector; who makes a choice. "jot jeb ko gəjɪda jan."—*gyan*.

ਗਜੀ [gəji] *Skr n* female of an elephant; she-elephant. 2 army of elephants.—*sənama*. See ਹਈ. 3 *adj* elephant keeper. 4 with yards, by yards. "gəji nə mɪniə toli nə toliə."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਗਜੁ [gəju] See ਗਜ.

ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ [gəjɛdrə] *Skr* गजेन्द्र *adj* chief of elephants, supreme elephant. 2 *n* Airawat, the heavenly elephant. 3 a celestial musician who, cursed by sage Deval, turned into an elephant and was caught hold of by an octopus in the pond of Varun. When he became helpless and was about to get drowned, he took a lotus in his trunk, offered it to the Almighty and prayed for help. The Almighty freed him from the clutches of the octopus. This tale is described in detail in the second chapter of the eighth section of Bhagwat.

King Indradyuman¹ is also believed to have turned into an elephant due to sage Agastya's curse. See ਹਾਹਾ ਹੂਹੁ. See ਗਜਇੰਦ੍ਰ.

¹This is written as *īdradn* in Gurusobha as in "īdradn raja zk hota".

ਗਜੰਦ [gəzəɪd] *P* *عجز* *n* pain, suffering. 2 shock, hurt, injury.

ਗਜੰਦਾ [gəjəda] See ਗਜਿੰਦਾ. 2 *adj* causing a roar. "gəj gəji ko gəjəda."—*gyan*.

ਗੱਜਣ [gəjjən] brother of Shihon, who was a staunch follower of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 See ਗਰਜਨ.

ਗੱਜਲ [gəjjəl] See ਗਜਲਗਿਧ.

ਗੱਜਸਿੰਘ [gəjjasɪŋh] See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ 1.

ਗੱਜੂ [gəjju] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who was deeply spiritual and a great warrior. He showed valour in the battle of Amritsar. "chəjju gəjju muhru rādhava te sujana sur."—*GPS*.

ਗੱਝ [gəjjh] *n* elephant. 2 treasure. 3 *adj* brave, courageous. "gəjjh an juṭṭ-hē."—*parəs*.

ਗਟਕ [gəṭək], ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭka] *n* *onom* gurgling sound produced in the throat while gulping milk; a word suggesting gulping sound. 2 act of gulping. "jiu gūga gəṭək sāmare."—*nəṭ ə m 4*. "rəs rəsik gəṭək nit piye."—*kəli ə m 4*. "həri pia rəs gəṭke."—*suhi m 4*.

ਗਟਕਾਉਣਾ [gəṭkauna] *v* gulp; sip; drink noisily. 2 swallow, eat without chewing. "dala siu pēda gəṭkavəhi."—*asa kəbir*.

ਗਟਕਾਰ [gəṭkar], ਗਟਕਾਰਾ [gəṭkara] *n* See ਗਟਕਾ. "kədhī makhən ke gəṭkare."—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਗਟਾ [gəṭa] *n* line. "bəgpāṭi lāsə jənu dāt gəṭa."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 knot. 3 bud of a flower, flower-bud.

ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭək], ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭaka] See ਗਟਕਾ. "ədhē khavəhi bisu ke gəṭək."—*sar m 5*. "həritəs gəṭək piau jiu."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗਟੀ [gəṭi] *n* count; plan. "mən ginət gəṭi kim vighən ṭhan."—*GPS*. 2 worry. 3 wooden piece or pebble used as checker; dice. 4 knot. 5 shackle, fetter. "əugūṇa diā perīgəṭiā pəūdiā hən."—*JSBM*.

ਗੱਟਾ [gəṭṭa] *n* cork, stopper, plug. 2 in the jargon of sweet makers, a thickened sugar paste in the shape of a fine rope, cut into small balls

covered with sesame seeds; revṛi. 3 See ਗਟਾ.
ਗਠ [gəṭh] *n* knot. 2 joint.

ਗਠਕਟਾ [gəṭhkəṭa], ਗਠਕਤਰਾ [gəṭhkatra], ਗਠਕੱਪ [gəṭhkapp] pick pocket. 2 cheat, deceiver.

ਗਠਜੋੜਾ [gəṭhjoṛa] *n* tying ends of the robes of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. It means that the two are joined in a lifelong union to act as single entity.

ਗਠਨ [gəṭhan] *Skt* ਗੁੰਠਨ *v* knot, tie, join. 2 *n* formation, embedding.

ਗਠਰੀ [gəṭhri], ਗਠੜੀ [gəṭhṛi] *n* package tied with a knot in a sheet of cloth.

ਗਠਾ [gəṭha] *Skt* पलाण्डु *n* onion. *L* Allium Sepa. xa ਰੁੱਖ. Its latent effect is dry and warm. The white onion is less warm in effect than the red one. It is aphrodisiac, phlegmatic to some extent, eradicates psora and provides vigour to the body. It kills worms in the intestines. It brings relief from flatulence; vomiting ends on smelling it. The use of onion is very effective for a patient suffering from cholera.

ਗਠਾਉਣਾ [gəṭhauna], ਗਠਾਨਾ [gəṭhana] *adj* getting cobbled, getting stitched. "logu gəṭhave pənhi." —*sor ravidas*.

ਗਠਿਯਾ [gəṭhiya], ਗਠੀਆ [gəṭhia] pickpocket, cheat. 2 ailment of joints, hence the name. *Skt* ਸੰਘਿਵਾਤ *نرس* It is a rheumatic disease caused by disorder in the wind within the body. The body of the patient gets inert followed by pain and inflammation of the joints. Sometimes, one has fever due to severe pain. Gout is caused by several factors, accordingly the treatment should be done. The following are the main causes:

excessive sitting, doing no exercise, taking oily and heavy food, exposure while having fever, lack of care in wearing proper clothes in cold countries, walking with bare feet, infection of syphilis and gonorrhoea in the body, taking unprocessed metals, excessive drinking,

suffering from urinary diseases, etc. It is hereditary also.

Generally the following steps are taken to cure gout:

(a) Add two mashas each of colocynth root and piper longum (piperaceous plant) to one tola of jaggery and make balls of two mashas each. Take two balls daily with water.

(b) Massage the joints with castor oil.

(c) Grind to fine powder a mixture of sweet surāj, əsgədh (physalis flexussaital), bṛdhara, sūḍh (dried ginger), sṣph (aniseed). Add to it an equal amount of sugar, prepare small packets of about four mashas each. Take one packet of dose in the morning and one in the evening with warm milk.

(d) Use gum of pine tree.

(e) Massage the joints with oils of turpentine, sesame, camphor, kuṭṭh and naraṇi.

(f) Take mixture of three mashas of əsgədh (physalis flexussaital) powder and six mashas of sugar with goat's milk.

3 in a bundle, in hand. "Itṇaku khāṭia gəṭhia mātia." —*keda kabir*. 'So much wealth has been earned, this much is in hand while so much is hidden.'

ਗਠੀਲਾ [gəṭhila] *adj* knotted. 2 engrossed.

ਗਠੋਤ [gəṭhot], ਗਠੌਤੀ [gəṭhoti] *n* relationship, friendship, agreement. 2 act of joining.

ਗੱਠਾ [gəṭṭha] *n* bundle of wood etc. 2 container of cartridges. 3 a measure of land equal to one bisvasi. See ਕਰਮ and ਮਿਣਤੀ. 4 See ਗਠਾ.

ਗੜ [gəṭ] *Skt* गड़ *vr* flow, drip, irrigate, cover, hide. 2 *n* barrier, stoppage, resistance. 3 ditch. 4 difference, gap. 5 a kind of fish. See *E* cod. "Iḥumən ləhriḡəṭ thia." —*s farid* 'Thinking has got entangled like a fish in the waves.' 6 spear, lance. 7 rice cooked in jaggery, rice. "gəṭsəṭuyā. dādhisəṭuyā." —*gyan*. 8 See ਗੜ.

ਗਡਸ [gəḍəs] *Skt* गण्डूष *n* gargle. 2 sip. See ਗਡ 7.

ਗਡਹਾ [gəḍ-ha] *n* pit, dugout. "de kəṛi gəḍ-ha gəḍi."—*dhāna m* 5. "eke sṛam kəṛi gəḍi gəḍ-he."—*maru m* 5. 'cart in the pit.'

ਗਡਣ [gəḍəṇ] *n* sinking or getting stuck in mire, marsh or mud.

ਗਡਣਾ [gəḍṇa] get stuck, sink. 2 mix, enter. "vici sāce kuru nā gəḍṇai."—*var gəu m* 4.

ਗਡ ਥਿਆ [gəḍ thia] See ਗਡ 5. 2 got stuck.

ਗਡਦਾਰ [gəḍdar] *adj* who carries a lance or spear. "matt kəṛi gəḍdarən jese."—*kṛisən*.

ਗਡਬਡ [gəḍbəd] *adv* topsy-turvy. 2 upside down. 3 confused. 4 See ਗਡਬਡ.

ਗਡਰੀਆ [gəḍria] *Skt* गड़रि shepherd.

ਗਡਵਾ [gəḍva] See ਗਡਵਾ. "dudh kəṛore gəḍve pani."—*bher namdev*.

ਗਡਵਾਰ [gəḍvar] spearman. See ਗਡਦਾਰ. 2 one who fixes, or pitches.

ਗਡਾ [gəḍa] See ਗਡਹਾ. 2 See ਗੱਡਾ.

ਗਡਾਈ [gəḍai] mixed up. "vəsətu mahi le vəsətu gəḍai."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* act of fixing. 3 wages for fixing.

ਗਡਾਰ [gəḍar] name of Shaktasur as used in Dasam Granth. "bəkai bəkər gəḍar trīṇavət."—*kṛisən*. 'Vaki, Vakdait, Shaktasur and Trinavarat. 2 Dg cart track.

ਗਡਾਵਡ [gəḍavəd] See ਗਡਬਡ. "hor gəḍavəd juddh mācāra."—*BG*.

ਗਡਿ [gəḍi] *n* firm determination. 2 *adj* firm. "so nībahu gəḍi, jo calau nā thie."—*var maru 2 m* 5. 3 *Skt* an ox, given to lying down to shirk yoking. 4 *adv* by fixing, after thrusting.

ਗਡਿਆ [gəḍia] fixed firmly, stuck. 2 linked, joined. "papi siu tənū gəḍia."—*var asa*. 'had joined the sinner.'

ਗਡੀ [gəḍi] See ਗੱਡੀ.

ਗਡੀਆ [gəḍia] *n* cart, carriage, wagon, bullock cart. "pōc bel gəḍia deh dhari."—*ram m* 1. Here

five oxen stand for sense organs.

ਗਡੀਹਰ [gəḍihər] *n* toy cart for children to play. 2 three-wheeled frame used to train children to walk; walker. "rah sikhavən kaj gəḍihər."—*kṛisən*.

ਗਡੀਰ [gəḍir] *Skt* गण्डिव *n* bow having bamboo nodes, bow made from a bamboo piece. 2 bow. "əhīnīs rāhe gəḍir cəṛai."—*rātānmala bāno*. 'one who always keeps his bow stretched to hunt down sexual passions.'

ਗਡੀਰਣ [gəḍirən], ਗਡੀਰਨਾ [gəḍirna], ਗਡੀਰਾ [gəḍira] See ਗਡੀਹਰ 2. "hath gəḍirən pē dhərke pād mādāhī mād ūṭhavən lage."—*GPS*. 2 small cart, light-wheeled carriage. "gən gəḍirne pər hē cite."—*GPS*.

ਗਡੁ [gəḍu] *S n* dust, dirt. 2 thin stem of a tree. 3 *adj* deep. 4 *Skt* hunchback. 5 hollow.

ਗਡੁਆ [gəḍua] *n* pitcher-like small metallic vessel. 2 bucket-like metallic vessel; kāmāḍā. "əḡgən me səj hō bhəḡve pəṭ hath bīkhe gəḍua ḡahīlēhō."—*cārītr* 257.

ਗਡੋਣਾ [gəḍoṇa] *v* force in, fix, plant.

ਗੱਡਾ [gəḍḍa], ਗੱਡੀ [gəḍḍi] *n* two-wheeled cart used for carrying load. Such a small cart is also used for conveyance. It is of several types. Now this word is commonly used for wheeled vehicles.

ਗਢ [gəḍh] *Skt n* ditch, trench. 2 castle, fort. "kiu lije gəḍhu bāka bhai?"—*bher kəbir*.

ਗਢਨ [gəḍhən], ਗਢਨਾ [gəḍhna] *v* chisel. "pakhan gəḍhike murəṭi kini."—*asa kəbir*. "sona gəḍhte hire sunara."—*gūḍ* namdev. 2 make, create.

ਗਡਵਾਲ [gəḍhval] a district in Kumaon division of U.P. 2 an eastwhile state, situated to the north of Haridwar. Many Hindu pilgrimage centres like Badri Narayan, Kedar Nath etc fall in this region. Shri Nagar was the capital of this state during the period of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਗਣਿਕੇ [gəḍhike] by sculpting. See ਗਣਨ.

ਗਣਿਕਾ [gəḍhiya], ਗਣੀਆ [gəḍhia] *adj* sculptor, maker. 2 See ਗਣੀਆ 3.

ਗਭੁ [gəḍhu] See ਗਣ.

ਗਭੰਤ [gəḍhāt] *n* creation, shape, design. 2 fake utterance, fancy.

ਗਣ [gəṇ] *Skt n* community, group, gathering. 2 unit of army having strength of 27 chariots, 27 elephants, 81 horses, and 135 foot soldiers. 3 class, caste. 4 attendants of deities like Yamgan, Shivgan etc. "gəṇ gādhārəb sīdh əru sadhik."—*dev m 5*. 5 ten sections of grammar like bhvadī, ādadī etc. 6 nine deities so named because each deity carries multiple numbers. They are as follows—

- a. ənɪl (air): forty-nine.
- b. adɪty: (sun) twelve.
- c. abhasvər: sixty-four.
- d. sadhy: twelve.
- e. tuʃɪt: thirty-six.
- f. məharajɪk: two hundred and twenty.
- g. rudr: eleven.
- h. vəsu: eight.
- i. vɪʃvedeva: ten.

7 In prosody, a combination of three characters is called a gəṇ. (Ṣ stands for guru, that is, long, and l stands for ləghu, that is, short) These are eight in number—

- məgəṇ ṢṢṢ all long
- chəgəṇ Ṣll first long
- jəgəṇ lṢl middle long
- səgəṇ llṢ end long
- nəgəṇ llṢ all short
- yəgəṇ ṢṢṢ first short
- rəgəṇ Ṣll middle short
- ləgəṇ Ṣll end short

8 In prosody, five combinations of a matrik foot are : ṭəgəṇ has six matras, ṭhəgəṇ has five matras, ḍəgəṇ has four matras, ḍhəgəṇ has three matras and ṇəgəṇ has two matras.

9 a demon, according to Sakand Puran, who was born from the womb of Abhijit Brahmin's consort, impregnated with Brahma's semen. He was killed by Ganesh, hence was named Ganesh (lord of gəṇ, conqueror of gəṇ).

ਗਣਕ [gəṇək] *Skt n* astrologer; numerologist.

ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [gəṇ-ṇauna] *v* roar. It is onomatopoeic of roaring. (of lions etc.) "sīh turia gəṇ-ṇaika."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਗਣਤ [gəṇət], ਗਣਤੀ [gəṇti] *n* counting, numbering. "gəṇət gəṇave əkhri."—*oṣkar*. "gəṇti gəṇi nə jaɪ."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "cīt ādesa gəṇət təjɪ jən hukəm pəchata."—*bɪla m 5*. 2 roll call of labourers, soldiers, policemen etc. "sətɪgur ki gəṇte ghusie dukhedukh vɪhaɪ."—*var gəu 1 m 3*.

ਗਣਤੀ [gəṇte] by numbering. "gəṇte prəbhu nə paɪe."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਗਣਦੇਵ [gəṇdev] See ਗਣ 6.

ਗਣਨਾ [gəṇna] *Skt n* counting, numbering. 2 calculation.

ਗਣਨਾਇਕ [gəṇnaik], ਗਣਨਾਥ [gəṇnath], ਗਣਨਾਯਕ [gəṇnayək], ਗਣਪ [gəṇap], ਗਣਪਤਿ [gəṇpəti], ਗਣਰਾਜ [gəṇraj] *n* Lord of all, the Creator. 2 Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

ਗਣਰਾਜ ਰਦਨ [gəṇraj rədan] tooth of Ganesh; indicative of one (because Ganesh has only one tooth). See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਣਾ [gəṇa] *Skt* गण्य *adj* countable. "jɪnɪ paɪa prəbhu apṇa əe tɪsəɪ gəṇa."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [gəṇauna] *v* be recognised, get oneself counted among noble persons. "əṇhoda apu gəṇaɪde."—*var vəd m 3*.

ਗਣਾਧਿਪ [gəṇadhɪp] *n* lord of all, the Creator. 2 lord of the deities – Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

ਗਣਿ [gəṇɪ] *adv* by calculating, by counting. "gəṇɪ gəṇɪ jotəku."—*ram ə m 1*. 2 *Skt n* counting; inclusion.

ਗਣਿਕਾ [gəṇika] *Skt n* having many husbands;

wife of many persons; prostitute; harlot. See गनकर. 2 female elephant, so called as it is covered by many elephants.

गणित [gəɳɪt] *Skt adj* counted. 2 *n* arithmetic. 3 science that includes arithmetic.

गणितज्ञ [gəɳɪtəɟ] *Skt* astrologer. 2 mathematician.

गणित विद्या [gəɳɪt vɪdya] science of arithmetic, science of computation (mathematics).

गणी [gəɳi] See गनकर. "gəɳət nə jaɪ gəɳi."—*sor m* 5. 'Computation cannot be counted.'

गणेश [gəɳeʃ] *Skt* गणेश lord of गण. In Brahamvaivarat Puran, it is written that with the blessings of Vishnu, Parvati gave birth to a son. When after having seen the child all the dieties were delighted, Parvati asked Shani to have a glimpse of it. With a look from Shani the head of the child got blown off immediately. Parvati started wailing. Vishnu chopped off the head of an elephant and fixed it on the child's body, assigned him the name Ganesh and ordained his worship while initiating all tasks.

There is another tale that Parvati formed a child from the scum stuck to her body and made him sit outside her house as a guard. When Shiv came, the child forbade him to enter the house. This enraged Shiv who chopped off the child's head. On hearing Parvati wail for the child, Shiv installed the head of an elephant, immediately available at that time, on the body of the child and named him as Ganesh.

Once a battle ensued between Ganesh and demon Gajmukh. Ganesh made Gajmukh a mouse by piercing his body with an arrow and made it his vehicle.

Parshu Ram once went to see Shiv. Nobody was allowed to enter the palace at that time. Ganesh prevented him from going

in. So they were engaged in a combat, Parshu Ram struck Ganesh with an axe given to him by Shiv. A tooth of Ganesh was broken by this blow. Hence Ganesh is so named (single-toothed).

In Sakand Puran there is also a legend that Ganesh was born to queen Pushpka from king Varen's semen. The king got frightened on seeing the horrible appearance of the child and abandoned him near the hermitage of sage Parashav. The child was brought up by Deepvatsala, wife of the sage, hence Ganesh is also known as Divmatur. Ganesh is believed to have been born on the 4th day of the bright phase of the lunar month Bhadon; so this auspicious day is celebrated as Ganesh Chaturthi.

In Purans, Ganesh is regarded as a fast scribe.² The first volume of Mahabharat was scribed by Ganesh. Ganesh penned down what Vyas uttered. Ganesh has four arms possessing a conch shell [ʃəkh], an iron ring [cəkr], a goad and a pādām³. With deep devotion, Ganesh is specially worshipped in the South. See गणेशचक्र and गणेश. 2 the Creator, who is the lord of all (गण + ईश).

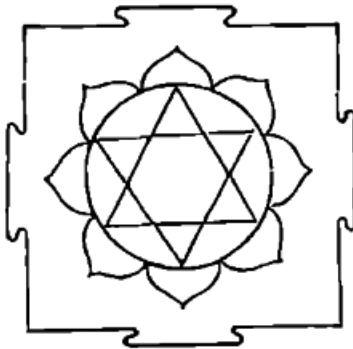
गणेशचक्र [gəɳeʃcəkr] In the system of magical practice, different deities (gods) are represented by mystical diagrams of different shapes. The devotees worship the mystical diagram formed with flour and vermilion (red-oxide) representing their deity. The hexagonal star-shaped diagram representing Ganesh Chakar is formed within a lotus having 8 or 12

²"sarsuti vakra kärke jug koti gāṇeś ke hath īkhe he."
—*VN*.

³Ignorant people misunderstanding pādām as kāmā have shown lotus in the pictures of Ganesh. In fact, pādām is a weapon which looks like kāmā. It is a club used to hit the enemy on the head. It is this weapon that Vishnu carries in his hand.

¹for etymology of Ganesh See गण 9.

petals as shown below.¹



Its scriptural mystical text in Gurmukhi script is: "gā sārvasakti kamlasay nāmāh."

In Ganpati Kalap of Yagyvalkay Simriti, there is an instruction to worship Ganesh or other deities by marking swastik symbol



below bhādrasān.² Such an instruction is also found in Purans. "gāṇāpāh svastike puṇyāh."

In Guru Granth Sahib the above mentioned Ganesh Chakar is also referred to by bhagat Bani as follows:

"mīl puṇṇṇi cākṛgāṇesā."—prabha.

ਗਣੇਸ਼ਚੋਬ [gāṇeṣcōth] See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਤ [gat] adj known. 2 gained, achieved as hāstgat. 3 finished, vanished. "gāṇāpāh sukha atam dhīan."—gāṇā m 1. "dukh rog bhāe gat tē te."—asa m 5. 4 passed, elapsed. 5 See ਗਤਿ.

ਗਤ ਅਵਗਤ [gat avgat] See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਕਾ [gatka] n three cubit long wooden stick used for giving preliminary training in mace-fight. Its handle is covered with leather. Two players fight with such sticks in their right hands and small shields in their left hands. P ੬੬.

¹ ਗਣੇਸ਼ ਪੂਜਯੋਤ੍ ਪੀਠੇ ਪਦ੍ਮੇ ਬਟ ਕੋਯੋ ਕਥਿਕੇ ।

ਧਰਾ ਗੁਲਬੁਰੇ ਰਾਮੇ ਸਾਧੀ ਰਾਮੋਪਚਾਰਕੀ:

—mātrāmāhodadhī, tarāg 2.

² See ਭਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਗਤਾ [gata] movement, play. "gāhī nā sakah gata."—gurm 5. See ਗਤਿ ਬਬਦ.

ਗਤਾਗਤ [gatagat] adj ਗਤ – ਅਗਤ come and gone, arrived and departed. 2 circle of birth and death; transmigration of the soul. 3 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾਅਲੰਕਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਾਗਤੀ [gatagati] n passage, movement, running about, wandering. "mān ki gatagati jo jāne."—NP.

ਗਤਿ [gati] See ਗਮ੍ vr Skt n going around, movement. "kārpur' gati bin ākal dujo kāvān?"—gyan. 2 way, path. "gūrpārsadi mukati gati pae."—majh ā m 3. 3 knowledge, education. "āpnī gati mīti jānāhu āpe."—sukhmānī. "gati mukati ghārē māhī pāi."—sri m 3. 'method of achieving salvation.' 4 achievement. "gur ke dārsān mukati gati hoī."—asa m 3. 5 liberation, salvation. "jīh simrāt gati pāie."—s m 9. 6 rest, stability. "bhramāt phirāt telāk ke kāpī jīu gati binu rēnī bihāihē."—gūjkabir. 7 purity, sacredness. "mūia jivdīa gati hove jā siri pāie pānī."—var majh m 1. "ātar ki gati tahi jīu."—sor m 1. 8 state, condition. "ātar ki gati tūmhi jānī."—sor m 5. "re mān! kāun gati hoīhē teri?"—jeja m 9. 9 method, technique, way, tactic. "rambhājān ki gati nāhī jānī."—sor m 9. 10 combination of notes produced by a sitar (stringed musical instrument) and sound produced by the beat of a mridang (two sided drum). See ਜਤਿ 3. 11 interference, entry. 12 short, play. "hārī ki gati nāhī kōu jāne."—bīha m 9. 13 conclusion, result. 14 adj attained. "ātagati tirāthī māhī nāu."—japu. 'Purify thy mind of ill-intentions by bathing in the pond of spiritual realisation', i.e. one can't achieve purification through worldly pilgrimages.

ਗਤਿ ਅਪਗਤਿ [gati apgati], ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ [gati

¹ which feeds itself with its trunk. elephant.

avgatī], ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ [gatī avigatī] *n* fast and slow, up and down, holy and unholy movement; ascent and descent. “tin ki gatī avgatī tūhe janāhī.”—*asa chāt m 3*. “gatī avgatī ki sar nā jānē.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਤਿਕੈ [gatīkē] *adv* by achieving, by obtaining.

ਗਤਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ [gatīcitr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਅਲੰਕਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਿਪਤਿ [gatīpatī] *n* the Lord who bestows salvation; the Creator. 2 salvation and dignity. 3 liberation and indulgence.

ਗਤਿਬਿਵਾਨ [gatībivan] See ਬਿਵਾਨਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਿਮਿਤਿ [gatīmīti] *n* limit of knowledge, extent of self-realisation. 2 knowledge and religious code. “gatīmīti sabbde pae.”—*var bīha m 3*. 3 end of worldly play. “tumri gatī mīti tumhi jani.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗਤਿ ਮੁਕਤਿ [gatī mukatī] *n* mode of obtaining salvation. “gatī mukatī ghare māhī pāi.”—*sri m 3*. 2 achievement of salvation. “gatī mukatī kade nā hovai.”—*mala m 3*.

ਗਤਿਵਿਦਯਾ [gatīvidyā] kinematics, dynamics; science of measuring speed. Much useful information about speed of light, sound, wind, sea-waves, frequency of heart beats, movement of foot soldiers etc is known with the help of this science. Only a person having this knowledge can lead a peaceful life.

ਗਤੀ [gati] See ਗਤਿ. “lalān ravīa kavanu gati ri?”—*suhi m 5*. ‘meditated by which method?’

ਗਤੁ [gatu] destroyed. See ਗਤ. “apio pio gatu thio bharna.”—*jet m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਗਾਤੁ *n* way, path, passage. “jara mārān gatu garab nīvare.”—*gāu a m 1*.

ਗਤੇ [gate] gone. “mukh bhakh gate nā pīkhē dukh dina.”—*NP*. 2 passed, elapsed.

ਗੱਤਲਾ [gattla] *n* piece of flesh; bone. “saron mas gattle.”—*PP*. 2 an extract, section, segment.

ਗੱਤਾ [gatta] *n* board of wood or paper fixed on a book for its protection; binding.

ਗਥ [gath] See ਗਥੁ.

ਗਥਈ [gathai] destroyed, vanished. “sabh kilvikh pap gathai.”—*kālī m 4*.

ਗਥੁ [gathu], ਗੱਥ [gath] *Pkt* ਗਥ *n* capital; principal sum. “bin nave gathu gāta gāvae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 community, group. 3 saga, tale.

ਗਦ [gad] *Skt* *n* poison, venom. 2 disease, ailment. “vipr jatimad vidyamad he. yāte ādh ādhik dve gad he.”—*GPS*. 3 younger brother of Krishan. 4 statement, saying. 5 According to Vayu Puran a demon. See ਗਦਾਪਰ. 6 See ਗੱਦ.

ਗਦਹਾ [gad-ha] *n* ass, donkey. “pāhīri colna gad-ha nace.”—*asa kabir*. See ਫੀਲੁ. 2 *Skt* native physician who cures a disease. “ya gad ko gad-ha kya kariye?”—*cārītr 172*. “ātī hasi gad-ha ko bhāi.”—*cārītr 68*. ‘Ridicule was heaped upon the physician.’

ਗਦਹੀ [gad-hi] *Skt* she-ass, she-donkey. “gad-hi hūikē aūt-rē.”—*s kabir*.

ਗਦਹੁ [gadāhu] *n* ass, donkey. 2 to the ass. “gadāhu cādanī khāulīe bhi sahu siu paṇu.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਗਦਗਦ [gadgad] *Skt* गद्गद *n* indistinct sound coming from a throat choked due to feeling of grief or joy. “gad-gad bani bhāi māhani.”—*sāloh*.

ਗਦਰ [gadar] *A* غدر *n* disloyalty. 2 disturbance. 3 disorder. 4 rebellion, revolt. 5 See ਚੌਦਹ ਦਾ ਗਦਰ.

ਗਦਰੀ [gadri] *adj* rebellious, mutinous. 2 not fully ripe. See ਗੱਦਰ. “kaci gadri pak khāri hē.”—*GPS*.

ਗਦਾ [gada] *Skt* *n* mace. See ਗਦਾਪਰ. “gāribi gada hāmari.”—*sor m 5*. See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 *P* گدا beggar.

ਗਦਾਈ [gadai] *P* *n* beggary, act of begging.

ਗਦਾਸੁਰ [gadasur] a demon named Gad. See ਗਦਾਪਰ.

ਗਦਾਹਵ [gadahav] mace-fight. “jese gadahav ki vidhī hē.”—*krisān*.

ਗਦਾਪਰ [gadadhār] *n* Vishnu who bears a mace. The Kaumodki mace possessed by him is famous. According to Vayu Puran, a glorious ruler named Hetiraksh became invincible after

being blessed with a boon from Brahma. Distressed at his oppression, the deities approached Vishnu for help. Vishnu told them that he would kill Hetiraksh only if they provided him (Vishnu) with a very hard weapon. The gods prepared a weapon from stone-like hard bones of Gadasur and offered it to Vishnu, with which Hetiraksh was killed. Thus Vishnu is also known as Gadadhar for having this weapon (mace).

ਗਦਾਯੁੱਧ [gadayuddh] See ਗਦਾਧਰ.

ਗਦਿਤ [gədiːt] *adj* stated, said. 2 *n* statement, saying.

ਗਦੀ [gədi] *adj* mace bearer. who owns mace. 2 patient suffering from a disease called 'gād'. 3 *n* Pavan, the god who bears a mace. —*sānāma*. 4 Bhimsain. 5 Duryodhan. —*sānāma*. 6 Vishnu. 7 Hanuman. 8 See ਗੱਦੀ.

ਗਦੁਦ [gədud] *A* , ۛ *n* plural of ਗੁੱਦਰ. glands, swellings, boils. "māleriyān me tho bədo gədud."—*PPP*. i.e. prick in the heart.

ਗਦੇਲਾ [gədela] *n* mattress stuffed with cotton-wool used for spreading on the bed.

ਗੱਦ [gədd] *onom* sound produced from the falling of a heavy object. 2 short for gāv di hadd; pillar, mound, boundary point. "selpəti dohan me ləgyo guru ko gədd."—*GPS*. 3 mace, club. "suṇe gədd səddā."—*VN*. 'heard sounds the mace produced.' 4 See ਗਦਰ.

ਗੱਦਰ [gəddər] *adj* half-ripe.

ਗੱਦਾ [gədda] See ਗਦੇਲਾ.

ਗੱਦੀ [gəddi] *n* cushion. 2 throne of a king. 3 seat of a priest. 4 a Brahmin subcaste living in hilly areas; entitled to wear the sacred thread as a mark of initiation. Its name is mentioned as Gadhila in Gurpartap Surya. 5 a low caste that rears sheep, asses etc and is nomadic.

ਗੱਦੀਆਲ [gəddial] a village under police station Nurpur in district Hoshiarpur, situated thirteen miles east of Garh Shankar railway station.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time after conquering Khera Kalmot. There is structure to the west close to this village.

ਗੱਦੀਨਸ਼ੀਨ [gədināšin] *adj* enthroned, crowned. 2 *n* ruler. 3 head of a religious place.

ਗੱਦੋ [gəddō] *n* donkey, ass; name of a sheep-rearing hill tribe.

ਗਦਯ [gədy] *adj* describable, mentionable. 2 *n* prose.

ਗਧਾ [gədhā] *n* donkey, ass. 2 foolish, stupid, idiotic.

ਗਧੀ ਚੁੰਘਣੀ [gədhī cūghṇī] *xa v* smoke a pipe; give out smoke while inhaling tobacco.

ਗਨ [gən] See ਗਣ. 2 counting, reckoning. "e əv gən kət jahi?"—*gəv kəbir*. 3 See ਗੰਨ.

ਗਨਕ [gənək] See ਗਣਕ. 2 See ਗਣਿਕਾ and ਗਨਕਾ. "pəɾi sua gənək udhare."—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਗਨਕਾ [gənəka] *Skt* ਗਣਿਕਾ *n* prostitute, harlot, dancing girl. See ਗਣਿਕਾ. We find reference to two ganikas in Gurbani. One night, a crippled woman, who lived in the capital city of king Janak, did not find any one to satiate her lust. After midnight had passed she felt disturbed and penitent feeling that if she had expressed so much love and attachment for the Almighty, she would have lived a peaceful and pious life. She immediately decided to shun all evil deeds and devote herself to the Almighty. She lived a pious life thereafter. Dattatreya adopted this ganika as his mentor. "əjəməlu pīḡula lubhətu kūcəru gəe həri ke pasɪ."—*keda ravidas*.

There was another gənīka, who was given a parrot by a monk in order to practise meditation. She became pious after busying herself in meditation. "gənīka udhri həri kəhe tot."—*bəsāt ə m 5*. "jih simrat gənka si udhri."—*sor m 9*. See ਗਨਿਕਾ.

ਗਨਕਾਪ੍ਰਸੰਗੀ [gənkəprəsāṅgi] one who visits harlots; he who relishes the company of whores.

laj ko nā leṣ rāhe ghar me kaṣ rāhe
 chāl ko praveṣ rāhe muṛh mēṭi bhāgi ko,
 kul ko nā moh rāhe vām so vichoh rāhe
 parās ki toh rāhe ya rās umāgi ko,
 sac so nā mel rāhe jhuṭh so jhāmēl rāhe
 har nā hāmēl rāhe uddhāt-ānāgi ko,
 saji nīṭ sej rāhe dhān ka nā hej rāhe
 tēn ka nā tej rāhe gāṅkaprāsāgi ko.

ਗੁਰਕਾਵਾੜਾ [gāṅkavara] red light area; brothel;
 centre of prostitution. "gāṅkavara jai
 khālota."—BG.

ਗੁਨਣ [gāṇaṇ], ਗੁਨਣ [gāṇaṇu] See ਗਣਨ and ਗਣਨਾ.
 "gāṇaṇ nā jai kim nā paī."—ram m 5. "te
 dukhia māhi gāṇne."—sor m 5.

ਗੁਨਮਿਨ [gāṇamin] See ਗੁਨਮਿਨਿ.

ਗੁਨਲਾ [gāṇla] See ਗੁਨਲਾ.

ਗੁਨਿ [gāṇi] having counted. See ਗੁਨਮਿਨਿ.

ਗੁਨਿਕਾ [gāṇika] See ਗੁਣਿਕਾ and ਗੁਣਕਾ. "tarile
 gāṇika bin rup kubija."—gāṇ namdev.

ਗੁਨਿ ਮਿਨਿ [gāṇi minī] adv contemplating
 thoroughly; assessing fully. "gāṇi minī
 dekhāhu māne māhi sarpār cālno log."—bavān.

ਗੁਨੀ [gāṇi] may I count. "tāb bādh mukāṭi kahu
 kis kau gāṇi?"—sukhmāni. "vici varte nanak
 apī jhuṭh kahu kia gāṇi?"—tīlāg m 4. 2 A
 rich, wealthy. "uha gāṇi bāsāhi māmur."—gāṇ
 ravidas. "jini tu dhīra se gāṇi."—bāsāt m 5.
 3 one of the 99 or 100 names defining God in
 Koran. "kārima rāhima ālah tū gāṇi."
 —tīlāg namdev.

ਗੁਨੀਆ [gāṇia] (I) am counted among; am
 included among. "nāmī jise ke ujli tisu dasi
 gāṇia."—asa m 5. 2 calculator.

ਗੁਨੀਖ [gāṇixā] غنیکس a Pathan, resident of
 Macchiwara, who was the elder brother of
 Nabikhan. The two brothers remained in the
 service of Guru Gobind Singh. When the Guru
 came to Machhiwara from Chamkaur, they
 presented themselves before him with full
 devotion. Carrying his bedstead, they went

with him upto village Hehar. While sending
 them back from this place the Guru presented
 an edict to them. The edict reads: "Ganikhan
 and Nabikhan are dearer to me than my sons."

Their immediate descendants get fixed
 grants by Sikh States and devout Sikhs pay
 regards to them.

ਗੁਨੀਮ [gāṇim] A غنیم n plunderer, decoit. 2 foe,
 enemy.

ਗੁਨੀਮਤ [gāṇimāt] A غنیمت booty, plunder; wealth
 acquired without any hard labour.

ਗੁਨੀਮਲ ਸਿਕਸਤੈ [gāṇimul siksātē] —japu. who
 defeats the foes; who destroys the enemies.

ਗੁਨੀਮਲ ਖਿਰਾਜ ਹੈ [gāṇimul xiraj hē] —japu. 'He
 who realises revenue from the enemies. i.e.
 brings them under subjection (control).'

ਗੁਨੀਮਲਗੁਦਾਜ [gāṇimulgudaj] P غنیمت adj He
 who destroys the enemies.

ਗੁਨੀਵ [gāṇiv] adj worthy, honourable
 mentionable. "sādiv gāṇiv suhāve."—bavān.
 2 rich, wealthy. See ਗੁਨੀ 2. 3 See ਗੁਨੀਮਤ. "gāṇiv
 teri siphāṭi, sāce patsah!"—bher m 5.

ਗੁਨੇਸ [gāṇes] See ਗੁਣੇਸ.

ਗੁਨੇਸਾਹਿ [gāṇesāhi] to Ganes. "me nā gāṇesāhi
 pritham mānau."—krīṣaṇ.

ਗੁਨੜ [gāṇy] Skt गण्य adj worthy of count, worth-
 counting.

ਗਪ [gāp] See ਗੱਪ.

ਗਪਕਣਾ [gāpākṇa], ਗਪਕਨਾ [gāpākna] v swallow.
 2 eat (up) completely.

ਗਪਿਕਾ [gāpiya], ਗਪੀਆ [gāpia] gossipmonger,
 garrulous. 2 talkative, chatterer. "gāpē kahi
 gāpiyāhi nihāyo."—cārītr 39.

ਗਪੋੜਾ [gāpōṛa] false utterance; blatant lie.

ਗਪੋੜੂ [gāpōṛu] adj garrulous, talkative. 2 false,
 untruthful.

ਗੱਪ [gāpp] n Pkt ਗਲਪ fiction, false report, rumour,
 cock and bull story. 2 P گپ tale, talk. 3 boasting.

ਗਫ [gāph] A گف adj thick, compact, seamless.
 In fact this term stands for a cloth with two

layers stitched together.

2 Viscount Hough Gough. He was son of George Gough and was born in 1779 in Ireland. He joined the British Army in 1794 and because of his intelligence got promotion up to the rank of commander-in-chief of the Indian army in 1843 AD. He showed his valour in the famous Sikh battles of Mudki, Firozshaher and Sabraon in 1845-46 AD. When the British army sustained heavy losses in the final Anglo-Sikh battle of Chillianwala in 1848-49, Sir Charles Napier was ordered to replace Gough. However Gough won the Gujarat battle prior to the arrival of Sir Napier and thus removed the stigma of his earlier defeat.

His services were well recognised by the government and he was given pension worth four thousand pounds. He died in 1869 AD.

ਗਫਲਤ [gəflət] *A* غفلت *n* mistake, omission. 2 negligence, carelessness, inadvertence. "gaphlat kəroge tu khavoge mar."—*nəsihət*.

ਗਫਾ [gəpha] *n* substantial share, wealth. 2 profit. 3 morsel, bite, mouthful. "det kəre səbh ek gəpha."—*krisən*.

ਗਫੂਰ [gəfur] *A* غفور *adj* pardoner, forgiver. 2 *n* the Creator; the Almighty.

ਗੱਫਾ [gəppha] See ਗਫਾ.

ਗੱਫਾਰ [gəffar] *A* غفار *adj* who pardons; who forgives. 2 *n* the Creator, the Transcendent One. "e khalika gəpphar."—*saloh*.

ਗਬਨ [gəbən] *A* غبن *n* loss in purchase, loss in business. 2 embezzlement. 3 committing a fraud.

ਗਬਰ [gəbər] *A* غمر *adj* passer-by, who goes closeby. 2 enmity, opposition, jealousy. 3 *P* worshipper of fire, devotee of fire.

ਗਬੀ [gəbi] *A* غبي *adj* half-wit, unintelligent, idiotic.

ਗਬੂ [gəbu] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, vanity. "eta gəbu akasī nā mavat."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਗੱਬਰ [gəbbər] *adj* arrogant, vain. 2 vain with

the headiness of wealth.

ਗਭ [gəbh] *Skt* *n* female genital, vagina. 2 short for garābh; conception. See ਗਰਭ.

ਗਭਣ [gəbhən], ਗਭਣੀ [gəbhənī] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant. "mā gəbhən jā jāndi."—*BG*.

ਗਭਰੂ [gəbhru] ਗਰਵ – ਰੂ. *n* one who is proud of his good looks; young, fresh. "kia gəbhru kia birədh hē."—*var sor m 3*.

ਗਭੀਰ [gəbhir], ਗਭੀਰੂ [gəbhīrū] *Skt* गभीर *adj* serious; profound; fathomless. "gurmətr gəbhir."—*səveye m 5 ke*. "guṇgəbhir guṇ-nāika."—*bīla m 5*. "səṭiguru gəhīrgəbhīrū hē."—*sri m 5*. 2 ulcer in the nerve or the bone; gangrene. It is a deep rooted boil caused by impurities and infections which develop in the blood. One must take blood-purifying medicines to cure such an ulcer. Expert physicians must be consulted for its treatment. The following medicine has proved beneficial in this regard.

Take equal amount of the following ingredients, crush them into fine powder and take four mashas of this powder daily with fresh water: dørsel, ophelia chirreitta, five parts of margosa tree¹, emblic myrobalan, bhāgra, ਬਬਰੀ [babci], chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan, physalius flexussaital, punrənva, sābhālu, devədaru, gəlor, fdrayən, mūḍi, suhājna and pəlasbij.

Oil extracted from the following ingredients is useful when applied, on the affected part.

Oil extracted by trickling through cow's ghee, a mixture of məsri lentil (ervum lens) and camphor taken in equal measures should be applied on the wound twice a day.

ਗਮ [gəm] *Skt* गम् *vr* go, meet, imitate, leave, unite. 2 *n* way, path, passage. 3 movement. "mām diste le gəməhu upayən."—*GPS*. 4 See ਗਮਜ. 5 *A* غم sadness, agony, sorrow. 6 worry,

¹root, bark, leaves, flower and fruit.

anxiety. "sasna te balak gam nā kare."—*bher m* 5. 7 See ਗਯੁ.

ਗਮਕ [gamək] *Skt n* reason, cause. 2 *adj* who understands. 3 who explains. 4 *n* in musicology, deep tone, shake or trill; grace note. There are seven types of this according to Sangeet Damodar : kəmpit, suphrit, līn [lin], bhīn, sthivār, ahāt, ādolīt. According to Sangeetsar, there are fifteen types of this. 5 sombre tune, deep sound.

ਗਮਖਾਰ [gamkhar], **ਗਮਖੋਰ** [gamkhor], **ਗਮਖਾਰ** [gamxvar] *P* غمخور *adj* tolerant. 2 sympathetic. **ਗਮਗੀਨ** [gamgin] *P* گمگین *adj* anxious, concerned. 2 sorrowful.

ਗਮਜ਼ਰ [gamzəh] *A* غمزہ *n* wink, indication, gesture.

ਗਮਤਾ [gamta] See ਗਮਤਾ. "as nāhī gamta morān kārū."—*NP*. 'We do not have the temerity to disobey.'

ਗਮਨ [gamən] *Skt n* going, journeying, travelling. **ਗਮਨਗਮਨ** [gamnagamən] coming and going. i.e. birth and death. 2 dying and being born.

ਗਮਰ [gamər], **ਗਮਰੂ** [gaməru] *A* غمر *adj* brave, valiant. 2 generous. 3 rising of water level. 4 *n* elderliness, respectability, worthiness. "jake kamī tera vāḍu gaməru."—*gəu ə m* 5. 5 See ਗੁਮਰ.

ਗਮਲਾ [gamla] *n* flowerpot in the shape of a mortar, for planting flowers. 2 ambit of a plant.

ਗਮਾਉਣਾ [gamauna] *v* lose.

ਗਮਾਗਮ [gamagam] *Skt n* going and coming. 2 world; universe. 3 See ਗਗਿਮਗਗਿਮ. "cāḍān sugādhī gamagam he."—*BG*.

ਗਮਾਰਾ [gamara] cereal harvested in autumn, used as fodder for cattle. Its grains are fed to milch animals and oxen. If its crop is ploughed and buried in the soil while standing, it serves as green manure for wheat etc.

ਗਮੀ [gami] *P* غمی *n* state of grief.

ਗਮੁ [gamu] *S n* grief, sadness. See ਗਮ.

ਗਮਯ [gamy] *Skt adj* capable of going, reachable.

2 achievable, attainable. 3 provable.

ਗਮਯਤਾ [gamyata] *Skt n* approach. 2 capacity, capability.

ਗਮਯੋਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ [gamyotprekṣa] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ (b).

ਗਯ [gay] *n* pus, suppuration. 2 *Skt* abode.

3 sky. 4 breath. 5 wealth. 6 son. 7 In

Mahabharat, the son of royal sage Amoortaray, whose altar is in Gaya. 8 In Vayu Puran a demon, who was very pious. Thus goes his

tale: Gayasur practised meditation with such devotion that Brahma and Vishnu were pleased with him and went to bestow blessings upon him. Gay asked for this boon: "He, who has a

glimpse of me, should get a place in heaven". Vishnu acceded to his request. Gayasur started

wandering on the earth day and night so that people could see his huge body (125 yojan long and 60 yojan wide) from far off places and

become entitled to enter into heaven. Virtually the task of Dharam Raj came to a stand and he narrated his woes to Brahma and Vishnu.

On this, the deities asked Gay to offer them his body in charity. He generously acceded to their request. The deities buried his body under

a stony rock and blessed Gay with a boon. According to his wish, whosoever offered pīḍ

(balls of cooked rice), he along with his ancestors, would be entitled to a place in heaven. This place of Gay's burial is named as Gaya. See ਗਯਾ. 9 *Pkt* elephant.

ਗਯਾਉ [gayau] went away, vanished. "gayau dukh dūr."—*saveye m* 4 ke.

ਗਯਨੀ [gayni] *n* army of elephants.

ਗਯਾ [gaya] *Skt n* one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of Hindus, situated on the bank of river Phalgu near Patna in Bihar. Hindus offer pīḍ

(balls of cooked rice) here for the salvation of their ancestors. Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place to preach his doctrine about the

Eternal One. The hymn "diva mera ek namu" in Rag Asa was uttered at this holy place. Guru Teg Bahadur also visited this sacred place. See ਗੁਰੂ 7 and 8.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gayas] *A* ਗੁਰਮਤ *n* help, assistance. 2 call for help. 3 appeal for justice.

ਗੁਰਮੁੱਦੀਨ [gayasuddin] Gyasuddin; provider of religion.

ਗੁਰਮੁੱਦੀਨ ਤੁਗਲਕ [gayasuddin tuglak] See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਰ [gayasur] See ਗੁਰੂ 8.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gayati], ਗੁਰਮਤੀ [gayati] See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਵ [gayarav] See ਗੁਰਮਵ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gayād] a Bhatt, whose composition is included in savēye by Bhatt. "təj bīkaru mən gayād."—savēye *m* 4 ke. 2 a type of a couplet. See ਦੇਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10. 3 chief elephant, supreme elephant.

ਗਰ [gar] *n* neck, throat. "kal phasī jəb gar me meli."—maru *m* 9. "suami gar mile."—sar *m* 5 pātal. 2 decaying, decomposing, melting. "gar sen gai jimi atəp ora."—səloh. 3 *Skt* poison, venom. "gar kāth vāsai."—səloh. 'Shiv swallowed poison and stored it in his throat.' 4 *P* / suff when suffixed it gives the meaning of a doer, performer. as in karigər, sodagər, bazigər etc. 5 *P* part short for əgər; if. "tura gar nəzər həst ləşkər və zər."—jəfər.

ਗਰਸਨਾ [garəsna] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸਨ *n* swallowing. 2 grip; grasp; capture.

ਗਰਹ [garəh] See ਗੁਰੂ. "garəh nivare satiguru de əpna nau."—asa *m* 5. "pap garəh dui rahu."—var majh *m* /.

ਗਰਹਰ [garəhər] remover of poison, nectar. 2 *Dg* sound produced by a kettledrum.

ਗਰਹਿ [garəhi] around the neck. "jo jo kərəm kie laləc siu te phiri garəhi pəri."—gəu kəbir. 2 See ਗੁਰੂ. 3 See ਗੁਰੂ.

ਗਰਕ [garək] *A* غرق *n* drowning, sinking. 2 *adj* drowned, sunk. 3 engrossed. "garək hon chiti

chidrə nə pai."—GPS. 4 destroyed; ruined. "hovēge garək kuch lagē nə bar."—nəsihət.

ਗਰਕੁ ਖੂ [garəkəh xū] *P* غرق *adj* profusely bleeding, soaked in blood.

ਗਰਕਾਬ [garəkab] *P* غرقاب *n* deep water, drowning water. 2 *adj* drowned. 3 absorbed, engrossed.

ਗਰਕੰਠੀ [garəkāthi] one who stores poison in his throat; Neelkanth, Shiv.

ਗਰਗ [garəg] *Skt* गर्ग an ancient sage, son of Vittath, regarded as a scholar of astrology. Per Purans, he got his education from Sheshnaag. He was the family mentor of Yadavs. Vasudev sent him to Nand's house in order to perform the naming ceremonies of Balram and Krishan. "vasudev təb garəg ko nīkəṣu kəhi bəthai. gokəl nādəhi ke bhəvən kripa kəro tum jai."—krisən.

ਗਰਜ [garəj] See ਗਰਜਨ. 2 *A* غرض *purpose*, motive. 3 wish, desire. 4 necessity, need.

ਗਰਜਨ [garjən] *Skt* गरजन *n* roar of a lion; thunder of a cloud. "bole pəvna gəgən garjē."—sidh gosəfi.

ਗਰਜਮੰਦ [garəjməd] *P* غرّامند *adj* selfish, self-seeking. 2 needy. 3 selfish.

ਗਰਜਮੀਥ [garjasigh] See ਬੋਤਮੀਥ.

ਗਰਜਿਤ [garjiti] *adj* roaring.

ਗਰਜੀ [garji] *adj* needy, wanting. "arji sikh ki ravər mərji. me garji ik seva garji."—GPS.

ਗਰਠਾ [garṭha], ਗਰਠੇ [garṭhe] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਥਿਤ *adj* was killed. 2 was buried. 3 *Skt* engrossed. "jəmkali garṭhe kərəhi pukara."—majh ə *m* 3.

ਗਰਤ [garət] *Skt* गर्त *n* pit, ditch. "garət parət gəhilehu əguria."—gəu *m* 5. "garət ghor ədh te kaḏhəhu nanək nədəri nihar."—kan *m* 5. 2 See ਗਰਤ. "səbh me garət kər ditte hen."—JSBM. 3 See ਗਲਤ.

ਗਰਦ [garəd] *Skt* *adj* who gives poison. 2 *Skt* fierce, harsh. 3 *P* , غرّ *n* grit, dust, dust storm. 4 profit, benefit. 5 pleasure.

ਗਰਦਸ਼ [gardəṣ] See ਗਰਦਸ਼.

ਗਰਦਨ [gardən] *P* گردن *n* nape.

ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ [gārdan marna] *v* chop off a criminal's head with a sword. In ancient times in stead of hanging, this punishment was prevalent. "kam krodh le gārdanmare."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਰਦਨੀ [gārdani] *n* an ornament worn by women round their neck. 2 collar (of a shirt). 3 cloth put on the saddle of a horse in order to protect it from dust. 4 *P adj* fit to be killed by chopping off the head. See ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਰਦਪ [gārdap] See ਗਰਦਭ.

ਗਰਦਭ [gārdabh] *Skt* गर्दभ *n* an expletive used for men; ass.

ਗਰਦਭੀ [gārdabhi] *n* feminine of gārdabh; jennet. See ਗਰਦਭ.

ਗਰਦਾਨ [gārdan] *P* گردان *n* circumference, circumambulation, round. 2 In grammar, a process of changing the class of a word by suffixation or prefixation. 3 *Skt* act of giving poison.

ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ [gārdiṣ] *P* گردش *n* revolution, circular movement. 2 change of state with time.

ਗਰਦੀ [gārdi] *P* گردی may you wander, you wander, you will wander.

ਗਰਦੀਦਨ [gārdidan] *P* گردیدن *v* wander, roam about. 2 *n* change, transformation. "jug-gārdi jāb hovhe."—*BG*.

ਗਰਦੀਦਮ [gārdidam] *P* گردیدم I wandered, I roamed about.

ਗਰਦੂ [gārdū] *P* گردون *n* wheel, cycle. 2 sky. "bajr samet udyo gārdū mahf."—*sāloh*.

ਗਰਦੂਚਰ [gārdūcar] *n* arrow, that wanders in the sky. 2 bird. 3 cloud.

ਗਰਦੇਜ [gardej] territory between India and Gazni. ਗਰਦੇਜਾਚਾਰੀ [gardejacari], ਗਰਦੇਜੀ [gardeji] living and moving about in Gardej; resident of Gardej. 2 Gardeji is also a subcaste of Hussaini Sayads, who are also called Baghdadis.

ਗਰਧਪ [gārdhap], ਗਰਧਭ [gārdhab], ਗਰਧਭ [gārdhabh] ass, donkey. See ਗਰਦਭ. "gārdhap

vāgu lahe peṭ."—*gāu m 5*. "gārdhab priti bhāsam sāgī hoī."—*sukhmāni*. "kukar sukar gārdhabh pavāhī gārdabhjoni."—*guj m 4*.

ਗਰਨਾ [garna] *v* swallow. See ਗ੍ਰਿ *vr*. 2 rot, decay. 3 *n* a tree. See ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [garna sahib] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, raised about two furlongs to the west of village Bodal falling under police station Dasuha in district Hoshiarpur. There was a dense jungle (forest) when the Guru came here for hunting and took rest under this Garna tree for a short while.

The Guru sent for a mīrasi called Chuharh and advised him to recite hymns. The Guru handed a rābāb to him, which is now preserved at the dera of Sat Kartarias in Sri Hargobindpur.

An elegant gurdwara has been built here. First of all, the construction of the gurdwara was started by Sardar Jodh Singh, chief of Ramgarhia misl. The garna tree of the Guru's time still exists in the periphery of the gurdwara.

Land measuring about thirteen ghumaons has been attached with the shrine from the period of the Sikh kingdom and ten kanals of land was donated by Mai Prem Kaur. There are some rooms for pilgrims in the gurdwara complex, where free community kitchen is also run for all visiting this holy place.

The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi and Maghi days. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the south-east of Garna Sahib railway station.

ਗਰਬ [garab] or ਗਰਬੁ [garabu] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, pride. "kābir garabu nā kijie."—*s*. 2 disobedience. "ona āhākar bahu garabu vadhāra."—*var guj m 3*. "jitu hāume garab nīvari."—*sor m 5*. 3 impulsive mood or idea. See ਭਾਵ. 4 *A* غرب direction in which the sun sets; west.

ਗਰਬਸਿ [garabasi] feels proud of. "kāhā nār

garabəsi thori bat.”—*sar kabir*. 2 will feel proud of.

ਗਰਬਸੂਆ [garəbsua] *n* ego. 2 arrogance and jealousy. “sarəni pəriə təji garəbsua.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਰਬਹ [garəbəh], ਗਰਬਹਿ [garəbəhi] feels arrogant, feels proud of.

ਗਰਬਗੁਬਾਰ [garəbgubar] *n* unbound arrogance. 2 *adj* over weaning vanity.

ਗਰਬਗੁਮਾਨ [garəbguman] *n* thought of arrogance, idea of vanity. See ਗੁਮਾਨ.

ਗਰਬਗੰਜਨੀ [garəbgājni] an annotation of Japuji written by poet Bhai Santokh Singh, in which figurative expressions of poetry are explained. Bhai Sahib writes:

“udeṣiḡh bəḍ bhup bəhadər,
kəvi bulai rakhio dhiḡ sadər.
sri grāthsahib gurubani,
sarəv siroməni jəpi jani.
ərəth gābhir məhan məhane,
əsləkhī kəvi sō vəcən bəkhane,—
əlākar yut tika rəciye,
nirne ərəth dhərəhu mətī khəciye.

The year of completion of this annotation is written as: “səmat rəs basu basu rəsə cet cādni duj.” It means the 2nd day of lunar month’s bright phase in Chet Sammat 1886 Bikrami.

ਗਰਬਨਿਵਾਰਣ [garəbnivarəṇ], ਗਰਬਪੁਹਾਰੀ [garəbprəhari] *adj* destroyer of the ego. “garəbnivarəṇ sarəbsədhərəṇ kīchu kiməti kəhi nə jai he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗਰਬਰ [garəbər] See ਗਰਬਤ.

ਗਰਬਵਤੀ [garəbvəti] *adj* arrogant (lady). “garəbvəti ka nahi thau.”—*bəsāt rəvidas*.

ਗਰਬਾਈ [garbai] feels proud of. 2 with arrogance. “garbe garbai.”—*var sar m 4*. 3 *n* honour, eminence, prominence.

ਗਰਬਿ [garəbi], ਗਰਬੀ [garbi], ਗਰਬੀਲਾ [garbila] *adj* arrogant, egoist.

ਗਰਬੁ [garəbu] See ਗਰਬ.

ਗਰਬੇਣ [garbeṇ] (third declension); with arrogance, with vanity. “garbeṇ əgyarəno.”—*gatha*.

ਗਰਬੈ [garbe] behaves arrogantly. “jo garbe so pəcsi piare.”—*sor m 4*.

ਗਰਭ [garbh] *Skt* गर्भ *A* الحمل pregnancy. A small egg (foetus) develops in woman’s womb due to the union of spermatozoon and ovum that grows into the shape of a child within the membrane and takes birth during eight to ten days of the tenth month of conception.

One finds detailed description of conception and development of foetus in the sixth chapter of Garurh Puran. According to the 49th slok in the third chapter of Manusimriti, a male baby takes birth if semen is in excess, while domination of ovum results in the birth of a female baby. If the two are in equal proportion, a eunuch is born.¹ 2 womb. 3 child, baby. 4 grains. 5 fire. 6 middle of a river etc. 7 secret place.

ਗਰਭਅਗਨਿ [garəbh-əgəni] *n* eagerness of the uterus. “garəbh əgəni məhi jinəhi ubaria.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗਰਭਸੂਆ [garəbhsraṇ], ਗਰਭ ਹਿਰਣਾ [garəbh hiraṇa] foeticide, abortion. There are many reasons for abortion, but the main ones lie in: parents suffering from some serious disease, sudden hearing of some shocking news, getting frightened, getting injured on falling down, remaining hungry and thirsty for a long period, climbing stairs, suffering from dysentery, expansion of the orifice of uterus, excessive travelling, taking hot and scorching foods, jumping, sexual indulgence during pregnancy and suffering from leucorrhoea, etc.

Its treatment is as under:

(1) The woman should avoid marital relationship for fifteen months and she should not have intercourse on becoming pregnant.

¹Present day scholars don’t concur with this.

(2) She must take easily digestible diet during pregnancy and should avoid taking heavy diet.

(3) She must take Banarasi gooseberry-jam coated with silver foil.

(4) She should take sherbet of pomegranate or sandalwood-husk.

(5) She should grind the mixture of the following in equal amount (by weight) and make small doses of two mashas each, then take one such dose in the morning and one in the evening with cow's milk...: husk of white sandalwood, lotus nut, cardamom, vāslocan, lodhpāṭhani, dried gooseberry, tragacanth (a medicinal gum), sātavar, water chestnut, powder of liquorice, curcuma reclinata mocras, essence of seeds of fleawort (*L. plantago ispagula*) plant, lump sugar, iron-oxide (hydrous). The use of this medicine should be discontinued after five months of pregnancy. "kai janam garabh hiri kharia."—*gāu m 5*. See ਅਨਰਾਹਾ and ਗਰਭਪਾਤ.

ਗਰਭਕੁੰਟ [garabhkūṭ], ਗਰਭਕੁੰਡ [garabhkūd] *n* uterus; womb. "garabhkūṭ māhi uradh tēp karte."—*bavan*.

ਗਰਭਕੁੰਡਲ [garabhkūṇḍal] *n* circumference of the uterus, womb. "re nār, garabhkūṇḍal jēb achāt."—*sri beṇi*.

ਗਰਭਜੋਨਿ [garabhjonī] impregnation and growth of foetus in the womb; heat and moisture. 2 growth of foetus; stay in the womb during pregnancy. "so naru garabhjonī nahi ave."—*asa a m 1*.

ਗਰਭਣੀ [garabhni] See ਗਰਭਿਣੀ.

ਗਰਭਦਾਨ [garabhdan] *n* anonymous gift; gift offered by hiding it in white gourd etc. "sona garabhdan dije."—*ram namdev*.

ਗਰਭਪਾਤ [garabhpāt] *n* miscarriage after four months of pregnancy; it is called abortion if foetus is of more than four months old. See

ਗਰਭਸੂਦ.

ਗਰਭਵਤੀ [garabhvatī] pregnant, expecting a baby. ਗਰਭਵਾਸ [garabhvas] *n* stay within the womb; stage of being in the womb. "garabhvas māhi kul nāhi jati."—*gāu kabir*.

ਗਰਭਾਸ [garabhās] *Skt* गर्भास *n* uterus, womb. ਗਰਭਾਸਿ [garabhāsī] in the womb. "hukāmī pāra garbhāsī."—*sri m 1 pāhire*. "phir garbhāsī nā pāra re."—*sri m 5*.

ਗਰਭਾਧਾਨ [garbhadhan] *Skt* गर्भाधान *n* having conception, being pregnant.

ਗਰਭਿ [garabhi] within the womb. "garabhi nahi bāsāt."—*ram m 5*.

ਗਰਭਿਣੀ [garabhini] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant; on the family way.

ਗਰਭਿਤ [garbhīt] *adj* having pregnancy. 2 filled up, packed, e.g. "ih vaky sargarbhīt he."—*prov*.

ਗਰਮ [garām] *P* گرم *adj* hot, warm. See गरम. 2 *Skt* गरमिन् heavy, weighty. "kite baram pe cāram rup garām jhāre."—*cārit 91*.

ਗਰਮਾ [garma] *n* musk melon of Balochistan, which is sweeter than that of the common variety. 2 summer season. 3 See गरिमा.

ਗਰਮਾਈ [garmai] *n* hotness, heat, warmth.

ਗਰਮਿਤਾ [garmita] *Skt* गरिमा *n* heaviness, largeness. 2 a type of spiritual and miraculous power. See असत् निधि. 3 elderliness, importance. "khārag rāmyātānu garmita sīghnad ghāmsan." pāc bārān ko gun līyo ih bhupātī bālvan."—*krisān*. The name khārag sīgh [khā-rā-gā-sī-gh] is an acronym from the first characters of these five words.

ਗਰਮੀ [garmi] See ਗਰਮਾਈ. 2 summer season.

ਗਰਰਾ [gar-ra] See ਗਰੜਾ. 2 *n* Satluj.

ਗਰਰਾਟ [gar-rāt] *n* rumbling sound.

ਗਰਲ [garāl] *Skt* *n* life-destroying; poison, 'khārag (sword), rāmyātānu (beauty of the body) garmita (respectability), sīghnad (roar like that of a lion) ghāmsan (pitched battle).

venom. "garal nas tani nathyo amiu otargati pio."—*savve m 2 ke*.

ਗਰਲਪਰ [garəldhər] *Skt n* Shiv—who absorbed poison. 2 snake, serpent. 3 poisonous creature.

ਗਰਵ [garəv] See ਗਰਬ.

ਗਰੜ [garar] See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਗਰੜਪੁਜ [garardhvaj] See ਗਰੁੜਪੁਜ.

ਗਰੜਾ [gar ra] *adj* spotted, multicoloured like a blue jay. 2 See ਗਰੁੜਾ.

ਗਰਾ [gara] *n* throat. "an aṭhūm gero tih gaha."—*caritr 331*. "gəyo gara bhar gadgad bari."—*GPS*. 2 mountain pass, valley. 3 *adj* rotten, decomposed.

ਗਰਾਂ [garā] *n* village. "garā or kahī yō gai."—*caritr 13*. 2 See ਗਿਰਾਂ.

ਗਰਾਸ [garas] *Skt ਗ੍ਰਾਸ n* morsel, bite. 2 grip, hold, sense of holding.

ਗਰਾਹ [garah] *n* morsel, bite. 2 *Skt* water animal like a crocodile; panther. "gaj garah te chuṭa."—*sor m 9*. 3 prisoner, detainee. 4 grip of a weapon. 5 *adj* who holds.

ਗਰਾਪ [garap], ਗਰਾਫ [garaph], ਗਰਾਬ [garab] *E* grapeshot; shot in the shape of a grape; pellet. "top garaph sath bəhu dābhē."—*PP*. 'Many are wounded with gunshots.'

ਗਰਾਮ [garām] *Skt ਗ੍ਰਾਮ n* village. 2 See ਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਗਰਾਮਨੋ [garāmano] *Skt ਗਮਿਨ੍ adj* going, moving, carrying. "guru bohīth pəgramno."—*gāu m 5*. 'Guru is just like a ship that certainly leads to salvation.' There is no fear of sinking midway.

ਗਰਾਰਹ [gararah], ਗਰਾਰਾ [garara] *P غرارہ* This term figures as gəgarəh in Arabic; gargle; process of producing a bubbling sound by taking water in the mouth. *E* gurgle; gargle. 2 loose-fitting trousers.

ਗਰਾਵ [garav] *Skt n* village. 2 See ਗਰਾਬ. 3 *Skt* ਗਰਾਵ, stone, rock. "kaṭro bēdh garavau."—*asa m 5*. 'demolished the dyke i.e. removed ignorance.' ਗਰਿ [garī] *adv* by rotting, by melting. "ora garī pani bhāra."—*s kabir*. 2 within the throat,

around the neck.

ਗਰਿਸਤ [garisat] See ਗ੍ਰਿਸਤ.

ਗਰਿਸੂ [garist] *Skt ਗਰਿਸੂ adj* very heavy, weighty. 2 highly respectable. "gusai garist rupen."—*sahas m 5*. 3 *n* a mighty demon in Mahabharat. ਗਰਿਦਾ [garida] *P گريده adj* adopting, holding. 2 burying (the enemy), laying to the ground. "ganiman garida."—*akal*.

ਗਰਿਫਤ [garifat] *P گرفت n* grip, hold.

ਗਰਿਫਤਨ [gariftan] *P گرفتن v* grip, hold, capture.

ਗਰਿਮਾ [garima] See ਗਰਮਿਤਾ and ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਗਰੀ [garī] *adj* rotten, decomposed, decayed. "kahū gari godri nahi."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* nut, kernel. "badamān gari samai."—*GPS*. 3 coconut kernel. "gari chuhare khādiā."—*asa m 1*. 4 street, lane. "khelet kūj garin ke bic."—*krisan*. "gari bəjar bilokāt ae."—*GPS*. "bhramat lakh garia."—*kan m 5*.

ਗਰੀਬ [garīb] or ਗਰੀਬੁ [garibu] *A غريب adj* traveller, wayfarer, stranger. 2 destitute, indigent. 3 humble, meek. 4 incapable. "nanak garibu d̥həhi pāra duare."—*suhī m 4*.

ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ [garibdas], ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸੀਆ [garibdasīa] Garib Das was born in Sammat 1774 in a family of Dhankhare Jatts in village Chhudani of Delhi. He spent early years of his life as a married man and became father of four sons and two daughters.

He was so influenced by the company of mendicants of the Dadoo sect that he renounced his family and joined their ranks. He was widely respected because of his pious deeds. Whatever he wrote is full of devotion to, and praise of, God.

Garib Das breathed his last in Sammat 1825. The followers of this sect are popularly known as Garib Dasias.

Garib Dasias greet each other by saying Sat Sahib; hence they are also called Sat Sahibis also.

ਗਰੀਬਨਿਮਾਜ [gəribnɪmaj], ਗਰੀਬਨਿਵਾਜ [gəribnɪvaz]
P غریب نواز *adj* kind to the poor, helping the poor.
 "gəribnɪvaz gusaia mera."—*maru ravidas*.

ਗਰੀਬਪਰਵਰ [gəribpərvər] *P* غریب پرور sustainer of the poor.

ਗਰੀਬਾਨ [gəriban] See ਗਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗਰੀਬਾਨੇ [gəribano] *adj* indigent, benign, humble.
 "ek māhəli gəribano."—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਰੀਬੀ [gəribi] *n* poverty, indigence. 2 gentleness, humility. "gəribi gada hāmari."—*sor m 5*.

ਗਰੀਬੁ [gəribu] See ਗਰੀਬ.

ਗਰੀਬੁਲਪਰਸੁ [gəribulpərest] *P adj* sustainer of the poor. "gəribulpərestē."—*japū*.

ਗਰੀਯ [gəriy], ਗਰੀਯਸ [gəriyas], ਗਰੀਯਾਨ [gəriyan]
Skt गरीयस् *adj* very heavy, massive. 2 dignified respectable.

ਗਰੀਵਹ [gərivah] *P* غریب نواز *n* mound, hillock, heap. 2 cord, string.

ਗਰੀਵੇ ਕਮਾਨ [gərive kaman] *P n* bowstring. See ਗਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗਰੁਆਈ [gəruai] *n* heaviness, weightiness, massiveness. 2 elderliness.

ਗਰੁਤ [gərut] *Skt n* that which produces sound in the sky—feather; bird's wing.

ਗਰੁਤਮੰਤ [gərutmānt] that which has wings—bird. 2 blue jay, a large heron.

ਗਰੁਰ [gəruṛ] See ਗਰੁਤ. "gəruṛ gəruṛ tājyo baz sabbh baz ae."—*kāvī 52*.

ਗਰੁਵ [gəruv], ਗਰੁਵਾ [gəruva] *adj* majestic, eminent. "bakhse me ju gəruv əpradhu."—*NP*.

ਗਰੁੜ [gəruṛ] *Skt* गरुड *n* son of Kashyap born from the womb of Vinta. It is the carrier of Vishnu (Vishnu's vehicle) and is lord of the birds. The lower half of its body is of bird and the upper half of man. According to a tale in Mahabharat, when Garurh brought nectar from the heaven after conquering the deities, Vishnu was delighted and granted him a boon. Garurh wished that he should always be above Vishnu. Vishnu gladly agreed to it. But Garurh then

thought that it was not fair and realised his mistake as it amounted to insulting Lord Vishnu. Garurh requested Vishnu to ask for any boon from him. Vishnu wished Garurh to become his vehicle. Now there was a dilemma that both of them were to remain beneath each other. After a long discussion it was decided that Garurh would remain on the standard (flag) of Vishnu, thus he would be above Vishnu as well as remain his vehicular carrier. "gəruṛ cəre ae gopal."—*bher namdev*. 2 See ਗਰੁਤੁ.

ਗਰੁਤਗੰਗਾ [gəruṛgāga] a rivulet on way to Badri Narayan. It is believed by Hindus that keeping a stone brought from this rivulet in the house rids one of the fear of a snakebite.

ਗਰੁਤਦੁਗਾਰ [gəruṛdugar] *Skt* गरुडोदगार *n* a herb used for curing a snakebite. This herb is believed to have been produced from the burp of the blue jay.

ਗਰੁਤਪੁਜ [gəruṛdhuj], ਗਰੁਤਪੁਜ [gəruṛdhvaj] Vishnu, whose standard bears the image of Garurh. See ਗਰੁਤ.

ਗਰੁਤਪੁਰਾਣ [gəruṛpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਗਰੁਤਾ [gəruṛa] *Skt* गरितु. cooked rice. "gəruṛa khaṇa dudh siu gaṛi."—*bāsāt m 1*. 2 *S adj* soft; which melts easily. "bharəṭharəṭi meva hove gəruṛa hove suau."—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੁਆਉ 8.

ਗਰੁਤਸਨ [gəruṛasən] Vishnu, whose seat is on the back of the blue jay. 2 a sitting posture in yog.

ਗਰੁਤਾਰੀ [gəruṛari], ਗਰੁਤੀ [gəruṛi] *Skt* गरुडिक one who has knowledge of Garurh Mantar. 2 one who cures a snakebite. 3 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. "gurmāṭr mukhī gəruṛari."—*sar m 5*. 'Chanting Guru's words relieves one of the dreadful effect of poison.'

ਗਰੁਤੁ [gəruṛu] *Skt* गरुड whose god is garurh (blue jay); a magical formula, chanting of which relieves one of the dreadful effect of

snake venom. 2 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. "ghasī garuṣu sabbad mukhī liṭha."—*gāu m 4*. 'licked the words of Guru (as a medicine).' See ਗੀਨਾ. "garuṣu sabbadu mukhī para, haume bikhū hārī mari."—*māla m 3*.

ਗਰੁੜੋਦਗਾਰ [garuṣodgar] See ਗਰੁੜੋਦਗਾਰ.

ਗਰੁ [garu], ਗਰੁਓ [garuo], ਗਰੁਅ [garua] *adj* eminent, majestic, dignified. "gurumukh dekhī garu sukh paio."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਗਰੁਅਮਤ [garuamət], ਗਰੁਅਮਤਿ [garuaməti] *adj* who professes prestigious doctrine. 2 most intelligent, highly talented, having excellent brain. "garuamət nirver liṇa."—*sāveye m 3 ke*. "guru gābhīr garuaməti."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

ਗਰੁਆ [garua] See ਗਰੁਅ. "soi nār garua jo prabhū ke gun gāve."—*bīla m 9*.

ਗਰੁਰ [garur] *A* ر, ر de deceit, cheating, treachery. 2 arrogance, conceit. "hor mucu garur."—*var ram 3*. See ਗਰੁਰ.

ਗਰੁਰੀ [garuri] *adj* arrogant, conceited. 2 *n* arrogance, conceit.

ਗਰੇਬਾਨ [gareban] See ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗਰੇਵਾਲ [gareval] a subcaste of Jatts, believed to have originated from Rajputs.

ਗਰੋ [garo] throat. "gāro rukgāyo."—*NP*. 2 See ਗਿਰੋ.

ਗਰੋਹ [garoh] *n* intimacy, familiarity. 2 affection, love. "jāb dīj ke grehī pārhāt tēb mo sō huto garoh."—*kṛisān*. 3 *P* ر, ر group, community. 4 gang, band, coterie.

ਗਰੋਥ [garēth] See ਗੁੰਥ. "āsākh garēth mukhī vedpāth."—*jāpu*.

ਗਰੋਥਸਾਹਿਬ [garēthsahib] See ਗੁੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰੋਥੀ [garēthi] See ਗੁੰਥੀ.

ਗਰੁ [garh] See ਗਰੋ.

ਗਰੁਣ [garhaṇ] See ਗਰੋਣ.

ਗਰੁਤ [garhit] See ਗਰੋਤ.

ਗਲ [gal] *Skt* गल् *vr* eat, swallow, decay, drip, leak, destroy. 2 *n* throat, neck. 3 cheek, jawl.

See ਗੱਲ. "gala piṭāni siru khuhēni."—*sāva m 1*. 4 See ਗਲਾ 2.

ਗਲਦੁਰਾ [galaura] See ਗਲੋਰਾ. 2 folded betel leaf kept in the mouth on the inner side of the cheek. "ghis galāure liavē."—*asa kabir*. See ਢੀਲ.

ਗਲਦੁਰੀ [galauri] folded betel leaf stuffed with catechu, lime paste and areca pieces. See ਗਲਦੁਰਾ 2.

ਗਲਹਥਾ [galhətha] *n* hand, in the form of a half moon, kept on the neck of some body to push and throw him away; half moon.

ਗਲੋਕਤੀ [galakkṛī] *n* embrace, hug; act of embracing with affectionate hands round the neck.

ਗਲਗੱਜ [galgajj] *n* roaring sound produced by warriors; lion's roar. "yodha galgājyā."—*ramav*. "galgaj-hīge."—*kalki*.

ਗਲਗਲ [galgal] a citrous fruit, used for preparing pickles. Ayurvedic practitioners use its extract in several medicines. Citrum Medica.

ਗਲਚਮੜੀ [galcamṛī] See ਗਲਿਚਮੜੀ.

ਗਲਣ [galəṇ], ਗਲਣਾ [galṇa] *Skt* rot, leak, drip. 2 decay, decompose, rot. 3 be ruined, be destroyed. See ਗਲ *vr*. 4 In Punjabi, it is the name of an earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

ਗਲਣਿ [galəṇi] *n* marsh, mire, bog (sinking place). 2 voice; sound produced from the throat; talk, conversation. "mīṭhi galəṇi kumātria."—*sāva m 5*.

ਗਲਣੀ [galṇi] earthen pitcher with a wide mouth. See ਗਲਣਾ 4.

ਗਲਤ [galət] *Skt* गलित *adj* fallen. 2 rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 leaked. 4 melted, liquefied. "tānu mānu galət bhāe ṭhakur siu."—*kan m 5*. 5 *A* مغل wrong, incorrect.

ਗਲਤਾਨ [galatan] *P* غالتان *adj* rolling. 2 lying. 3 engrossed, involved. "mān tāno galatan simrāt prabhū nam."—*sri chāt m 5*. "hārī mīle bhāe galatan."—*nāṭ m 4 pāṭal*.

गालती [gālti] *n* gal-valī. sheet of cloth wrapped around one's neck; a sheet wrapped on the body in place of a shirt; gāltri that protects the neck. *P* غلطي 2 *P* غلط error, mistake.

गालतीदन [gāltidan] *P* غلطي دن *v* lie down. 2 roll.

गालतु [gālatu] See गालत.

गालना [gālana] See गालना. "hāribisrāt tere gān gālā."—*sopurakhū*.

गालनवेस [gālpāros] *n* animator, informer. 2 jester, clown, professional fool.

गालनवेसी [gālpārosi] *n* animation, act of informing. 2 jest, clowning. "oh gālpārosi kare bahuteri."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

गालबा [gālba] *A* غلب *n* sense of being dominant. 2 pressure.

गाला [gāla] *n* neck. "gāla bādhi duhīlē āhir."—*sar namdev*. 2 plural of gāl; talk. "gāla kare ghāneria."—*var asa m 2*. 3 plural of gāl; cheek. "gāla pīṭāni siru khuhēni."—*sava m 1*. 4 hailstone, hail. "gālā seti mih kurutta."—*BG*. 5 hole, aperture, slit, opening, pass, mountain pass. 6 a measure (amount) of grains which can just be poured in the funnel of the flour mill. 7 *A* غل foodgrains, foodstuff. "gāla pihavni."—*BG*. 8 herd of cattle, drove. "phīṭa vātē gāla."—*var majh m 1*. 'overfed herd of cattle is wandering.'

गालावुटा [gālauna] *v* pronounce, say, produce sound from the throat.

गालाटी [gālai] *adj* stated, said. 2 *n* act of decomposition, act of putrefication. 3 wages for melting.

गालास [gālas] *Skt* गाली *n* glass, tumbler See *E* glass. 2 crystalline vessel. 3 cherry from Kashmir. It is juicy and delicious berry-like fruit.

गालाह [gālah] *Skt* गलाह *n* stake in a game. 2 object put at stake in gambling. "prātham gālah dārēb ko lava."—*NP*.

गालाज [gālaṭ] *P* غلابة *n* dirt, impurity, pollution.

गालाटे [gālaṭe] *adv* by embracing, by hugging.

"gursīkh prīti guru mīle gālaṭe."—*gāu m 4*.

गालाधे [gālaḍhe] decayed, vanished. "mānmukh gārābhī gālaḍhe."—*gāu m 4*.

गालाणा [gālaṇa], **गालाना** [gālaṇa] *v* say; produce sound from the throat. 2 *adj* said, stated. 3 pertaining to the throat, concerning the throat. "tete bādhi gālaṇe."—*maru m 5*. 4 *n* collar.

गालानि [gālaṇi] *Skt* ग्लानि *n* hatred, contempt.

गालावा [gālavā] *n* collar. 2 rope tied round the neck. "ghaṭi gālava calā tīni dūti."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. "le calē ghaṭi gālavā."—*asa chāṭ m 5*. "jīu taskar pāi gālavē."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

गालि [gālī] round the neck. "gālī jevrī hāume."—*gāu m 5*. 2 from the throat; with the chest. "gālī lavego."—*kan a m 4*.

गालिचमरी [gālīcamrī] *n* leech. 2 tick; dermal parasite. "gālīcamrī jāu chode nahi."—*asa m 5*. 'craze for worldly goods.'

गालित [gālīṭ] *adj* rotten. "gālīṭ āg pāchi tabe."—*caritr 2/7*. 2 See गालत. 3 See गालित गैदर.

गालितकुसुम [gālītkusūṭ], **गालितकुम्** [gālītkusūṭ], **गालितकुष्ठ** [gālītkusūṭh] a chronic disease due to which blood and pus begin to ooze out and the limbs begin to fall off. Defect in the semen of parents, syphilis, eating of rotten fish, infection from someone afflicted with a contagious disease, taking eatables which infect blood and withholding of urine and faeces, are the causes which bring it about.

This horrible disease affects the blood of a person very badly. His appearance turns frightening, fingers and feet swell, due to pus limbs begin to fall apart, the nose caves in, voice becomes hoarse and the body gives out bad odour, which those sitting around find contemptible.

In Ayurved, its manifestations are eighteen in number. Among them figure harpes, eczema and ringworm etc. Most frightening is syphilis, of course. When it becomes known that a

person has got syphilis, then some experienced physician must be approached for treatment. Following are the common measures for curing it:

(1) to keep the patient in open air, away from habitation.

(2) to bathe with water in which leaves of margosa are boiled.

(3) to eat things prepared from grams.

(4) to bandage the wounds after washing them with full care.

(5) to take brāhmdāḍi, gorākhmūḍi, carāyṭa, śuddh gādhak etc.

(6) to drink a decoction of uṣābe.

(7) to take five drops of chaulmoogra oil three times a day and apply it to the swollen limbs.

(8) to take ten drops of margosa oil.

(9) to make balls of baṭbṛīg weighing five and half tolas, hārāḍi di chill two tolas, khāssi aule seven tolas, and cīṭṭi ṭṛibi sixteen tolas. They should be separately ground and sieved. All these should be mixed with double the quantity of old guṛ, balls of the size of betelnut should be prepared and each morning one should be taken with warm water. "gālītkust upja duṣṭān tān."—cārītr 405.

ਗਲਿਤਗੋਵਰ [gālītgeṽr] *adjan* elephant in highly intoxicated state; (such an illustrious elephant as has) intoxication oozing from all its limbs. "gālītgeṽr jyō jūṭe."—parās. "gālīt durād māḍ cāryo."—parās.

ਗਲਿਦਾ [gālīda] *adj* which decomposes.

ਗਲੀ [gālī] *n* street, lane, passage passing between houses and streets. "sīr dhārī tālī gālī morī au."—sava m 1. "mero sūdaru kāhahu mīle kīṭu gālī."—dev m 4. narrow passage in hills; and habitation in a valley e.g. ghorāgālī, chāglāgālī, nāthiāgālī etc. 2 *adj* rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 *merely* in talk. "gālī

hā sohagāṇī bhēne!"—asa pāṭṭi m 1. "gālī sel uṭhavāt cahe."—ṭoḍi m 5. 4 round the neck, encircling the neck. "īkna gālī jōjīria."—var asa.

ਗਲੀ [gālī], **ਗਲੀਦੀ** [gālī-i] *merely* in talk. "gālīsū sājan vih."—s fārid. "gīṭanu nā gālī-i dhuḍhie."—var asa. 2 *merely* in talk. See **ਗਲੀ** 4.

ਗਲੀਚਾ [gālīca] *P* گلیچہ and گلیچہ *n* embroidered carpet made of wool or cotton, to be spread on the floor.

ਗਲੀਜ [gālīj] *P* غلیج *adj* unholy, polluted. 2 dirty, unclean. 3 fat, thick, dense.

ਗਲੂਆ [gālūa], **ਗਲੂਆਰਾ** [gālūara] *n* hole, opening, aperture, slit. "golān ke hvege gālūare."—krīṣan.

ਗਲੇ [gālē] rotten decayed, decomposed. "hākaria nanāk gārābī gālē."—sukhmānī. 2 swallowed gulped. "man muni munivār gālē."—s kabīr. 3 with the neck, from the throat. "lagu gālē sunu binti merī."—asa kabīr.

ਗਲੇਫ [gālēph] *n* cover, covering (for quilt, pillow etc). 2 quilt. 3 See **ਗਲੇਫਣਾ**.

ਗਲੇਫਣਾ [gālēphṇa] *v* prepare sugar-coated sweet grains, aniseed, almond. cardamom. 2 wrap.

ਗਲੇਈਐ [gālōiē] let us talk about, let us speak of. "hārīgāl gālōiē."—var vād m 4.

ਗਲੇਹੀ [gālōhi] spoken, talked. "sāt tere sīu gāl gālōhi."—gaur m 5.

ਗਲੇਗੱਡ [gālōgāḍ] *Skt* गुल्गण्ड *n* army fort; army lined up in the shape of a fort; fort-like circular position of the army. "gālōgāḍ phorē."—cāḍi 2.

ਗਲੋਟਾ [gālōṭa] *n* reel or skein of yarn spun on the spinning wheel, which is of the size of an egg.

ਗਲੋਟੀਆ ਖੁਰਦ [gālōṭiā xurād] a village under police station and tehsil Daska of district Sialkot which is twelve miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. Guru Hargobind stopped in this village on his way to Kashmir

and Guru Har Rai, beseeched by a devotee, visited this village. A banyan tree of the Guru's period still stands. A gurdwara exists there to which the village people have donated thirteen ghumaons of land.

गल्ले [galol] See गल्ले. "pādrāe galolā pas amolā."—*ramav*. 'Ravan has a pellet bow in his fifteenth and a noose in the sixteenth hand.'

गल्ले [galola] *P* غلر *n* spherical object. 2 pill, tablet. "amāl galola kur ka dīta devānharī."—*sri m I*. 'Mammon has given a dose of falsehood.' 3 sling shot.

गल्ले [galbra] a preacher, resident of Cheeka, who was deputed to preach Sikh doctrine in Hansi and Hissar areas by Guru Teg Bahadur. The ninth Guru visited his residence and bestowed on him a quiver full of arrows. See चीका.

गल्ले [galbri] See गल्ले. 2 See गल्ले

गल्ले [galēth] See गल्ले. "mar galēth nīkara."—*NP*.

गल्ले [galh], गल्ले [gal] *Skt* गल्ल *n* brow, cheek, trough in which jaggery is prepared. 2 related with the throat; talk; tete-à-tête. 3 *Skt* गल्ल *vr* blame, defame.

गल्ले [galla] See गल्ले 7.

गल्ले [gav] *Skt* *n* ox, bullock.

गल्ले [gavzan] *P* غزن *n* stag.

गल्ले [gavan], गल्ले [gavanul], गल्ले [gavan], गल्ले [gavanu] See गल्ले. "sāg nā sathi gavanu ikela."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 cycle of birth and death, transmigration of the soul. "phahe kaṭe mīṭe gavan."—*bavan*. 3 sexual intercourse, coitus, coition. "tīh sath gavan kēse kār kārīye?"—*cārītr 31*. 4 *Skt* गल्ले *adj* not special, ordinary. "mukkh kārke nāhīgae, gavan kārke gae hen."—*JSBM*.

गल्ले [gavay] *Skt* *n* a (wild) hybrid creature between cow and horse, stag, nilgai (*baselaphus troglodytes*). 2 a wild creature

who was a general in Sugreev's army. 3 See गल्ले.

गल्ले [gavar] See गल्ले. 2 See गल्ले. 3 See गल्ले. गल्ले [gavarānmīṭ], गल्ले [gavarānmēṭ] *E* Government. *n* seat of power. 2 ruler. 3 state, empire.

गल्ले [gavarnar] *E* Governor. *n* ruler. 2 chief administrator of the state. 3 administrative head of an institution.

गल्ले [gavarnar gānaral] *E* Governor General. *n* supreme authority who has control over all administrators of a country; all governors of states are under him; the supreme ruler of the country. Warren Hastings was appointed the first governor general of India in 1773.

गल्ले [gavarmīṭ] See गल्ले.

गल्ले [gavra] *adj* fair-complexioned, fair-skinned. 2 See गल्ले.

गल्ले [gavraj] *Skt* bull, stud bull. 2 गल्ले *n* Kamdhenu, a mythological cow, believed to be supreme among all its species. "nīksi gavraj su dhenu bhāli."—*samudrāmāthan*.

गल्ले [gavarī], गल्ले [gavri] See गल्ले. 2 Gauri; Parvati, wife of Shiv. "an gavari kārī sis jhokavat."—*cārītr 355*.

गल्ले [gaval] *Skt* *n* buffalo, male buffalo. 2 wild stud buffalo. 3 stud buffalo's horn.

गल्ले [gavaṇa] *v* lose, misplace. "pāḍit rovaṇī gīan gavarī."—*var ram I m I*. "gurmukhī ladha mānmukhī gavarī."—*sopurakhū*. "mau piū kīrēt gavarī."—*var majh m I*. 2 spend time, to pass time, waste time. "bed pāre pāri brāhme jēnāmū gavarī."—*asa kabir*. 3 make or persuade one to sing.

गल्ले [gavarī] *adv* by getting musical recitation performed. 2 by losing. See गल्ले.

गल्ले [gavasi], गल्ले [gavasi] will sing. 2 *Skt* गल्ले will cause one to roam. 3 will lose. "tīn ka bhāu sabhu gavasi."—*sopurakhū*.

ਗਵਾਹ [gavah] *P* گواہ *n* witness, deponent, testifier, he who gives evidence.

ਗਵਾਹੀ [gavahi] *P* گواہی *n* evidence, deposition, testimony.

ਗਵਾਕਸ਼ [gavakṣ] *Skt* *n* hole in the shape of a cow's eye, generally found in the ventilators of a house; peep-hole. 2 window; aperture through which sunrays penetrate. 3 a councillor of Sugreev. 4 signboard for firing which has on it the bull's eye. guljari is its distorted form.

ਗਵਾਜ਼ਾ [gavajha] *adj* lost; was lost, destroyed. "səbh kīlbhīkh gaye gavajha."—*jet m 4*.

ਗਵਾਢ [gavādh] *n* neighbourhood.

ਗਵਾਢੀ [gavādhī] *adj* neighbouring. 2 *n* neighbour.

ਗਵਾਤੇ [gavate] lost. "japīe pap gavate."—*brha chāt m 4*.

ਗਵਾਧਾ [gavadha] *adj* destroyed. See ਗਵਾਤਾ. 2 singing, reciting. "gūṇ gobīd gurmukhī gavadha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਗਵਾਧੂ [gavadhu] See ਗਵਾਧਾ 1. "səbhī pap gavadhu."—*sar m 5 pāṭal*.

ਗਵਾਰ [gavar] *Skt* गृध्र rural, rustic i.e. uncivilised. "murakh mugadh gavar."—*maru kabir*. 2 *P* گوار *suf* used as a suffix, it has a positive meaning viz *khuṣṣavar*, *nagvar*.

ਗਵਾਰਾ [gavara] vocative of gavar. "həri ka nam ki nā japəsi gavara?"—*sor kabir*. 2 See ਗਮਾਰਾ. 3 *P* گوار *adj* well-disposed, in accordance with, favourable. 4 *n* beehive.

ਗਵਾਰੀ [gavari] feminine of gavar. "naraiṇ nīdāsī kai bhuli gavari?"—*dhana trilocan*. 2 milk woman, milkmaid, dairymaid. "pətsajən ko səjke su gavari."—*krisən*.

ਗਵਾਰੀਏਰ [gavarier], ਗਵਾਲਿਯਰ [gavaliyər], ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ [gavaliār] *Skt* ग्वालियर a famous state of central India and its capital. There is an old big fort in this city, where royal prisoners were kept in the Mughal era. The fort is situated at 300 feet high sandy hilltop. The fort is one and

three-fourths mile long and 2,800 feet wide. The height of the surrounding wall is 30 feet. Guru Hargobind was kept a captive in this fort for sometime due to the cunningness of Chandu and emperor Jahangir's policy,¹ which is referred to by Bhai Gurdas:

"gəɾ cəɾiə pətsah cəɾiə."

At the time of his release, the Guru got several royal prisoners released along with due to which he was popularly known as bādi choṛ. The Sikhs have not paid any attention to this holy place. No wonder some enterprising Muslim has turned the place into a memorial named bādi choṛ data, as his permanent source of income.

ਗਵਾਲੰਭ [gavalābh] slaughter of the cow (ox); fire ritual in which cows are sacrificed. Many Vedic annotators have forbidden this sacrificial ritual in Kalyug. According to Prashar "the following five practices are strictly prohibited in Kalyug: Ashvmedh (in which horses are sacrificed), Gvalambh (in which oxen are sacrificed), renunciation, offering meat during śaradh, begetting of a son by a woman through her husband's brother.²

"gavalābh ajmedh aneka."—*ramav*.

"gavalābh bəhu jəgg kərə bər."—*raghu*.

ਗਵਾਵਣਾ [gavavṇa], ਗਵਾਵਨਾ [gavavna] *v* lose, waste, destroy. "māt tū apna-ap gavavhe."—*asa chāt m 3*. 2 go, leave. "jo ghar chād gavavṇa."—*sri m 5*. 3 make one sing.

ਗਵਿਆ [gavīa] sang, recited, gave recitation of. "virle hi gavīa."—*bavən*. 2 searched, explored. See ਗਵੇਸਣ.

ਗਵਿਤਾ [gavita] lost, wasted. "səbh gīan gavita."—*guj var 1 m 3*. 2 singer, chanter.

¹See ਜਗੰਗੀਰ.

²अश्वमेधं गवांस्तमं संन्यासं पत्नैर्बुधम्

देवराच्च सुतोत्पत्तिं कलौ पञ्च विदधेत्

ਗਵੀ [gavi] *Skt* *n* cow.

ਗਵੀਜੀ [gavije] See ਗਵੀਜੀ.

ਗਵੇ [gave] See ਗਵੇ. *Skt* गच्छेत् "parbrāham ki dargah gāve."—*sukhmāni*.

ਗਵੇਸਣ [gavesaṇ] *Skt* *n* searching, looking for, exploration.

ਗਵੇ [gave] goes, reaches, arrives. See ਗਵੇ. 2 (may) go, (may) reach. "həri dargah kahu kēse gāve?"—*sukhmāni*

ਗਵੈਯਾ [gaveya] singer, chanter.

ਗਵਯ [gavy] *Skt* *adj* of the cow, pertaining to the cow. See ਪੰਚਗਵਯ.

ਗੜ [gar] See ਗੜ. "həricarəṇ saraṇ gar koṭi hāmara."—*suhi* *m* 5. "gar cāṛia patsah cāṛia."—*BG*. See ਗਵਾਲਿਯਰ. 2 carving, idol-making. "losəṭ ko jəṛ gar bohith bənaiəṭ."—*BGK*. 3 spear, lance. See ਗੜ. "pəṭṭis loh-hāthi pərsə gar."—*ramav*. 4 boil.

ਗੜਕਨਾ [garəkna] *v* thunder.

ਗੜਗੱਜ [garḡaj] *n* thunder; thunder of a cloud raining hailstones. 2 lightning, accompanied by thunder. 3 *adj* peal of thunder, crackling loud sound. "garḡajjān gahike."—*cəṛitr* 142.

ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ [garḡaj bolle] *n* thundering utterances. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਗੜਗਣੀ [garḡaṇi] having a spear in hand; spear-woman. "khəḡḡaṇi garḡaṇi."—*paraś*.

ਗੜਗੰਗਾ [garḡāga] river Ganga flowing near the town of Garhmukteshwar in district Meerut. "garḡāga ke pāth pədhare."—*GPS*. 2 Many scholars refer to Garurhganga as Garhganga. See ਗਰੁੜਗੰਗਾ.

ਗੜਤ [garəṭ] *n* carving, sculpture. 2 *adj* carved, sculpted.

ਗੜਤਾ [garṭa] engraver, sculptor.

ਗੜਦਾਰ [garḡdar] spear man, lancer. "garḡedar mano kəri mət ki jyō."—*cəṛitr* 320.

ਗੜਨ [garəṇ] *Skt* engraving, carving.

ਗੜਨਹਾਰਾ [garənhara] *adj* engraver, sculptor. "je i hu murəṭi saci he təu garənhare khau."—*asa*

kəbir.

ਗੜੱਪਣਾ [garəppna], ਗੜੱਪਨਾ [garəppna] *v* swallow, gulp.

ਗੜੱਪੂ [garəppu] *adj* who swallows, who gulps.

ਗੜਬੜ [garbāṛ] *n* disorder. 2 nonsense. "garbāṛ kərə kəṭi rāḡ la i."—*bher* *m* 5. 3 onomatopoeic of simmering noise.

ਗੜਬਾ [garba] *Skt* गडुका *n* metal vessel resembling a small pitcher.

ਗੜਵਈ [garvāi] attendant who keeps the pitcher-like vessel of metal in his hand; bath attendant. Dogra Gulab Singh, bath attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, got the status of a raja from that of Singh Sahib. After the fall of Lahore kingdom, he got the title of maharaja from the British Government. See ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ ਨੰ: 5.

ਗੜਵਾ [garva] See ਗੜਵਾ.

ਗੜਵਾਰ [garvar] *adj* owner of a fort. 2 *n* superintendent of a fort. 3 spear man, lancer. 4 See ਗੜਵਾਲ.

ਗੜਾ [garā] *n* hail, hailstone. "ape sitəlu ṭhar garā."—*maru solhe* *m* 5. 2 See ਭਰਮਗੜ.

ਗੜਾਡੀਲ [garāḡil] *E* grenadier, a soldier who throws a grenade. 2 in Punjabi it is also used for a tall soldier. Its root could be ਗਿਰਾਂ-ਡੀਲ.

ਗੜਾੜ [garāṛ] *n* poked spear; multipoked spike; tree with spikes. "dah dīs chuṭəṭ top sayək vājra garāṛ."—*səloh*. 2 *Skt* वडवागति. According to Purans, it is a fire emanating from a mare's mouth that dries the water in the ocean. "səṭṭ sāmūd garāṛ mähī ja i sma i na pəṭ bharave."—*BG*. 3 In ancient times, it was a common belief that there exists a large hole at the base of an ocean into which water continuously gets sucked and the ocean is never full.

ਗੜਿ [garī] after carving, by engraving. 2 in the fort. "garī dohi patisah ki."—*oṣkar*.

ਗੜਿਓ [garīo], ਗੜਿਆ [garīa] formed, created, shaped, carved.

ਗਤੀ [gəti] small fort.

ਗਤੀਅਲ [gətiəl] a subcaste of Bunjahi Khatri, its correct pronunciation being guriāl. "gətiəl mēthradas hē."—BG. 2 spear man, lancer.

ਗਤੀਆ [gətiā] *n* spear, lance. 2 small spear. "gətiā bhāsūdi bhervi bhala neja bhakh."—*sānāma*. 3 an ardent but enlightened devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was deputed to preach the Guru's doctrine in Kashmir. Sain Shahdaula, a resident of Gujarat, became a follower of the Guru on listening to Sukhmani from him. Garhia served the ninth Guru as well. He is also named as gədhia.

ਗਤੁ [gətu] See ਗਢ and ਗੜ. "jini bhəramgətu toria."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਗਤੋਦਾਰ [gətedar] See ਗੜਦਾਰ.

ਗਤੁ [gəth] See ਗਢ and ਗੜ.

ਗਤੁਸ਼ੇਰ [gəthsher] or ਸ਼ੇਰਗਤੁ [šergəth] a fort built by Sher Shah in Sasram subdivision of district Shahbad in Bengal which is in a dilapidated condition now.

ਗਤੁਸ਼ੰਕਰ [gəthšəkər] a town of a tehsil in district Hoshiarpur. Bhai Tilak, a devoted Sikh, belonged to this place. See ਤਿਲਕ 7.

ਗਤੁਚਿਲਾਨ [gəthcīlan] or ਗਤੁ ਚਿਰੋਲੀ [gəth cīroli] See ਰਾਮਸਿੰਘ 3.

ਗਤੁ [gətha] See ਗਢ. 2 pit, ditch.

ਗਤੁੀ [gəthi] *n* small fort. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਾ 3 and ਗਤੀਨਜ਼ੀਰ.

ਗਤੁੀਨਜ਼ੀਰ [gəthnəzir] a village under police station Goolah, tehsil Kaithal of Karnal district, inhabited by Bikhankhan. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated near this fort to the south, where he encamped at the request of Bikhankhan. Pucca residential houses and a gurdwara were got renovated there by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state. One hundred bighas of land has been donated by Bhai Uday Singh, while an annual grant of rupees two hundred is sanctioned by

Jind state. The village is situated at a distance of eighteen miles on a pucca road to the south-west of Patiala railway station.

At the time of the Guru's visit to this place, this land was a part of Samana. That is why some writers hold that this gurdwara is in Samana. See ਸਮਾਨਾ.

ਗ [ga] *Skt vr* go, proceed, praise, appreciate. 2 *n* appreciation, praise. 3 singing, recitation. 4 suffix indicating future tense. "jiare jahiga me jana."—*gəu kabir*. 5 short for ਗਾਮ [gam] (ਗ੍ਰਾਮ [gram]). "nahi lakhē ham ko jən ga ke."—*krisən*. 'of a village.'

ਗਾਂ [gā] village. 2 short for ਗਾਨ [gan]. See ਗਾਨ 6. "baccgā kustah car."—*jəfar*.

ਗਾਉ [gau] See ਗਾਉਣਾ. "gau gau ri dulhāni mēgācar."—*asa kabir*. 2 *P* ਝੋ ਓ.

ਗਾਂਉ [gāu], ਗਾਂਉ [gāu] *n* village. "bahut prətap gāu səu pae."—*sar kabir*. 2 sing. "nanək həriguṇ gāu."—*var mēla m 5*.

ਗਾਉਣਾ [gauna] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ recital of musical notes.

ਗਾਉ [gau] will sing. 2 *n* herd of cows, drove. "krisən cəravət gau re."—*gəu kabir*. 3 village. "majh bənarəs gau re."—*gəu kabir*. See ਬਨਾਰਸ.

ਗਾਇ [gai] *n* cow. "haku pəraia nanka, usu suəru usu gai."—*var majh m 1*. 2 village. "gai səmet səbho mīl kərən."—*krisən*. 3 having sung, recited. "gəge goi gai jini chodi gəli gobidu gərabī bhəia."—*asa pəti m 1*. 'One who has stopped reciting hymns in praise of the Creator, has the vanity of being an enlightened one.' 4 earth, land. 5 by singing. "nanək kəhit gai kərūnām."—*gəu m 9*. 6 *P* ਝੋ place, site. "tujhe kinī phəmai gai?"—*s kabir*. 'Who has informed you of this place?'

ਗਾਇਕ [gaik] *Skt* ਗਾਯਕ singer, reciter, chanter. ਗਾਇਣ [gaian], ਗਾਇਣੁ [gaianu] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ (ਗੈ *vr* sing. See *A ੮*) *n* singing, chanting. "sadh mēli həri gaiṇu?"—*bher m 4*. 2 singer, chanter. "kəb kou

mele pāc sāt gaṇ?"—asa m 4.

ਗਾਇਤਰੀ [gaṭri] *Skt* ਗਾਯਤਰੀ *n* she who protects the reciter of holy hymns. It is called Gaytri also because this hymn is believed to have been chanted from Brahma's lips. According to another etymological explanation ਗਾਯਤਰੀ is the converse of ਤ੍ਰਿ-ਗਾਯ, which means 'three-footed'; tripāda (i.e. having three verses). "sādhra tērpāṇ kārāhi gaṭri."—*sor m* 3. Gaytri is the most important holy hymn of Hindus. Only Dvij (Brahman, Khatri and Vaishya) are entitled to chant it.

Gaytri:

"तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि, धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्"
It means: 'The Sun god that sustains all, relieves all from pain, is the source of light, worthy of prayer, vanisher of sins, inspirer of our intellect, and we meditate upon Him.'

According to a legend in Padam Puran, Brahma, about to perform an oblation, asked Indar to bring his (Brahma's) wife Savitri, because it could never be performed in the absence of one's better half. Savitri told that she would not go without her female companions (Lakshmi etc). When he came back without Savitri, Brahma asked Indar to bring another woman for him. Indar brought a milkmaid from the mortal world, whose name was Gaytri. Brahma solemnised Gandhrav marriage with her and performed the oblation.

Gaytri's appearance is thus described : deer's horn in one hand and a lotus in the other, red-coloured clothes, a pearl necklace around the neck, rings in the ears and crown on the head.

There is an anecdote in Brahmin scriptures that once Brahaspati hit Gaytri with his leg, wounding her on the forehead. From the wound emerged many deities. Gaytri is also known as the mother of Veds. In fact, this holy hymn

of Rigved is a composition by sage Vishvamittar. See ਲੋਧਾਂ.

2 a category of metres with six characters per foot (thus having 24 characters in all) as in sāṣivādna and ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji].

ਗਾਇਨ [gaṇ] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ song; prelude to a song; singing. "gungobfd gaṇo nāhi."—*s m* 9. 2 singer. "gavāhi gaṇ prat."—*ma sōg*.

ਗਾਇਨਪਾਤ੍ਰ [gaṇpatr] one who is competent in vocal music, viz-singer, musician. "gavāhi gaṇpatr."—*ragmala*.

ਗਾਇਨਿ [gaṇi] female singer. "sun gaṇi tē bat hāmari."—*cārtr* 276.

ਗਾਇਬ [gaib] singer. "gaib pekh risē gān gādhraḥ."—*krisān*. 2 singing. 3 See ਗਾਯਬ.

ਗਾਈ [gai] sung. "nāhi kirātiprābh gai."—*sor m* 9. 2 cows. "gaiputa nirdhāna pāthi cakaru hoṭ."—*var mālā m* 1. See ਚਹੁ ਵੇਛੋੜਾ.

ਗਾਈਪੁਤ [gaiput] ox. See ਗਾਈ 2.

ਗਾਸੀ [gasi] will sing. 2 *Pkt n* reed of an arrow. 3 arrowhead. "ākhiā sām gasi."—*krisān*. "teri hasi hāmē gasi si lēgāt he."—*krisān*. 4 *A* ੭੬ *adj* fragile.

ਗਾਸੀਆ [gasia] *A* ੭੭ *n* cover for a quilt or a pillow. 2 saddle-cover.

ਗਾਹ [gah] *Skt* गाह *vr* destroy, break, shake, make topsy-turvy, take bath. 2 *n* process of threshing. "laṭu mādhāniā āngah."—*var asa*. 3 adoption, acquisition. "ākhi gānu git gungah."—*jāpu*. 4 *Skt* serenity; profundity. 5 *P* ੪੬ place, site.

ਗਾਹਕ [gahak] or ਗਾਹਕੁ [gahaku] *Skt* गाहक *adj* acquirer, receiver, purchaser. "sace ka gahaku vīrla ko jān."—*dhāna m* 3.

ਗਾਹਕੀ [gahki] *n* process of acquisition, purchase, act of buying. 2 *adj* purchaser, receiver. "koi anī mīlēgo gahki."—*s kabir*.

ਗਾਹਕੁ [gahaku] See ਗਾਹਕ.

'This is a reference from Madhvanal Sangeet, while in Ragmala this word is written as patra.

ਗਾਹਣ [gahāṇ] See ਗਾਹਣਾ. 2 *Skt* ਗਾਹ-ਅਣ lacking in profundity; the place where water is shallow.
ਗਾਹਣਾ [gahāṇa] v thresh, crush. "kāṇu nahi tuh gahāṇ lage."—*sar m 5*. 2 dive. See ਗਾਹ *vr*. 3 contemplate; differentiate between truth and falsehood.

ਗਾਹਣੁ [gahāṇu] See ਗਾਹਣ.

ਗਾਹਨ [gahān] See ਗਾਹਣ and ਗਾਹਣਾ. "binu kṇ khālhanu kese gahān paia?"—*bher m 5*. "bikhedā sātān tumre gahān."—*kan m 5*. 2 contemplate. "nanak guṇ gahān."—*gaur m 5*. "nanak harigūṇ gahān."—*asa m 5*.

ਗਾਹਨਾ [gahāna] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹਨੁ [gahānu] See ਗਾਹਨ.

ਗਾਹਰਾ [gahra], **ਗਾਹਰੋ** [gahro] *adj* deep, thick, dense. 2 profound, infinite. "bāhu beētātī bādo gahro."—*dev m 5*.

ਗਾਹਾ [gaha] *n* narration, tale. "hārī ke rāg sādā guṇghā."—*jet m 4*. 2 praise, admiration. "guṇ gopal prabhū ke nīṭ gaha."—*suhi m 5*. 3 a poetic metre comprising two lines. Each line has four feet with two pauses. The first foot has twelve, second eighteen, third twelve and the fourth fifteen matras with a guru at the end. It is also named Arya¹.

Example:

guru nanak pād pād mē

sur nār munī vrīd vādnyā bhoh.

vādehā sukh-hetormānsa vaca śariren.

(b) See ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ.

ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ [gaha duja] Under this heading the poetic metre has the following form in Dasam-Granth: two lines, each line having 27 matras,

¹In prosody the characteristics of Arya poetic metre are—in the first half seven dāgar, guru at the end, jāgar at the sixth place or four laghu. One laghu is essential at the sixth place in the second half. The remaining characteristics are similar to those of the first half. There should not be any jāgar at the first, third, fifth & seventh places of this metre.

first pause at the 14th matra and the second at 13th thereafter.

Example:

matvā mādī kunarā, anrāt dharmāno triaī.
 kukarmāno kathī tō bādī tō, lājīnoh tājī nārō."

—*kalki*.

ਗਾਹਿ [gahī] See ਗਾਹਨ. "hārī ke guṇ gahī."—*prabha m 3*. See ਗਾਹ *5*. 2 "tākar besāhī gahī."—*s kabir*. See ਲਾਹੁਲਾਹਿ. 3 *adv* having threshed. 4 having pondered, having contemplated.

ਗਾਹੁ [gahu] See ਗਾਹ. 2 praise, admire. See ਗਾਹਨ 2. "mīlī sadhu guṇ gahu."—*majh barāhmaha*.

ਗਾਹੁਣਾ [gahūṇa] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹੇ [gahe] should thresh. 2 should contemplate. 3 *P* ੬ *adv* sometimes, at times. "gahe nā neki kar kārām."—*tilāg m 1*.

ਗਾਹੈ [gahe] threshes. See ਗਾਹ *vr*. 2 contemplates. 3 recites. "jīśāhī pārapātī so harigūṇ gahe."—*gaur m 5*.

ਗਾਹਿਪਤ [garhpāty] See ਗਾਹੁਪਤ.

ਗਾਖਣ [gakhāṇ], **ਗਾਖਣਾ** [gakhāṇa], **ਗਾਖਨਾ** [gakhna] *Skt* ਗਵੇਸਣਾ *n* search, exploration. "nā gallī gakhie."—*BG*. "rās jānāt so nār jo rās gakhie."—*krisān*. 2 concluding. "sād-hū guṇ gakhie."—*BG*. 3 scrutiny, screening. "sāhe kāsāṭī mān ko gakhie."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਖਰਾ [gakhra], **ਗਾਖਰੀ** [gakhri], **ਗਾਖਰੋ** [gakhro], **ਗਾਖੜਾ** [gakhṛa], **ਗਾਖੜੀ** [gakhṛī], **ਗਾਖੜੋ** [gakhro] *adj* difficult, hard, arduous. 2 inaccessible; a place arduous to reach. 3 unbearable. This term is derived from *Skt* word गोधुर which is the name of a medicinal herb bearing hard thorny seeds; path paved with this thorny herb. "ghumāngherī āgah gakhri."—*asa m 5*. "sāṭīgur ki seva gakhṛī."—*sri m 3*. "kāmu krodhū āhākarū gakhro, sājāmī kāmū chūṭīo rī?"—*asa m 5*. "grikham rūṭī gakhṛī."—*ram m 5* rūṭī. "vīchohe jābur khāve nā vājānī gakhṛe."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "uacū pārbāt

gakhṛo.”—*sri am I*. “sabhagun te garab gakhṛo, pārmesvār nāhi bhavāt.”—*sāloh*.

ਗਾਂਗ [gāg] *Skt* गङ्ग *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga. 2 *n* Bhisham Pitama. 3 Kartikey, kharanan.

ਗਾਂਗਟੀ [gagṭi] *n* a succulent root used as vegetable; its plant, *calocasia arum*. It belongs to arum family. Its root is used as vegetable while the leaves are used to prepare snacks. It is sown during the months of Chet-Baisakh and dug out in the month of Kattak.

ਗਾਂਗਨਾ [gāgna], ਗਾਂਗਨੇ [gāgno] *n* bracelet of multicoloured yarn; thread hung round the neck or worn on the head by Hindu women as a symbol of marital status; a sacred thread tied round the wrist during marriage or in war. “hath gāgno ya pār ayo.”—*krisan*.

ਗਾਂਗਰ [gagar], ਗਾਂਗਰਿ [gagari], ਗਾਂਗਰੀ [gagri] *Skt* गगरी *n* earthen or metallic pitcher with narrow mouth used for fetching water. This word derives from the rumbling sound produced at the time of filling the vessel with water. “tūtāt bar nā lage ta kau jiugagari jā phori.”—*sar m 5*. “nit uṭhi kori gagari ane.”—*brla kabir*.

ਗਾਂਗਾ [gaga] a village under police station, tehsil and district Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated one furlong away to the north-west of this village. The Guru stayed here by the side of a pond.

The gurdwara building and residential houses are in good condition. They were got renovated by Sardar Sewa Singh, minister of Nabha State in Sammat 1933. Land measuring 750 bighas has been allotted by Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh. The village is one and a half miles to the west of Lehragaga railway station.

ਗਾਂਗਾ [gāga] a popular oilman during the reign of

raja Bhoj, who without uttering any word won over pandits (scholars) in discussion through gestures and signs only.

“goṣaṭi gāge telic pādīt nāl hove jāg dekhe. khari kare ik āguli gāga dui vekhalē rekhe. pher ucaī pājāgulā gāga muṭṭh hēlai ālekhe. peñ pe uṭh cālīa pādīt har bhulave bhekhe. nīrgunsārgunāg dui pārmesur pājīmīlānsārekhe. ākkhū dovē bhānsā mukki lai hēlai nīmekhe murakh pādīt suraṭvisekhe.”

The following saying is quoted when reference is made to inequality between the high and the low, the wise and the unwise:

“kitthe raja bhojate kitthe gāga teli.”—*prov*. ਗਾਂਗੇਯ [gāgey], ਗਾਂਗੇਵ [gāgev] *Skt* गङ्गेय *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga. 2 *n* Bhisham Pitama, son of Ganga. “gāgev bhanuj kahī maryo.”—*narav*. ‘killed Bhisham and Karan.’

ਗਾਛ [gach], ਗਾਛਹੁ [gachahu], ਗਾਛੈ [gache], ਗਾਛੋ [gacho] See ਗੱਛ. “gachāhu putri rajkuarī.”—*bāsāt am I*. “jo diste so gache.”—*dev m 5*.

ਗਾਜ [gaj] *Skt* गज *n* thunder, loud sound. 2 lightning, which produces thunder. 3 trumpet (of an elephant etc.) “jese gajraj gaj marāt.”—*BGK*. 4 *P* ੫੬ place, site. 5 *Skt* *adj* relating to an elephant. 6 cluster of elephants, flock of elephants.

ਗਾਜਰ [gajār] *Skt* गजर *n* a succulent root-like raddish, sweet in taste. It has cooling effect. The carrot is a tonic for the heart and the brain. It helps kidneys and cures jaundice. *L* *Daucus Carota*. *E* carrot. 2 *P* ੫੬ washerman. “gajār huto tir pār bari.”—*NP*.

ਗਾਜਰਾਜ [gajraj] lord of lightning, Indar.—*sānama*. 2 leader of the cluster of elephants.

ਗਾਂਜਾ [gāja] *Skt* गज्जिका *n* an intoxicant, a narcotic drug obtained from hemp, smoked like tobacco in a smoking pipe. *E* hemp. Its effect is dry and warm. It harms the heart, brain, muscles,

stomach and makes one lethargic.

ਗਾਜ਼ੀ [gazi] *P* ۱۰۰ harlot, prostitute. 2 dancing girl. 3 crusader or fighter for a religious cause. "hathyo jitmellā sugaji gulabā."—*VN*. 4 warrior who kills infidels in war. 5 chief-commander, commander-in-chief.

ਗਾਜ਼ੀਆਬਾਦ [gaziabad] tehsil head quarter of district Meerut in U.P., founded by Gazi-u-din son of Asaf Jah. It is a junction of East-Indian, North Western and Avadh Ruhelkhand railways.

ਗਾਜ਼ੀਪੁਰ [gazipur] district headquarter of UP situated on the left bank of Ganga. Many historians hold it to be Gadhipur founded by raja Gadhi, while others have associated it with the name of Masood Gazi.

ਗਾਜ਼ੀਮਰਾਦ [Gazimārad] *P* ۱۰۰ brave man, warrior. 2 horse.

ਗਾਟ [gaṭ] *n* onom sound produced while swallowing water. "rasiḥarī gaṭ."—*kan m 4 pāṭal*.

ਗਾਟਾ [gaṭa] *n* neck. "uco kār gaṭa."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਠ [gaṭh], ਗਾਠ [gāṭh] *n* knot. "hāume binṭhi gaṭhe."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 See ਗਾਠਨਾ. "hāu binu gāṭhe jaṭ pahuca."—*sor ravidas*.

ਗਾਠਕਤਰਾ [gāṭhkatra] See ਗਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗਾਠਨਾ [gāṭhna] *Skt* ਗੁੰਥਨ *v* tie into a knot, interlace, knot. See ਗਾਠ 2.

ਗਾਠਚੀ [gāṭhri], ਗਾਠਲੀ [gāṭhli], ਗਾਠੜੀ [gāṭhri] *Skt* ਗੁੰਥਿ. knot, knarl, knob. 2 bundle, bale, package. "bēcān guru jo pure kārīo me chūkī gāṭhri badha."—*sar m 5*. "jako lāhīno maharajri gāṭhri."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. '...who is to get from the Almighty's bundle.' See ਗਾਠਲੀ.

ਗਾਠੜੀਓ [gāṭhriō] from the package, from the bundle. See ਗਾਠੜੀ.

ਗਾਠਾ [gaṭha], ਗਾਠਿ [gaṭhi], ਗਾਠਿ [gāṭhi], ਗਾਠੀ [gaṭhi], ਗਾਠੀ [gāṭhi] *Skt* ਗੁੰਥਿ knot. "binu guru gaṭhi nā chūṭai."—*sor a m 1*. "he kou esa mitū ji

'This word is derived from gazi in Arabic and mārad in Persian. See ਗਾਥੀ 3, 4, 5.

toṛe bikhām gāṭhi?"—*phunhe m 5*. "gāṭhi bhiniḥbhini bhini tēṇie."—*brīla m 5*. 2 in the bundle, in the package. "gāṭhi nā bādhāu becī nā khau."—*bher kabir*. "ṭaka car gāṭhi."—*sar kabir*. ਗਾਠੀਫੋਰਾ [gāṭhichora] a cheat who deprives one of money in possession; a thief who steals packs containing belongings.

ਗਾਠੁਲੀ [gāṭhuli] See ਗਾਠਲੀ. "aj kaṭ khule teri gāṭhuli."—*sar m 5*. Here the word indicates the breathing process.

ਗਾਡ [gaḍ] *n* pit, ditch. 2 sitting place for a deer, where he digs a small pit with his hoofs. See ਗਡ 3. 3 act of uniting; union.

ਗਾਡਨਾ [gaḍna] *v* dig, make a pit. 2 bury in a pit. "ḥi le jare ḥi le gaḍe."—*s kabir*. 3 establish warm relations, reconcile. "ihu tēnu jīn siu gaḍia."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਗਾਡਰ [gaḍar], ਗਾਡਰੀ [gaḍri] *Dg n* sheep. *Skt* गड्डुरी "gaḍar le kamdhenu kārī puji."—*gāu m 5*.

ਗਾਡਰੋ [gaḍro] *Dg n* ram, male sheep. See ਗਾਡਰ.

ਗਾਡਾ [gaḍa] *n* a pole, a firmly fixed pillar. "gaḍa cālē nā haḍa hāl hē."—*VN*. 'A pillar may move, but a Rajput never flees the battlefield.' 2 cart, bullock cart. "gaḍe laḍe char."—*maru a m 1*. 3 pit, ditch. 4 This word has been used for Shaktasur. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ. 5 adj strong, firm, determined. "kāhā su tegbād gaḍe rārī?"—*asa a m 1*. 'Where are the swordsmen, who were determined to fight in the battle field?'

ਗਾਡਾ [gāḍa] *n* sugarcane, having segments between nodal joints; segmented. "rās ko gādo cusie."—*s kabir*.

ਗਾਡਿ [gaḍi] by mixing. "gāḍuṛa khāṇa dudh siu gaḍi."—*bāsāt m 1*.

ਗਾਡਿਵ [gāḍiv] See ਗਾਡੀਵ.

ਗਾਡੀ [gaḍi] *n* cart; light carriage. "dhurīmāṇi gaḍi calī."—*bāsāt namdev*. 2 See ਗਾਡਨਾ. 3 firmly dug in, firmly fixed. "gaḍi ḥui ṭhaḍhi tēṭī ese."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਂਢੀਸਾਖਾ [gāḍisakha] *n* gland close to the rectum of a wild cat (civet) that gives out fragrance. “musakbīlai gāḍisakha.”—BG. See ਮੁਸਕਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਗਾਂਢੀਰਾਹ [gāḍirah] *n* road; pathway for smooth transport of carts. 2 Sikhism—a way of life that poses no ordeals. “gurmukh gāḍirah cālaya.”—BG.

ਗਾਂਢੀਵ [gāḍiv] *Skt* ਗਾਢੀਵ *adj* knotty, knarred. 2 *n* knarred bow. According to Mahabharat this bow made by Brahma was handed over to the moon, who gave it to Varun. When Arjun vowed to help Agni to burn Khandavban, the latter took it from Varun and handed it over to Arjun. Arjun pledged to kill whoever slandered this bow. 3 a bow, especially one made of bamboo having knars; bow on which a string is wound. Both gāḍiv and gādiv are correct words.

ਗਾਂਢੀਵਧਰ [gāḍivadhār] Arjun, the possessor of gāḍiv bow.

ਗਾਂਢੀਵਾਨ [gāḍivan] coachman, cart driver.

ਗਾਂਢੀਵੀ [gāḍivi] See ਗਾਂਢੀਵਧਰ.

ਗਾਂਢੇ ਰਤਿ [gāḍe rāṭi] See ਗਾਂਢਾ 5.

ਗਾਂਢੇ [gāḍo] See ਗਾਂਢਾ 2. “dhur tuṭi gāḍo sirbharī.”—ram m 1. Here gāḍa is the mortal frame and dhur stands for the breathing system.

ਗਾਂਢੇ [gāḍo] See ਗਾਂਢਾ.

ਗਾਂਢ [gāḍh] *Skt* *n* adversity, misfortune, hardship. “gāḍh pāri birhi jən ko.”—krīṣṇ. 2 *adj* excessive, plenty. 3 thick, dense. 4 deep. 5 difficult, arduous. 6 strong, firm.

ਗਾਂਢ [gāḍh] *n* knot, joint.

ਗਾਂਢਣਾ [gāḍhṇa], ਗਾਂਢਨ [gāḍhṇan] *v* tie into a knot, interlace. 2 bind. “tuṭi gāḍhṇhar gopal.”—sukhmānī. “kure gāḍhṇ gāḍhe.”—gāu m 4. “jənəm jənəm ka ṭuṭa gāḍha.”—prabhā 3 m 5.

ਗਾਂਢਾ [gāḍha] See ਗਾਂਢ. “gāḍhe gāḍhan ke torānhar.”—ākal. ‘conquerors of strongly-built

forts.’ 2 See ਗਾਂਢਨ. “jənəm jənəm ke ṭuṭe gāḍhe.”—suhi m 5.

ਗਾਂਢਪਤੀ [gāḍpāṭy] *Skt* *adj* pertaining to Ganesh. 2 *n* a devotee of Ganesh.

ਗਾਂਢਵਾ [gāḍva] *adj* counted, numbered, enumerated. *S* ਗਾਂਢਵੇ. “jo dīh lādhe gāḍve.”—s fārid. ‘numbered days i.e. days of life are numbered.’

ਗਾਂਢਵੇ [gāḍve] See ਗਾਂਢਵਾ.

ਗਾਂਢ [gāt] *Skt* ਗਾਂਢ *n* mortal frame, body. “bīnāsījehe tero gāt.”—jeja m 9. 2 limbs. “men ke tome hē sabh gāt.”—krīṣṇ. 3 salvation, emancipation. See ਗਾਂਢਿ. “nath nārharī kārāhu gāt.”—asa chāt m 5.

ਗਾਂਢਰਾ [gāṭra] *n* belt to support a sword on one’s body, put around the shoulder like jāneu, the sacred thread. “jāri gāṭra jāhī guljār.”—GPS.

ਗਾਂਢਿ [gāṭi] salvation. See ਗਾਂਢਿ. “bhāi hāmari gāṭi.”—dhāna m 5. 2 condition, state, stage. “jāni nā jai tāki gāṭi.”—dev m 5. 3 singer.

ਗਾਂਢੀ [gāṭi] *n* sheet of cloth wrapped around the body, in place of a shirt etc. 2 condition, state. See ਗਾਂਢਿ. “jānāhu apān gāṭi.”—dhāna m 4. 3 See ਗਾਂਢਿ. “hārī dhīrāvāhu gurmukhī gāṭi jio.”—majh m 5. ‘Meditate upon the Almighty, who is our own.’ 4 See ਗਾਂਢਿ.

ਗਾਂਢੂ [gātu] *Skt* *n* path, passage. 2 song. 3 singer. 4 large flower-sucking black bee. 5 celestial musician. 6 wealth, money.

ਗਾਂਢੇ [gāṭe] singing. 2 liberation, salvation. See ਗਾਂਢਿ. “kārāhu hāmari gāṭe.”—gāu m 5. 3 There is salvation, and also liberation. “hārī ekās te meri gāṭe.”—sar m 5.

ਗਾਂਢੂ [gāṭr] *Skt* ਗਾਂਢ *n* mortal frame, body. 2 limbs.

ਗਾਂਢੂ [gāṭrī] *Skt* ਗਾਂਢੂ singer.

ਗਾਂਢ [gāth] *Skt* *n* singing. 2 song of praise, panegyric. “suṇ nanāk jive gāth.”—maru m 5. 3 narration. 4 See ਗਾਂਢੂ.

ਗਾਂਢਕ [gāthak] *Skt* *n* singer. 2 one who delivers

a discourse.

ਗਾਥਾ [gatha] *Skt* *n* praise, panegyric. "gatha gavāṭi nanāk."—*gatha*. 2 discourse, anecdote, tale. "rar kərət jhuthi lægr gatha."—*asa m* 5. 3 historical writing describing the dynasty and the charitable deeds of a family or personage etc. "jatī patī nā gotr gatha."—*akal*. 4 a poetic metre also called ਆਚਾਰਾ [arya] and ਗਾਹਾ [gaha]. See ਗਾਹਾ. 5 an ancient language containing words of Sanskrit, Pali and other languages. The scriptures of Buddhism like Lalitvistar etc and hymns entitled Sahaskriti Salok and Gatha in Guru Granth Sahib are written in this language. Some ignorant commentators, without grasping the meaning of this, define these saloks as going against the Sanskrit grammar.

ਗਾਥੁ [gathu] *Pkt* ਗਥਾ *n* capital, principal amount. "māharajro gathu vahu sro lubhrio."—*ṭoḍi m* 5. 2 See ਗਾਥਾ.

ਗਾਧ [gad] *Skt* ਗਾਧ *n* bottom beneath water. 2 silt settled at the bottom of water or oil.

ਗਾਦਰ [gadār] *n* jackal. 2 coward, timid, chicken-hearted.

ਗਾਦਲਾ [gādla] *adj* dirty, unclean.

ਗਾਦੀ [gadi] See ਗੱਦੀ. "gorgadi ki sev kārṛa."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਧ [gadh] *Skt* *n* water bottom, water base. 2 place, site. 3 aspiration, longing. "nā adh he nā gadh he nā byadh ko bicar he."—*akal*. 4 bath.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵ [gāndharav] *Skt* ਗਾਧਰਵ *adj* pertaining to celestial music. 2 *n* musicology. 3 horse. 4 one of the eight types of marriage described in Manusimriti i.e. union of man and woman due to their love for each other.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵ ਵੇਦ [gāndharav ved] See ਉਪਵੇਦ.

ਗਾਂਧਾਰ [gāndhar] See ਗੰਧਾਰ. 2 *adj* related to Gandhar; of Kandhar. See ਗੰਧਾਰ. 3 third in the series of seven musical notes. 4 red lead,

vermilion.

ਗਾਂਧਾਰੀ [gāndhari] daughter of Subal, king of Gandhar, who was married to Dhritrastar of Kaurav dynasty. She gave birth to one hundred sons including Duryodhan and one daughter Dohshala. Dohshala was married to Jaidrath, king of Sindh. On finding that her husband was blind, Gandhari kept her eyes bandaged all her life. She was of the view that if her husband was deprived of the pleasure of sight, it was not proper for her to be with eyes.

ਗਾਧਿ [gadhi] son of Kushamb of Kushik dynasty who was the father of Vishvamittar. He was a ruler of Kanauj, hence Kanauj is also called Gadhipur.

ਗਾਧਿਸੁਤ [gadhisut], ਗਾਧਿਜ [gadhi], ਗਾਧਿਨਯ [gadhinay], ਗਾਧਿਨੰਦਨ [gadhinādan], ਗਾਧਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gadhiputr] Vishvamittar, son of Gadhi. "gadhitane pərkhryo hāricād."—*NP*.

ਗਾਧਿਪੁਰ [gadhipur] Kanauj. See ਗਾਧਿ.

ਗਾਂਧੀ [gāndhi] *Skt* ਗਾਂਧਿਕ manufacturer and seller of perfumes; dealer in scents.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵੀ [gāndhrabi] *Skt* ਗਾਂਧਰਵੀ *n* relating to Gandharv, celestial. 2 celestial female.

ਗਾਨ [gan] *n* song. 2 singing. 3 tone, note. 4 short for ਗਾਨ [gyan]. "gan dhan dharat hie cahī."—*SAVEYE m* 4 ke. 'busy here in knowledge and meditation.' 5 *P* ਗਾਂਧਰਵ *adj* able, competent. 6 When used as a suffix with a word ending with ਯ (y) it makes that a plural. e.g. baccgan from baccāh, rajgan from rajāh etc.

ਗਾਨਬੰਧੁ [ganbādhū] According to Adbhut Ramayan, a music teacher of sage Narad who taught him this art.

ਗਾਨਾ [gana] See ਗਾਨ. 2 bracelet of multicoloured yarn tied to one's wrist (for protection) by chanting of mantars. This bracelet is tied at the time of marriage, war, performance of oblation and recitation of mantars. See ਗਾਨਾ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ. 3 sugarcane. "mūth rās gane."—*gau m* 4.

गाना बंधुटा [gana bāṇḥṭa] get ready for going to war or getting married by tying the sacred bracelet. Tying a bracelet to the wrist of the person going for war means he would marry death or a celestial female. "jā ara hokam akal da hāth baddha gana."—*jāgnama*. See गाना 2.

गानी [gani] sung, recited. "tino gani bārbēdika."—*NP*. 'Three gods and three Veds have recited Balvantika (deity of the mighty).'

गाने [gane] plural of गाना [gana]. 2 sung, recited. 3 plural of gāna. See गाना 3.

गानल [gaphal], गानिल [gafil] *A* گافل *adj* lazy, lethargic. "kāhi gaphal sora."—*trilāg m* 9. "bakhil gaphil."—*trilāg m* 1.

गानिलसिकन [gafilsikan] *P* گافلسیکان *adj* destroyer of the careless ones, the lazy ones.

गाम [gam] *Skt* गामन gait, movement. "cāl ke gājgame."—*krīṣṇ*. 2 singing, recitation, chanting. "hārī hārī guṇ gam."—*sukhmani*. 3 *Skt* गाम *adj* group, association. "mīle kṛipā guṇ gam."—*toḍi m* 5. 4 *n* village, hamlet. "gam kīsi me so nāhi rāhē."—*GPS*. 5 *P* گام *foot*-steps, feet. 6 horse's bridle. 7 horse's gait, pacing step by step.

गामचा [gamca], गामची [gamci] *P* گامچی *n* body part of a horse between its hoof and ankle; pastern; "ālāp gamci sūm bādere."—*GPS*. 'A horse with a short pastern is considered strong.'

गामन [gamān] See गानिन and गान. 2 See गामनि. 3 See गामी.

गामनि [gamāni], गामनी [gamni], गामिनी [gamini] *Skt* गामिनी *adj* accompanying. "nāhi sāg gamini."—*ram m* 5.

गामी [gami] *Skt* गामिन् *adj* accompanying, moving. 2 having erotic gait. "gōrja kamgami."—*cōḍi* 2. 'Girija i.e. Parvati with erotically charming gait.' 3 adulterer. "gotāmnarī umapāṭi suami, sisdhārēn sāhāsbhāg gami."—*jet ravidas*. 'Indar developed a hundred signs

of the vagina on his body due to his sexual desire; the furious Shiv beheaded Brahma, resulting in the adhesion of latter's skull firmly to the hand of Shiv.'

गामु [gamu] See गाम.

गान [gay] See गानि.

गानक [gayak] See गानिक.

गानकवार [gayakvar], गानकवार [gayakvar] title of Maharaja of Baroda. This dynasty originated from Damaji Gaykawah.

गानत [gayat] *A* گایت *adj* extreme; absolute; beyond limit. 2 *n* bank, shore. 3 result. 4 purpose, motive.

गानत्री [gaytri] See गानित्री.

गानन [gayān] See गानिन.

गानब [cayab] *A* غایب *adj* out of sight, invisible, lost in meditation. 2 absent.

गानबाना [Gaybana] See गैबाना.

गार [gar] *n* dirt, muddiness. 2 dirt at the bottom of water. 3 arrogance, pride. "mān māhi dharte gar."—*dev m* 5. "māramat kāhalau garāhu?"—*sāveye sri mukhvak m* 5. 4 fort, castle, fortress. "kou bīkhām gar tore."—*asa m* 5. 5 abuse, insulting remark. "gar denhari bolhari dari set ko."—*BGK*. 6 See गारल. "gar gar ākharāb garāb."—*prīthu*. 7 See गारु. 8 *P* گار *pit*, ditch. "sesar gar bīkar sāgar."—*kan m* 5. 9 cavern, cave, den. 10 *P* گار as a suffix, it is suggestive of cause, possession or ability e.g. rozgar, yadgar etc. "gunāhgar lunhārami."—*suhi m* 5.

गारहु [garāhu] conceited, arrogant. See गार 3.

गारक [garak] *adj* destroyer. "gānimān ko garak hē."—*ākal*.

गारकी [garki] *n* destruction, devastation, havoc, doom's day. "bhāyo sāma rīn garki."—*GPS*.

गारगी [gargi] *Skt* गार्गी a damsel of the Garg subcaste, who was a great scholar. She was the aunt of Matreyi. She remained celibate all her life. Her saga is narrated in Brihdarnyak

Upnishad. Once she held a discourse on Vedant in the court of king Janak, which charmed the audience. 2 Durga, goddess. 3 wife of sage Yagyavalak.

ਗਾਰਤ [garət] A غارت *n* act of looting. 2 *adj* destroyed, devastated, ruined.

ਗਾਰਨ [garən], ਗਾਰਨਾ [garna] *v* cause decay. "tənu jəu hɪvəle gare."—*ram namdev*. 2 engross. "sət ubar gənimən gare."—*akal*. 3 unite. "ghəsɪ kūkəm cādən garɪa."—*sor kabir*. 'The soul merged with Brahma as do saffron and sandalwood.'

ਗਾਰਬ [garəb] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, vanity.

ਗਾਰਬਿ [garəbɪ] *adv* arrogantly, vainly. "kaɪtu garəbɪ həðhiɛ."—*var asa*. "mən, tu garəbɪ əɪɪa."—*asa chət m 3*.

ਗਾਰਬੁ [garəbu] See ਗਾਰਬ. "cakər ləge cakri nale garəbu vad."—*var asa m 2*.

ਗਾਰਰੂ [gar-ru] See ਗਾਰਰੂ.

ਗਾਰਵ [garəv], ਗਾਰਵੁ [garəvu] See ਗਾਰਬ. 2 pride, grandeur, glory. "dhənəhɪ kɪa garəvu dɪje?"—*səveye m 4 ke*. 3 territory around Girivraj in Bihar. Girivraj (now Rajgrih) was once the capital of Magadh. "garəv des basət hɛ jəhā."—*cərritr 310*.

ਗਾਰੁਤੀ [garɪti], ਗਾਰਤੁ [garətu], ਗਾਰਤੂ [garɪtu] *Skt* गारुड *knower* of the garuṭ mātr. 2 one who treats snakebite. "gurmukhɪ koi garɪtu."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "dəsən bɪhun bhuyəgə mātri garuṭi nɪvarə."—*gatha*. 'A snake charmed by holy hymns loses its power to sting.' 3 holy hymns believed to be anti-venom. "garuṭu gorgɪan."—*məla ə m 1*. 4 *Skt* गारुड expertise for treating snake-bites. "kəhū bəthke garəɪgrəth bacē."—*janmejay*.

ਗਾਰਾ [gara] *n* mud, sludge. 2 abuses. "chohɪo mukh te sunɪkəɪ gara."—*maru m 5*.

ਗਾਰਿ [garɪ] See ਗਾਰੀ. 2 by decaying.

ਗਾਰਿਆ [garɪa] See ਗਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਾਰੀ [gari] *n* abuse, name calling. 2 malediction,

curse. "tɪs kɛ kulɪ lagi gari."—*məla m 4*.

ਗਾਰੁਤੀ [garuṭi] See ਗਾਰਤੀ. "raɪr garuṭ tum sənəhu."—*oəkar*. 'Listen to the holy hymn of Garuṭh to eradicate the poison of evils (in the form of snakebites).'

ਗਾਰੁਤੀ [garuṭi] See ਗਾਰਤੀ.

ਗਾਰੈ [garɛ] See ਗਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਾਰੁ [garh] *n* small fort. "guri bɪkhəm garh tori."—*sar m 5 pərtal*. 2 cave, cavern, dungeon. "bɪkhəm garh kəru pəhucə nahi."—*sar m 5*.

ਗਾਰੁਪਤੀ [garhpaty] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *n* who is related to the head of a family. Agni, by which the head of a household discharges obligations relating to ancestors and his day-to-day domestic chores.

ਗਾਲ [gal] *S* *n* conversation. "sət tere sɪu gal gəlɔhi."—*gəu m 5*. "səb renɪ səmhaləhɪ həri gal."—*prəbha m 4*. "koi anɪ sunavə həri ki həri gal."—*nəɪ m 4*. 2 curse. 3 See ਗਾਲਨਾ. 4 See ਗਾਲੁ.

ਗਾਲਕ [galək] *adj* who calls names. 2 who destroys.

ਗਾਲਨ [galən] *v* cause decay. 2 cause leak, drip. ਗਾਲਬ [galəb] A جالب *adj* strong, overpowering. 2 victorious. 3 also used in Punjabi for kalāb (a die or cast) "gulɪka galəb məhɪ dhəlvəɪ."—*GPS*. 4 a famous Urdu poet. 5 See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਗਾਲਭ [galəbh] See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਗਾਲਵ [galəv] son of sage Vishvamittar. 2 disciple of Vishvamittar. There is a story in Mahabharat that out of regard for him Galav on completing his education, desired to make an offering to Vishvamittar, who declined to accept the offer a number of times. Getting irritated on Galav's persistent request, he told him to offer eight hundred white horses having black ears. At this Galav got worried and called his dear friend Garuṭh (a vehicle of Vishnu) for help. Garuṭh carried him on his back to king Yayati. Galav requested him for horses.

The king told him that he did not have such horses, but his daughter, Madhvi, could fulfil his desire. Galav took Madhvi to king Haryashv and requested him to provide 200 horses in return for a son born from the womb of Madhvi. After getting a son, Sumana from her, Haryashv returned Madhvi alongwith 200 horses. Then Galav approached king Divodas. He also got a son Pratardan from Madhvi and gave 200 horses to Galav and returned Madhvi. Thereafter Galav presented Madhvi to Ushiner, who also begot a son, Shivi from Madhvi and handed Madhvi back to Galav alongwith 200 horses. When no more horses were available anywhere else, Galav on the advice of Garur handed over 600 horses and offered Madhvi to Vishvamittar in lieu of the remaining 200 horses. Vishvamittar got a son named Ashtak from Madhvi. Ultimately Galav returned Madhvi to king Yayati. "galəv aḍi ənəṣṭ munisəṣ brəhmhū te nəhi jat gənaye."—*dətt*.

गालजी [galʒi] *adj* talkative, gossip monger. 2 *n* a village in tehsil Gurdaspur, which has a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand.

गालडि [galɔɪ] See **गालडिडा**. "ik phika nə galaɪ."—*s fərid*. 'do not indulge in fake talk.'

गालडिडि [galɔɪɔ] uttered, spoke. See **गालडिडा**. "kia galaɪɔ bhuch."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. See **बुड**.

गालि [galɪ], **गाली** [gali] *adv* by causing to decompose, by decaying. "hive gali gali tənū chije."—*kəɪɪ ə m* 4. 2 *n* talk, conversation. "bɪdək gali suɪ."—*asa m* 5. "gali bɪa vɪkar, nanək dhəni vɪhūɪa."—*vargəu* 2 *m* 5. "nanək gali kuria bajh pəɪɪti kəɪɪ."—*var vəd m* 1. 3 plural of *gall*. "se gali rəb kia."—*s fərid*. 4 (third declension); merely by talking. "gali həɪɪnihu nə hoɪ."—*toḍi m* 5. 5 *Skt* गाली *n* abuse, name-calling, curse. "jo bemukh gobɪd

te piare, tɪɪɪ kulɪ lage gali."—*sor ə m* 5. 6 infamy, blemish, blot on one's reputation. "tere kuləhi nə lage gali jio."—*majh ə m* 5.

गालु [galh] *Skt* गल्ल *n* cheek.

गालु बजना [galh bəjana], **गालु मरना** [galh marna] *v* talk nonsense. 2 boast. "avət hē cəle galh bəjavat."—*kɪɪsən*. 3 bleat like a male goat (by putting thumb in the mouth) in Shiv temple. Realising the insult heaped upon her husband Shiv, Sati got herself burnt in the oblation performed by her father Daksh. Virbhadrara, the disciple of Shiv, disrupted the oblation by beheading Daksh. Shiv pardoned his father-in-law Daksh and fixed the head of a he-goat on his beheaded body, thus bringing him back to life. Shiv was very much pleased to hear the bleating sound produced by Daksh. Since then, the devotees have been producing bleating sound to please Shiv.

गव [gav] singing. "gav leh."—*asa m* 5. 2 *Skt* गवः (plural of first declension): "gav səb aɪ."—*nəɪav*. 3 village. "bɪkhebradhɪ ke gav məhi basu."—*ram m* 5. 4 *P* गव ox. "əmɪt gav ləvgən ke bhəɪ."—*dətt*. countless carts laden with cloves.

गव [gāv] *n* village.

गवसि [gavəɪ], **गवसी** [gavsi] will sing. 2 singing, reciting.

गवहि [gavəhi] sings. 2 (they) sing. "gavəhi isəɪ bəɪma devɪ."—*jəpu*.

गवही [gavhi] sings. 2 (they) sing.

गवण [gavəɳ] See **गवणि**.

गवणहार [gavəɳhara] *adj* singer. "kete gavəɳhare."—*jəpu*.

गवणा [gavɳa] See **गवणि**. 2 *adj* worth singing worthy of chanting. "rəɪɪ dɪnəsə pəɪbhəɪɪ tuhe hi gavɳa."—*var sor m* 4.

गवण्डि [gavəɳɪ] *n* musicology. 2 recitation of holy hymns. "gavəɳɪ gavəhi jɪɪɪ namu pɪaru."—*gəu m* 3. 3 See **गवणि**.

ਗਵਰ [gavət] *adv* while singing. "gavət suṇət sabbhe hi mukte."—*majh m 5*.

ਗਵ ਤਕੀਆ [gav takia], ਗਵ ਤਕੀਯਹ [gav takiyəh] *P* ॥॥ *n* big pillow, bolster (used as support for sitting).

ਗਵਨ [gavən] *n* singing.

ਗਵਨਹਾਰਾ [gavənhara] singer.

ਗਵਨੀ [gavəni] (they) sing. "gavəni pādīt pəṇi rəkhisə."—*jəpu. 2* See ਗਵਣਿ.

ਗਵਨੀ [gavni] See ਗਵਨਿ. *2 n* traditional way of singing. "gavni niki."—*māla m 5*.

ਗਵਨੇ [gavno] *n* singing. *2 adj* singer, chanter. "koi ramnam gun gavno, jən nanək tisu pəg lavno."—*bīṛa m 4 pāṭal*.

ਗਵਰ [gavar] *P* ॥॥ *atheist, infidel*. "urəjhīrəhio re bavar gavar."—*gəu m 5. 2* See ਗਵਰ. *3* See ਗਵਰ.

ਗਵਰਾ [gavra], ਗਵਰਾ [gāvra] *n* village. "bəcārləyo gavra."—*krisən*.

ਗਵਾ [gava] See ਗਵ ਤਕੀਆ. *2* village. "dehi gava jiu dhər məhītəu."—*maru kəbīr*. 'Human body is a village while the soul is its land owner.' *3 Skt* ਗਵਰ *adj* pertaining to the cow, of the cow. "gava gobər lehu mēgaī."—*cəṛitr 370. 4 (I)* sing. "jəb dekha təb gava."—*sor namdev*.

ਗਵਾਇਦਾ [gavaida] makes one chant. "ape guṇ gavaida."—*sor m 4*.

ਗਵਾਈ [gavai] got sung. *2* act of singing. *3* remuneration for singing. *4 Skt* गवेष्ण got missing, got wiped out.

ਗਵਾਏ [gavae] got sung. *2* lost, wasted. "həlat pəlat dovə gavae."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਗਵਾਹਾ [gavaha] gets sung. "guṇ gurmukhī gavaha."—*majh m 5. 2* worth singing.

ਗਵਾਧਾ [gavadha] sang. *2* got sung.

ਗਵਾਰ [gavar], ਗਵਾਰੁ [gavaru] See ਗਵਾਰ. "kaca dhənu sēcəhī murəkh gavar."—*dhəna m 3*.

ਗਵਾਵਹਿ [gavavəhi] gets one to sing. *2* loses, wastes. *3* (they) lose or waste. "dhərmi

dhəram kərəhī gavavəhi."—*var asa*.

ਗਵਿਆ [gavia] sung. *2 adv* has been sung. "səhje gavia thāi pəvə."—*sri ə m 3*.

ਗਵਿਸ [gavis] *n* perched upon the ox, the earth. —*sənāma*.

ਗਵਿਸਇਸ [gavis-is] lord of the earth—the king. —*sənāma*. See ਗਵਿਸ.

ਗਵਿਸਇਸਣੀ [gavis-isni] king—the lord of the earth, his army.—*sənāma*. See ਗਵਿਸ.

ਗਵੀਏ [gavie], ਗਵੀਐ [gavie] let us sing.

ਗਵੀਜੇ [gavije] should sing, let us sing.

ਗਵੀਤਾ [gavita] sang. "həri guṇ gavita."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਗੜ [gar] *Skt* ਗੜ *adj* more, a lot. "ləge pap garā."—*jənmejəy. 2 n* a construct, i.e. a composition (poetry) "pəṛət pəṛət thəke məhakavī gəṛət gar ənət."—*akal. 3* trouble, distress. "gar pəri gə pə jəb hi."—*krisən. 4* encounter, scuffle. "gar pəri ih bhāt təhā."—*cəṛitr 116. 5* knar, knurl, burl. "sət garən ko bəl jo nər kər mē dhəre."—*cəṛitr 174. 'who holds a lance having hundred knars in his hand.'* *6* a subcaste of Pathans, which is a branch of Orkazais. *7* a hillock comprising tiny stones. *8* salt crushed into minute pieces.

ਗੜਾ [gara] *adj* dense, thick. *2* strong, firm, determined. *3 Pa* hybrid, which is not from a pure race. *4* adulterer. "apī sət vāta apī gara."—*maru solhe m 5. 5* See ਗੜ.

ਗੜੂ [garu] a devotee belonging to Vijj subcaste, who became a true patriot on turning a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਗਿ [gi] a verbal suffix indicating the future tense e.g. will come. "avəgi agra parbrəhəm ki."—*asa m 5. 2* See ਗੀ.

ਗਿਆ [gia] *adj* went. *2* disappeared, ceased. *3* See ਗਾ.

ਗਿਆਸ [gias] *n* eleventh day of the lunar phase. "brəhmən gias kərəhī cəubisa."—*prəbha kəbīr*. 'Brahmins keep fast on every Ekadshi (i.e.

eleventh day of the lunar phase).’ 2 *Skt* ज्ञात close relative, collateral. 3 See ਗਿਆਸੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਗਿਆਸੁੱਦੀਨ [giasuddin] See ਗਿਆਸੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਗਿਆਤ [giat] *Skt* ज्ञात adj known

ਗਿਆਤਾ [giata] *Skt* ज्ञाता adj who knows; the learned one. 2 to the body. “kia jāi borio giata?”—*gəu kabir*. ‘What is the purpose of a dip in water?’

ਗਿਆਤੀ [giati] *Skt* ज्ञाति n a relative of the same subcaste; coming from the same ancestry.

ਗਿਆਨ [gian] *Skt* ज्ञान knowledge, learning, intelligence, understanding. “ātari gian nāo mirtaku he sāsar.”—*var sri m 3*. 2 the Transcendent One - i.e. who is knowledge incarnate.

ਗਿਆਨਾਜੰਨ [gian-ājən], ਗਿਆਨਾਜੰਨੁ [gian-ājənu] n spiritual insight, collyrium like spiritual insight. “gian-ājənu gurū dia, əgian ədheru binas.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗਿਆਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [gian-idri] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ. “gur gian-idri dritā.”—*gōd namdev*.

ਗਿਆਨਹੀਣ [gianhiṇ], ਗਿਆਨਹੀਨ [gianhin] adj devoid of knowledge, ignorant. “gianhiṇə əgiani puja.”—*səva m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਕੰਡ [giankhəḍ] n stage of spiritual knowledge, state of self realization. “giankhəḍ māhi gianu pərcəḍu.”—*jəpu*. 2 ਗਿਆਨਕਾਂਡ.

ਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [gianmāti] adj who has intellect guided by true knowledge. “gianmāti pəchata he.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗਿਆਨਰਾਉ [gianrau], ਗਿਆਨਰਾਇ [gianrai] n the Transcendent One—Master of all knowledge; from whom emanates all knowledge. “gianrau jāb seje ave.”—*asa m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਵੰਤ [gianvət] adj intellectual. “gianvət kau tətuvicar.”—*gəu bavan kabir*.

‘Sanskrit ज्ञ is formed by the union of ज and ञ. That is why it acquires the shape ज्ञ in Punjabi. It is difficult to popularise it because at places it is written as ग्ञ in the changed form.

ਗਿਆਨੀ [giani] *Skt* ज्ञानिन्, adj who is knowledgeable; scholarly. “apu bicare su giani hor.”—*gəu m 1*. “bhe kahu kau det nāhi, nāhi bhe manai an. kahu nanak sun re māna, giani tahi bəkhan.”—*s m 9*. 2 See ਗਿਆਨੀ.

ਗਿਆਰਸਿ [giarasi] n eleventh day of the lunar phase, Ekadashi.

ਗਿਆਰਹ [giarəh] eleven. “giarəh mas pas ke rakhe.”—*prabha kabir*.

ਗਿਆਰਹ ਗੇੜਾ ਸਿੱਖ [giarəh gəra sikkh] instruction to utter the holy hymn consecutively for eleven times. “giarəhi gəra sikkh suṇi gur sikh le gursikkh sādāya.”—*BG*. There was a ritual prevalent before the creation of the Khalsa that a person was instructed to utter ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ consecutively for eleven times while being baptised a Sikh. 2 Some scholars are of the opinion that this instruction implies Mool Mantar i.e. from ੴ to ਗੁਰਪੁਸਾਦਿ, which has eleven adjectives to define the Creator.

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ [giarā] See ਗਿਆਰਹ.

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਸਿਵ [giarā sɪv], ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਰੂੜ [giarā rudr] See ਰੂੜ.

ਗਿਆੜਕੀ [giar̥ki] n dense bush. 2 cave, cavern.

ਗਿਸਟ [gisət] *Skt* विस्तृति stretched hand, span, one fourth of a yard. “kite dēdh gisṭe.”—*jənmejy*.

ਗਿੰਗਲੀ [gɪgli] n Durga—having the sign of the moon on her forehead. “gɪgli hɪgli pɪgla.”—*paras*.

ਗਿੱਚੀ [gicci] n back of the neck.

ਗਿਜਾ [gɪja] *A 1*; n diet, food, meals.

ਗਿਜਾਫ [gɪzaf] See ਗੁਜਾਫ.

ਗਿਭਣਾ [gɪbhna], ਗਿਭਨਾ [gɪbhna] v get used to, become addicted to, long for. See ਗਿਭਾ. “sadh kripali hāri sēgi gɪbhāra.”—*majh m 5*.

ਗਿਟਕ [gɪtək] n endocarp, stone of fruit. “bədriphal ki gɪtək bədri.”—*GPS*.

ਗਿੱਟਾ [gɪt̪a] *Skt* गुल्फ ankle.

ਗਿਠ [gɪθ] See ਗਿਸਟ.

ਗਿਭ [gɪd] *Skt* किट n mucus or viscid matter

formed in the sore eye. 2 fall, decline, sense of falling.

ਗਿਣਤ [gɪṇət], ਗਿਣਤੀ [gɪṇti] See ਗਣਤ and ਗਣਤੀ. See ਸੰਖਣਾ.

ਗਿਣਨਾ [gɪṇṇa] See ਗਣਨਾ.

ਗਿੰਦ [gɪd] *Skt* कन्दुक *n* ball made of tightly packed yarn or rags. "jəmunā ke kulī khelū khelīo jīn gɪd jio."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਗਿਦੜ [gɪdər], ਗਿਦੁਆ [gɪdua] *n* jackal. See ਗੀਦਰ. "gɪdua məsanbas kəryoi kərət hē."—*akal*.

ਗਿੰਦੁਆ [gɪdua] See ਗਿੰਦ.

ਗਿੰਦੌੜਾ [gɪdɔɾa] See ਗੰਦੌੜਾ.

ਗਿੰਦੜ [gɪddər] See ਗਿਦੜ.

ਗਿੰਦੜਦਾਖ [gɪddəɾdakh] See ਮਕੋ.

ਗਿੰਧ [gɪdh] *n* elephant. 2 mythical elephants. "gəgkət gɪdh."—*dətt*. 'Elephants trumpet.'

ਗਿਧਾ [gɪdha] addicted, accustomed, tantalised. *Skt* गृध् *vr* long for, desire. gɪdha and gɪdh are derived from it. "surīā de tən laiā gosət gɪdhiā."—*cādi 3*. 2 *S* bought, purchased. 3 *Skt* rhythm of a song; clapping during its singing. 4 *onom* gɪt-gɪt sound.

ਗਿੰਧ [gɪddh] *Skt* गृध् *n* vulture, which is fond of carrion. It has red-coloured head, black wings, curved and sharp beak. Its eyesight is very sharp and can see a carcass while flying from a great distance. A vulture does not prey by itself, but eats only carrion. See ਕਰਗਸ.

ਗਿਨਣਾ [gɪṇṇa] See ਗਣਨਾ.

ਗਿਨਣੀ [gɪṇti] See ਗਣਤੀ. 2 worry, anxiety.

ਗਿਬਣਾ [gɪbṇa], ਗਿਬਨਾ [gɪbna] *v* feel proud of. 2 boast.

ਗਿਬਰ [gɪbər] See ਗਬਰ.

ਗਿਰ [gɪr] See ਗਿਲ. 2 See ਗਿਰਿ. 3 *Skt* गिर sentence, speech.

ਗਿਰਸਤ [gɪrəsət] *Skt* गृहस्थ *adj* householder, a family man. "nam vasia jisū ɔtəri pərvaṇ gɪrəsət udasa jio."—*majh m 5*. 'That householder is an ascetic who is in tune with the Creator.' 2 *n* second stage of life according to Hindu

code. 3 *adjs* suffering from; "rog-gɪrəsət citare naū."—*gəu m 5*. 'He meditates who is gripped by the Divine.'

ਗਿਰਸਤਿ [gɪrəsəti], ਗਿਰਸਤੀ [gɪrəsti], ਗਿਰਸਤੁ [gɪrəsətu] *Skt* गृहस्थिन् householder, person leading a domestic life. "gɪrəsti gɪrəsəti dhərmata."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. See ਗਿਰਸਤ. "təje gɪrəsətu bhāra bənvasi."—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਗਿਰਹ [gɪrəh] *Skt* गृह *n* house, dwelling place. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. "vice gɪrəh udas."—*varsar m 4*. 3 *P* knot, knar. "gɪrha seti malu dhənu."—*jəpu*. "mohunāgən ləptio bhrəmgɪrəh."—*ram m 5*. 4 measure equal to three fingers (1/16th of a yard). 5 See ਗੁਹ.

ਗਿਰਹਾ [gɪrha] See ਗਿਰਹ 2 and ਗਿਰਿਹਾ.

ਗਿਰਹੀ [gɪrhi] *Skt* गृहिन् *adj* householder. "ihu mānu gɪrhi ki ihu mānu udasi?"—*mala m 3*. 2 within the home, in the house. "gɪrhi māhi sādā hərijan udasi."—*sor m 3*.

ਗਿਰਹੁ [gɪrəhu] *Skt* गृह *n* home, house. "ek gɪrəhu dəs duar hē jake."—*bīla ə m 4*. 2 *adj* householder, one living with the family. "is bhekhe thavəhu gɪrəhu bhəla jithəhu ko vərasi."—*var vəd m 3*.

ਗਿਰਗਟ [gɪrgət], ਗਿਰਗਿਟ [gɪrgɪt] *n* large-sized lizard, chameleon.

ਗਿਰਜਾ [gɪrja] *Pg* टिगुनिजा *n* Christian place of worship; church. 2 home, house, dwelling place. 3 See ਗਿਰਿਜਾ.

ਗਿਰਝ [gɪrəjh] See ਗਿੰਧ. "dehi gɪrjhən khai."—*dhəna namdev*.

ਗਿਰਣ [gɪrən] *Skt* *n* act of swallowing.

ਗਿਰਣਾ [gɪrṇa] *v* fall, get apostate. "gɪrət kup māhi khahi mɪthai."—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਗਿਰਣ.

ਗਿਰਦ [gɪrəd] *P* , *part* surrounding, all around. 2 *n* encirclement. "pādrəhi pəhir gɪrəd tɪh kio."—*VN*.

ਗਿਰਦਨਵਾਰ [gɪrdnəva], ਗਿਰਦਨਵਾਰਾ [gɪrdnəvara],

गिरदनुवाह [giradnuvah] *P* گرواح surrounding area. "janat girdnava ih sara."—*GPS*. "hun likh ghelloyal rajirājo girdnāvara."—*jñgnama*.
 गिरदा [girda] *P* گردا *n* circumference, encirclement. "girda karkē tih ko tisṭeya."—*krisan*. 2 surrounding area. "lāvpur ko girda sabbh mile."—*GPS*. 3 hem, border, frill. (of a cloth) "girda vēstrā vēraṇ vēr nana."—*GPS*. 4 round pillow, bolster.
 गिरदान [girdan] *P* گردان *n* encirclement, blockade.
 गिरदाब [girdab] *P* گرداب *n* whirlpool, swirl, eddy.
 गिरदावर [girdavar] *P* گردآور *n* surveyor; revenue official who surveys crops.
 गिरधर [girdhar] See गिरिधर.
 गिरधारी [girdhari] See गिरिधारी. 2 a bania disciple of Guru Amar Dev, who always spoke the truth and was a great scholar.
 गिरना [girna] *v* fall, decline. 2 See गिरन.
 गिरनार [girnār] See गिरिनार.
 गिरपहत [gīraphtah] *P* گيرفته caught, siezed, held. "mam sarmur ajrail gīraphtah."—*tlāg m 1*.
 गिरवर [gīrvār] See गिरिवर.
 गिरवी [gīrvi] *P* گيروي *adj* mortgaged.
 गिरा [gīra] See गिर. 2 *Skt n* poetic work, sacred text. 3 tongue, speech. 4 Sarasvati—goddess of knowledge.
 गिरां [gīrā] See गर. 2 *P* گير *adj* heavy, weighty. 3 costly. 4 precious.
 गिराउ [gīrau] *n* fall; decline. 2 hamlet, village. "ona ghār nā gīrau."—*sri m 3*. "vuṭha ghughī gīrau jiu."—*sri m 5 pepar*.
 गिराउं [gīrāū] *n* hamlet village, town. 2 body, physique.
 गिराउंटा [gīrauṇa] *v* make (it) fall, to fell. 2 defeat (in wrestling).
 गिराउ [gīrai] *n* village, town. "sacē koṭi gīrai niṭgharī vāsia."—*var majh m 2*. 2 body, physique.

गिरास [gīras] *Skt* ग्राम *n* bite; morsel. "bikhu khana bikhu penṇa bikhu ke mukhī gīras."—*var vād m 3*. 2 livelihood, daily meals. 3 swallowing, gulping. "sasi kino sur gīrasa."—*ram kabir*. 'Poised in the tenth opening, the moon, has gulped the sun, the absorber of nectar, whose abode is in the navel.' This is a belief of Yog. 4 Goodness made evil vanish away.
 गिरासी [gīrasi] *n* a bite, morsel. 2 gulped, absorbed.
 गिरासु [gīrasu] *n* bite; morsel. 2 livelihood, sustenance. "ape der gīrasu."—*var gāv 1 m 4*.
 गिराह [gīrah] See गिर. "pārādāe nā gīrah jār."—*var majh m 1*. 'Birds have no wealth.' 2 a bite; morsel, mouthful. 3 livelihood, daily meals. "jiu jiusacē bhavē tū tū der gīrah."—*var majh m 1*.
 गिराहु [gīrahu] *n* a bite, morsel. "tije muhi gīrahu."—*var majh m 1*.
 गिराना [gīrana] See गिराउंटा.
 गिरानी [gīrani] *n* flatulence, dyspepsia, indigestion. 2 *P* گيراني 3 deficiency, loss.
 गिरापति [gīrapati], गिरापितु [gīrapitu] Brahma, Chaturanan. In Purans, Brahma is regarded as both the husband and father of Sarasvati.
 गिराब [gīrab] See गिराउ. 2 See गर. 3.
 गिराम [gīram] *n* village, town. "phīraio deh gīrama."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ग्राम.
 गिरामायह [gīrāmayah] *P* گيراميه *adj* very precious, highly valuable.
 गिरामी [gīrami] *P* گيرامي *adj* venerable and elderly person.
 गिरि [gīri] *Skt n* mountain, hill. "gīri basudha jāl pavān jāigo."—*sar m 5*. 2 a sect of Dasnami ascetics whose names end with gīri. See दसनम सननामी.
 गिरिसुता [gīrisuta] *n* Parvati, known as the daughter of Himalaya (mountain).
 गिरिहा [gīriha] See गिर. 2 *Skt* Indar; who,

with a thunderbolt, shatters mountains to pieces.
3 thunderbolt.

गिरिजा [giriḷja] *n* Parvati, daughter of Himalaya mountain. "bēṭh tātē giriḷja aru devan buddhi i he mān mādḍh vicari."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 river Ganga, daughter of Himalaya mountain. "gōga giriḷja pritham kahi putr sēbēd pun dehu."—*sānāma*.

गिरिजामुत्र [giriḷjasut], **गिरिजानंदन** [giriḷjanāḍan] Ganesh, Parvati's son. 2 Kartekey, Kharanan. 3 Bhisham, son of Ganga.—*sānāma*.

गिरिजापति [giriḷjapati] Shiv, husband of Parvati.

गिरिजापुत्र [giriḷjaputr] See **गिरिजामुत्र**. 2 Bhisham Pitamah, according to Sastarnammala, is son of Ganga (Girija). See **गिरिजा** 2.

गिरिध [giriḍ] See **गिरिध**.

गिरिधर [giriḍhar], **गिरिधारी** [giriḍhari] Krishan, who lifted Goverdhan hills. There is a story in Bhagwat that milkmen used to worship Indar every year. Krishan stopped them from doing so. At this, Indar ordered the clouds to rain heavily and wash away all the villages and animals belonging to the milkmen. When Krishan saw the milkmen in distress and their houses inundated with water, he lifted Goverdhan hills on his finger like an umbrella, thus saving them from Indar's wrath. 2 the Creator, who supports all the mountains. 3 See **गिरिधरी लाल**. 4 a poet of nineteenth century, whose real name was Haridas. This melancholy sage was indifferent to wordly attachments and was a great scholar too. The poetic stanzas Giridhar wrote in kōḍlie metre are very beautiful—

sāi giriḍhar giri dhāryo
giriḍhar kahi sēbhkoi.
hānuman giriḍhar dhāryo
giriḍhar kahi nē koi.
giriḍhar kahi nē koi

hānu droṇagiri lyayo.

tāte kanka giriyo sou

le kriṣan uṭhayo.

kahi giriḍhar kaviṛay

vāḍin ki yahi vāḍai.

thore hū jāṣ hot

vāḍe purkhan ko sāi.

bina vicare jo kare so pache pachtar.

kam bigare apno jāg me hot hāsai.

jāg me hot hāsai citt me cen nē ave.

khan pan sānūn rāg rāg mānāhi nē bhavē.

kahi giriḍhar kaviṛay dukkh kachuṭarē nēṭarē.

khāṭkāt he jiy māhi kriyo jo bina vicare.

गिरिधारी लाल [giriḍhari lal] a poet from Agra, who remained with the tenth Guru for a very long time. The Pingalsar written by him is an excellent work on prosody.

"śrī sātiguru gubḍisḥ mir pir sukhnāḍ.

raj madhy giriḍhar karyo pīgalsar ākhāḍ."

—*pīgalsar*.

गिरिनमनि [giriṇasani] the river that corrodes the mountains.—*sānāma*.

गिरिनमनिपति **ममत्र** [giriṇasānipati sēstrā] *n* noose; river that corrodes the mountains, its lord Varun; his weapon, the noose.—*sānāma*.

गिरिनार [giriṇar] *Skt* **गिरिनार** a mountain about 3500 feet high, situated near Junagarh in Bombay presidency on which stand holy temples of Jainis as well as those of Durga, Gorakh, Kalika and Dattatreya. While salvaging humanity Guru Nanak Dev also visited it.

गिरिहस्त [giriḥastan] See **गिरिहस्त**.

गिरिमेरु [giriṃeru] See **मेरुगिरि**.

गिरिराज [giriṛaj], **गिरिराज** [giriṛaj] king of mountains, Himalaya. 2 Sumeru.

गिरिवर [giriṇar] a mountain all covered with trees and greenery. 2 Himalay. 3 Sumeru. 4 cloud. "jau tum giriṇar, tau hām mora."—*sor ravidas*.

ਗਿਰੀ [giri] See ਗਿਰਿ. 2 a mountain stream flowing near Paonta. "bāhe nādi ik nam giri hē. dīsi duje ravisuta dhāri hē."—GPS. 3 There are a number of other mountain streams with this name. One flows between Shimla and Chail. 4 kernel, inner seed. 5 resident of hills, hillman.

ਗਿਰੀਆ [giriā] P گریہ weeping, wailing, crying. "subh āmla thī biger giriā kārde hān."—JSBM.

ਗਿਰੀਆਂ [giriā] P گریاں weeping, wailing. 2 mawkish, maudlin.

ਗਿਰੀਸ਼ [giris] Skt ਗਿਰੀਸ਼ lord of mountains, king of a hill state. 2 Shiv, who is the lord of Kailash. "brāhma bīsānubihin girisā."—NP. 3 king of mountains, Himalaya. 4 Sumeru.

ਗਿਰੀਸਤਨ [girisatēn] P گریستن v weep, wail.

ਗਿਰੀਂਦ੍ਰ [giriṇḍrā] ਗਿਰਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. See ਗਿਰੀਸ਼.

ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ [girivan], ਗਿਰੇਬਾਨ [gireban], ਗਿਰੇਵਾਨ [girevan] P گریبان n collar of a shirt, coat etc. "apāṇḍe girivan māhi sir nivā kārī dekhu."—s farid. 'Look within to realise your own flaws instead of finding faults with others.' 2 has also been used for girvaṇ (deity, god). "girivanvaca atī goi."—GPS. 'The language of gods (i.e. Sanskrit) is very difficult to understand.'

ਗਿਰੇ [giro] P گير adj mortgage, mortgaged.

ਗਿਰੇਤ [girēt] falls, declines. "girēt giri pātī patālā."—sahas m 5.

ਗਿਰੇਦਾ [girēda] adj one who pulls down, one who defeats. "galāb girēda."—gyan. 2 See ਗੀਰੇਦਾ.

ਗਿਰੇਬਾਰੀ [girēbarī] giri (mountain) and barī (water) land and water. "girēbarī vād sahībī."—sri m 5. 'reign over the earth and the ocean.' 2 P گریزار garland, rosary.

ਗਿਲ [gil] Skt गिल् v swallow, gulp. See ਤਿਮਿਲ. ਗਿਲ. 2 adj who swallows. 3 P گل n soil. 4 mud.

ਗਿਲਹੁਰੀ [gilhaurī] See ਗਲਹੁਰੀ. 2 See ਗਿਲਹਰੀ.

ਗਿਲਹਰੀ [gilhārī] n squirrel.

ਗਿਲਜਈ [gilzai], ਗਿਲਜਾ [gilza] a branch of Mati

Pathans. Its Pashto pronunciation is calezi. "kabal ke gilje jīn kāhē."—GPS.

ਗਿਲਨ [gilān] Skt गिरन n swallowing. 2 See ਗਿਲ v.

ਗਿਲਮ [gilām] P گلم n woollen carpet. "gilām gālice pharās bisala."—GPS.

ਗਿਲਮਾਨ [gilman] A گلان plural of gulām; used especially for the youth in Paradise, who will be at the service of momins (pious Muslims). See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਠ 27, ਸੂਰਤ ਤੋਰ 52, ਰਕੂਅ 1.

ਗਿਲਾ [gila] P گل n grouse, friendly complaint. "karo nā gila sunat is ben."—NP. 2 a grape parted from its bunch. 3 a path between two mountains; a mountain pass. 4 See ਗਿੱਲਾ.

ਗਿਲਾਜਤ [gilajāt] A غلظت sense of being fat; flabbiness, denseness. 2 dirt, filth.

ਗਿਲਾਨ [gilān], ਗਿਲਾਨੀ [gilānī] See ਗਲਾਨੀ. "gāi gilānī sadh ke sāgr."—ram m 5.

ਗਿਲਾਫ [gilāf] A غلّف n curtain. 2 covering, cover-cloth.

ਗਿਲਿਸਤ [gilisat] spread hand, span. See ਗਿਸਟ. "sava gilisat prāman ki coṭī sir kes."—GPS.

ਗਿਲਿੰਦਾ [gilīda] adj who swallows. See ਗਿਲ.

ਗਿਲੀ [gili] adj wet, moist. "gili gili rodī."—var maru 2 m 5. 'moistened lump of jaggery.' 2 swallowed. See ਗਿਲ. 3 P گل made of earth; mortal.

ਗਿਲੇ [gilo] See ਗੁੜੁਚੀ.

ਗਿਲੇਟ [gilot] Skt गिलेट a wild root of potato family. Its creeper spreads over the shrubs. Its leaves are sour in taste. A white-coloured round potato grows in its roots, which is used for eating.

ਗਿਲੋਲਾ [gilola] pellet of wet earth; an earthen ball; pellet or ball used as a missile with a sling shot. 2 See ਗਲੋਲਾ.

ਗਿਲੋਚੀ [gilochī] See ਗਲਦੁਚੀ. 2 See ਗਿਲਹਰੀ.

ਗਿਲੁਤ [gilhar] n goitre, a disease which causes enlargement of thyroid glands resulting in swelling the front of the throat. غر. This

disease is more prevalent in hilly areas where water is highly contaminated with lime elements. The swollen flesh near the throat takes the shape of a tumour. For treatment one should live in an area free from goitre. Boiled and filtered water should be used. Paste of ground seeds of brown hemp (a kind of jute) in warm water should be applied on the affected part. The paste prepared by pulverising the roots of *butea frondosa* in viscous rice water should be applied on the goitre. Fine powder of barberry and borax on a cut piece of aloe should be sprinkled and then bandaged on the affected part of the body.

One masha of powder made from the mixture of *giharpatar*¹ and black pepper be taken with water in the morning as well as in the evening regularly.

ਗਿੱਲ [gill] *n* moisture, wetness. 2 a subcaste of Jatts. 3 Many villages of this name are inhabited by people of the Gill subcaste. See **ਗਿੱਲ ਕਲਾਂ**.

ਗਿੱਲ ਕਲਾਂ [gill kalā] a village in district Phool of Nabha state which is situated one and a half mile to the east of Rampura Phool railway station. Guru Hargobind visited this place. An elegant gurdwara was got built by Maharaja Hira Singh. Land measuring 70 ghumaons is allotted to the gurdwara. A religious congregation is held on the seventh day of bright phase of the lunar month of Poh as well as on the first day of Magh every year. The priest is a Sikh.

ਗਿੱਲ ਨਾਲ ਗਿੱਲ ਮਿਲਣੀ [gill nal gill milni] Such continuous rainfall as causes dampness to percolate deep to the existing water level. This dampness is very useful for cultivation of crops and for prevention of draughts for long periods

¹It is the leaf of a plant, grown on the banks of saline lakes in Tibet.

of time.

ਗਿੱਲਾ [gilla] *adj* wetted, wet, moist, damp.

ਗਿੱਲਗਿੱਲਾ [gigigilla], **ਗਿੱਲਗਿੱਲਾ** [gigigilla] *v* entreat abjectly; speak with a great deal of submissiveness; speak obsequiously.

ਗਿੱਲਾ [gilla] *v* fall, go round.

ਗਿੱਲਵਰ [gillvar] See **ਗਿੱਲਵਰ**. "gacu ji lega gillvarī sakhie dhāulhārī."—*sava m 1*. 'huge palaces constructed with mortar of lime.'

ਗਿੱਲਵਰੀ [gillvarī] See **ਗਿੱਲਵਰ**. 2 a village in district Hoshiarpur. See **ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ 6**. and **ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ 2**.

ਗਿੱਲਾ [gilla], **ਗਿੱਲਾ** [gilla] *n* fall, decline. "sukh bhogke gilla mīlda hē."—*JSBM*.

ਗਿੱਲਮੁੜ [gillmur] *adv* by falling on the ground and by whirling around. "gillmurī purāhi tal."—*var asa. 2* repeatedly.

ਗੀ [gi] feminine of **ਗਾ** [ga]. e.g. ਜਾਵੇਗੀ [javegi], ਆਵੇਗੀ [avegi]. 2 *Skt n* sacred text, poetic work. 3 Sarasvati.

ਗੀਓ [gio] went, disappeared, departed. "tapsātāp mera ber gio."—*asa m 5*.

ਗੀਅ [giā] *Skt* गेय *adj* praiseworthy, worth-singing. 2 *n* song. "Ikna nad nā bed, nā giā rāsu, rās kās nā jānētī."—*var sar m 1*. 'Some people who do not have knowledge of Veds, lack aesthetic sense of music and significance of diet as denoted in the Vedic lore.'

ਗੀਅਰਸ [giāras] See **ਗੀਅ**.

ਗੀਅ [giā] a poetic metre, which is the first form of *harigita*. See **ਹਰਿਗੀਤਕਾ** and **ਗੀਤਮਾਲੀ 2**.

ਗੀਅਨੀ [gihāni] *Skt* गृहिणी housewife, wife. "ghar ki gihāni cāgi."—*dhāna dhāna*.

ਗੀਗਾ [giga] *Dg* infant baby, ignorant. 2 simpleton; who cannot utter words distinctly.

ਗੀਡ [gid] See **ਗਿਡ**. "gid bāhit jih pikhāt gīlana."—*NP*.

ਗੀਤ [git] *Skt n* verse which is worth singing. "gīan vīhūṇa gave git."—*var sar m 1. 2* glory, grandeur. 3 he, who should be glorified.

ਗੀਤਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gitgobind], ਗੀਤਗੋਵਿੰਦ [gitgovind] verse in praise of the Almighty; recitation of the supremacy of the Creator. "sāhia māgal gavhi gitgobind ślar."—*barāhmaha majh*. 2 a text written in verse by Jaydev in praise of the Divine. Its beautiful poetic metres are lyrical and melodious. See ਜਯਦੇਵ.

ਗੀਤਨਾਦ [gitnad], ਗੀਤਬਾਦ [gitbad] vocal and instrumental music. "gitnad hārakh caturai."—*prabha m 1*. "gur-rāsu git bad nāhī bhavē suniē, gāhrgābhūr gāvāra."—*oākar*. 'He, who does not relish the enthralling and captivating recitation and music of Gurbani, remains deprived of spiritual bliss.'

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitmaliti] a poetic metre, having-four lines; each line has 28 matras, two pauses each after 14th matras each; with a rāgān, śl, at the end.

Example:

pāchirajravān marke,
rāghuraj sitāhī lēgāyo.
nābh or khor nīharke,
su jāyāyū siy sādēs dāyo.
tāb jan ram gāyē bālī,
siy sātī ravān hī hārī.
hānuvāt marāg mo mīlē,
tāb mītrātā tīh sō kārī.—*ramav*.

2 If the first pause is on the 16th matra and the second on the next 12th followed by a rāgān, śl, in the end, the poetic metre acquires the name of ਗੀਤਮਾਲਤੀ [giyamalti].

Example:

guru kēlpātārū kār śakh sūdār,
phul phāl yut sobhtī.
chābī lālīt lāhī lāhī lākhāt jīh jāg,
āmār hū brītī lobhtī. ...

—*nirmāl prābhakār*.

ਗੀਤਾ [gita] n song, poetic metre, verse. 2 glory. "ਗੁਰੂ gita nīt vākhaṇia."—*maru a m 5 ājūlī*. See ਗੀਤ. 3 a text relating to Bhisham section

in Mahabharat, which has 18 chapters and 700 sloks. Krishan delivered the sermon of Geeta to Arjun, when the latter got disinclined to fight the war. The site, where Krishan and Arjun had this dialogue, is named as Jyotisar. An elegant Geeta Bhawan is built at this place now. 4 a matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each having 26 matras, first pause after 14 matras, second after 12 matras with guru-lāghu (śl) in the end.

Example:

mōtī tā mōdārī usārāhī, rātnī tā hōī jārau.
kāstūrī kōgu āgār cōdānī, lipī avāhī cau.

—*sri m 1*.

yāk ārāj guphtām pes to, dār gos kun kārār.
hākka kābīr kārīm tu, be-eb pārvādgar.

—*trīlāg m 1*.

(b) The second type of Gita poetic metre of has two pauses: each after 13 matras with guru-lāghu, śl, at the end.

Example:

sevī sātiguru apnā,
hārī simrī dīn sābhī rēn.
ap trāgrī sārni pāvā,
mukhī bolī mīthre vēr...

—*majh m 5 dīnreṇī*.

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitamaliti] See ਗੀਤਮਾਲਤੀ.

ਗੀਤਿ [gitī] *Skt n* singing. 2 type of singing, method of singing.

ਗੀਤਿਕਾ [gitika] a matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each line having 26 matras, pauses at the 14th matra and the next 12th matra thereafter, ending with lāghu-guru.

Example:

"das cākhu bhe kumud ke sām, cād śrī kalgidhārā."

2 Its second form has four lines, each line having 25 matras, with two pauses, first after the 14th matra and second at the 11th matra

¹According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is tyagī.

thereafter, having *lāghu guru* at the end.

Example:

*pərmadī purākh mānopimā, sətīradī¹ bhavratā,
pərmadbhutā pərkṛitīpārā, jədī cīt sārəbgātā.*

—*gūjdev.*

3 *Geetika gān* metre has the following characteristics: four lines, each line has the following *matrīk* combinations as:

ਸ (*səgəṇ-lls*), ਜ (*jəgəṇ-lls*), ਜ (*jəgəṇ-lls*), ਭ (*bhəgəṇ-lls*), ਰ (*rəgəṇ-lls*), ਸ (*səgəṇ-lls*), ਲ (*lāghu-l*), ਗ (*guru-s*).

Example:

jīn ke ride sumti nivasat

so kabhi dukh pat na.

jīn he rāṭī guru ki gīra

nāhī so sahē yamyatna.

It resembles the first form of *həritika* as far as *matras* are concerned, but the *matrīk* combination dominates this poetic metre.

ਗੀਦਰ [*gidar*], **ਗੀਦਰ** [*gidar*] whose howl is scary; jackal. 2 cowardly, timid.

ਗੀਦੀ [*gidi*] *P* گیدی cowardly, timid. “*ab gidī jano nāhī pave.*”—*GPS.*

ਗੀਧ [*gidh*] See ਗਿੱਧ. 2 greedy, desirous. See ਗਿਧਾ. “*nam sāgī ihu mānuva gidh.*”—*gūd m 5.*

ਗੀਧਨਾ [*gidhna*] *v* desire, long for. See ਗਿਧ *vr.* “*nanək gidha hēritās mahī.*”—*asa m 5.* “*rāsna gidhi bolat ram.*”—*gāu m 5.* “*ram rāsānī jō nār gidhe.*”—*gāu m 5.*

ਗੀਧਾ [*gidha*], **ਗੀਧੇ** [*gidhe*] See ਗੀਧਨਾ.

ਗੀਨ [*gin*] *P* گین part complete, filled up; having. This is generally used as a suffix e.g. *gəngin*, *rāgin* etc.

ਗੀਬਤ [*gibat*] *A* غیبت *n* backbiting, nasty words spoken on one's back. 2 condemnation, slander.

ਗੀਯਮਾਲਿਤੀ [*giyamāliti*] See ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ 2.

ਗੀਰ [*gir*] *P* گير part possessor. This word is used 'According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is *sətyadī*.

as a suffix e.g. *daməngir*, *jəhāgīr* etc. “*kəs nes dastāgīr.*”—*tīlāg m 1.* 2 *Skt n* speech, utterance.

ਗੀਰਬਾਣ [*girbaṇ*], **ਗੀਰਵਾਣ** [*girvaṇ*] *Skt* गीर्वाण *n* one whose speech hits like an arrow; one making acutely piercing utterance. The gods, whose utterances acts like arrows, can destroy the sinner. 2 the True One, who with His utterances leaves lasting impact upon the mind. See ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਲੋਕ 157.

ਗੀਰਵਾਣੇਸ਼ [*girvaṇeṣ*] ਗੀਵਾਣ - ਈਸ਼ i.e. lord of deities, Indar.

ਗੀਰਵਾਨ [*girvan*] See ਗੀਰਵਾਣ.

ਗੀਰੀ [*giri*] *P* گيری act of grasping. It is used as a suffix. e.g. *dastgiri*. Its root is ਗਰਿਤਨ.

ਗੀਰੰਦਾ [*girāda*] *P* گيرنده *adj* customer, purchaser, holder.

ਗੀਲਾ [*gila*] *adj* wet, moist.

ਗੀਲਾਨ [*gilan*] *P* a region² of Persia known for its well bred horses.

ਗੁ [*gu*] *Skt vr* defecate. 2 speak in a manner, that its meaning can not be understood; talk obscure. 3 suffix *gu* indicates future tense in old Punjabi. See ਫਤੀਅਗੁ.

ਗੁਆ [*gua*] See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ. 2 short for *gavah*. 3 *P* گول ball. “*mat kunem jī jōg guahəm.*”—*krisān.* ‘the game of war, which is primary.’ See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਯਦ.

ਗੁਆਉ [*guau*] *n* speech, utterance, words. See ਗੋ. “*eve kare guau.*”—*var māla m 2.* See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ.

ਗੁਆਉਣਾ [*guauṇa*] *v* lose. 2 cause to sing.

ਗੁਆਈ [*guai*] is sung. “*ghārī ghārī baba pūjī, hīdu musulman guai.*”—*BG.* 2 lost. 3 *P* گویائی *n* power of eloquence and dialogue.

ਗੁਆਹ [*guah*] See ਗਵਾਹ.

ਗੁਆਹਮ [*guahəm*] ਗੋਯ-ਅਹਮ “*mat kunem jī jōg guahəm.*”—*krisān.* ‘Let us win the war that the game of playing with ball stands for.’ See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਯਦ.

²It is between Caspian and Euxine.

ਗੁਆਤਾ [guata] lost, wasted away.

ਗੁਆ ਬੰਦਰ [gua bādar] See ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ. "gua bādar ik rāhīt nrīpala."—*cārīt* 239.

ਗੁਆਰ [guar] See ਗਵਾਰ. 2 milkman. "hām goru tum guar gusai."—*asa kabir*.

ਗੁਆਲ [gual] milkman.

ਗੁਆਲਨਿ [gualāni], ਗੁਆਲਨੀ [gualni] milkmaid, milkwoman.

ਗੁਆਲੀਅਰ [gualīar] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

ਗੁਸਈਆ [gusaia], ਗੁਸਈਆਂ [gusaia] *Skt* गोस्वामिन *n* lord of the earth, lord of the world; the Creator. "koi seve gusaia koi ālahī."—*ram m* 5. 2 lord of the senses; arouser of the senses. 3 title of saints who have conquered their senses. 4 See ਗੁਸਈ 2 and 3.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖ [gustax] *P* گستاخ *adj* cunning, naughty, rude. 2 impolite, blunt.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖੀ [gustaxi] *P* گستاخی *n* impoliteness, disobedience. 2 cunningness, naughtiness.

ਗੁਸਲ [gusāl] *A* غسل *n* bath. "gusāl kārden bud."—*tlāg kabir*.

ਗੁਸਾ [gusa] *A* غضب *n* anger, rage, annoyance. "gusa māni nā hādhāi."—*s fārid*.

ਗੁਸਾਇਨਿ [gusāini] *Skt* गोस्वामिनी. feminine of ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ [gosvāmī]. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. "gāg gusāini gāhīrgābhīr."—*bher kabir*.

ਗੁਸਈ [gusai], ਗੁਸਈ [gusāi] ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. "gusai, pārtapu tuharo dīṭha."—*sar a m* 5. 2 a sect of ascetics. 3 a group of mendicants.

ਗੁਸੈਲਾ [gusela] *adj* short-tempered, one who easily gets provoked.

ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa] See ਗੁਸਾ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *Skt n* Kartikey, son of Shiv; Kharana *n* (having six faces). 2 King of Bhils, who ruled over Shringver. See ਸ਼ਿੰਗਵੇਰ. 3 See ਗੁਹਨਾ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhāj] *Skt* गुह्य *adj* secret, confidential, concealed. "guhāj gāl jī ki kice sātīguru pasī."—*var bīla m* 4. "guhājkātha ihu guru te jāni."—*suhi m* 5. 2 mysterious; whose purpose is not easy to understand. 3 *n* deceit, guile.

4 private parts—vulva, anus, penis.

ਗੁਹਨ [guhān], ਗੁਹਨਾ [guhna] *Skt* गुम्फन *n* plaiting, braiding.

ਗੁਹਯ [guhāy] See ਗੁਹਜ and ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਰ [guhār] *P* گهر short for ਗੋਹਰ, pearl. See ਗਉਹਰ.

ਗੁਹਾ [guha] *Skt n* cave, cavern. 2 mind, conscience. 3 illusion.

ਗੁਹਾਂਗਨੀ [guhāgni], ਗੁਹਾਂਜਣੀ [guhājñi] *Skt* गुहज अंजन *n* pimple on the inner side of the eyelid; sty.

ਗੁਹਾਰ [guhar] *n* call, cry. "dār pār tīṣṭh guhar sunai."—*NP*. 2 group of persons tracking down footprints of the cow thieves; group of chasers. "guhar lag turāt chudāvai."—*BGK*. "piche pāri guhar vīsala."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਹਾਰਾ [guhara] *n* stock of cow dung, heap of cow dung, pyramid of cow dung cakes.

ਗੁਹਾਰੂ [guharu] *adj* one who gives a call or makes a shout. 2 *n* companion of a tracking group. See ਗੁਹਾਰ 2.

ਗੁਹਿ [guhī] See ਗੁਹ. 2 See ਗੁਹਨਾ. 3 by plaiting, by braiding.

ਗੁਹੀ [guhi] plaited, braided. See ਗੁਹਨ and ਗੁਬਨ. "mūḍānmal ānek guhi siv."—*krisān*. "kāvīta kāvī ke mān mādhdhī guhi he."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 See ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ.

ਗੁਹੀਰਾ [guhīra] *n* stored cow dung, stock of cow dung. 2 a kind of venomous creature belonging to the family of large-sized lizard with red-coloured head. In Sanskrit scriptures it is named as godhīkatāmaj and is said to be produced by a large-sized female lizard from its mating with a black snake. *Dg* ਗੋਧੋਰਕ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhāj] *Skt* See ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਜਕ [guhājak] *Skt n* demigods, who guard the hidden treasures of Kubera.

ਗੁਹਜਕੇਸ਼ੁਰ [guhājakeshvar] lord of demigods yaks, Kubera.

गुह्यारथ [guhyarath] underlying meaning, sense.

"vāḥguru guhyarath bakhano."—GPS

गुं [gūṅ] P گُ adj dumb, unable to speak.
"kāhā bīsənupād gawe gūṅ?"—sukhmani.

गुग [guga] a Rajput belonging to Chauhan sub-caste, who lived during the 11th century. He gave up Hinduism to become a Muslim. He was an expert in the treatment of snakebite. People consider him the incarnation of Sheshnag (serpent's god) and worship the shrines built in his memory. A special worship is performed on 9th day of the dark phase of the lunar month of Bhadon (the birth day of Gugga). Gugga (or Gogga) was born in village Odero of Bikaner State and died in Taiher, where a tomb, built in his memory, is worshipped. There is another anecdote that Gorakh Nath gave fragrant rasi of amrīśagallochun to a Rajput virgin named Vaachal to beget a child. She gave birth to Gugga. The name of Gugga's wife was Shiriyal and his horse was named Javadiya.

गुंगा [gūga] See गुं. "gūga bēkāt gawe bāhu chād."—ram am 5.

गुंगे की मिठिआई [gūge ki miṭhiāi] indescribable experience. This phrase is used for an experienced but indescribable pleasure.
"hāṛīrās sei jāṇde jzu gūge miṭhiāi khai."
—var gaw I m 4. "jini ih cakhi soi jāṇde gūge ki miṭhiāi."—sor m 4.

गुग्गल [guggal] Skt गुग्गुल n a thorny tree found in abundance in Kathiawarh, Rajputana and Khandesh. 2 gum of this tree, which is highly fragrant. Its incense is used in temples and houses. It is also useful in the treatment of many diseases like arthritis/rheumatism. Its latent effect is warm and dry. L Balsamodendron mukul.

गुग्गा [gugga] See गुग.

गुग्गल [guggul], गुग्गल [guggulu] See गुग्गल.

गुंछ [gūcāh] P گُ or گُ n bud, flower bud.

गुंछ मँद [gūcāh xād] P گُند adj smiling like a flower bud; having face like a blossoming flower.

गुचकी [gucki] n dip, dive. "veṣya sākā guckiyān khāhī."—cāṛitr 168.

गुंछा [gūca] See गुंछ.

गुंछ [gucch], गुंछा [guccha] Skt गुच्छ n a bunch of leaves and fruit; cluster of fruit produced on a branch as, for example, a bunch of grapes. 2 dome-like tasseled ornament.

गुंछी [gucchi] small bunch. See गुंछ. 2 a kind of edible mushroom grown in cold regions. People preserve it in dry form and prepare a vegetable dish from it. 3 barber's small bag which contains all the material required for shaving off the head.

गुंज [gūj] Skt गुञ्ज vr echo, resound, produce unclear sound. 2 n sound of an echo. "gūj rāhīt tīh pēr sādā."—cāṛitr 266. 3 echo, reverberation.

गुजस्त [gujastāh] P گُست adj past, elapsed. 2 dead, deceased.

गुजस्तन [gujastān] P گُست v pass. 2 die.

गुंज [gūjāt] गुंज-बत. See गुंज. "gūjāt sīgh dākārāt kol."—ramav. 'The lions roar.'

गुंज [gūjād] P گُج absorbs; may absorb; will absorb. Its root is gūjīdān.

गुंजन [gūjān] n reverberating, echoing. See गुंज.

गुजर [gujār] See गुजर and गुंज.

गुजर [guzār] P گُز n motion, exit. 2 entrance, approach. 3 sustenance, maintenance. "maphāk gujār tāhā dhān pavo."—GPS.

गुजर [guzarād] P گُز passes, may pass, will pass. Its root word is guzastān.

गुजरना [gujārna] See गुजर.

गुजरात [gujrat] Skt गुजरात n a subdivision of Bombay region, which includes territories of Kacch, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Daman. Its spoken language is Gujarati. 2 a sword made

in Gujarat state or Gujarat city. This sword is of two types: long Gujarat and short Gujarat. See ਛੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ. 3 a town in Punjab which is a district headquarters. It is situated between Wazirabad and Lalamoosa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built near Kabuli Gate in Gujarat. While returning from Kashmir the Guru stayed here. This place is situated one mile to the east of Gujarat railway station.

Four edicts said to be written by Guru Gobind Singh are preserved at the residence of Bhai Lal Singh of goldsmiths' street in Gujarat. On reading the copies of these commands, one fails to be convinced that they were actually written by the tenth Guru because the command of Sammat 1754 contains a reference to the Khalsa, which was actually baptised in Sammat 1756.

The last Anglo-Sikh war was fought near Gujarat on 21st February, 1849. See ਗ਼ਜ਼ੀਆ 3 and ਦੋਲਾਸਾਹ.

ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ [gujrati] *adj* pertaining to Gujarat. 2 a Brahmin subcaste, which originated from Gujarat of Sindh. It is also named as Vyas. Its members accept alms offered during the eclipse-period. They also accept other forms of maligned alms. 3 language spoken by the people of Gujarat. 4 a sword made in Gujarat.

ਗੁਜਰਾਨ [guzran] *P* گوزران *n* sustenance, livelihood.

ਗੁਜਰਾਵਾਲਾ [gujrāvala] a district headquarters in Punjab, which in hoary past was founded by Gujjars. For some period, it was named as Khanpur. It is forty-two miles away from Lahore in north-west direction. It was the capital of Mahan Singh, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. According to some historians, Gujranwala is the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਗੁਜਰਾਵੈ [gujrave] may provide; may request. "mo

garib ki ko gujrave?"—*bher kabir*.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gujri] wife of a Gujjar, milkmaid. 2 past of guzastan; passed, elapsed. 3 died, expired. See ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ. 4 See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gujri mata] daughter of Lal Chand Subhikha Khatri and Mata Bisan Kaur. She was married to Guru Teg Bahadur on 15th Asu Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. She had the privilege of being the mother of Guru Gobind Singh.

When younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were brought to Sirhind after being captured by the Mughals, she was with them. On hearing that her grandsons had been martyred she breathed her last on 13th Poh Sammat 1761. The minaret in which she was confined along with Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh is now named as Mata Gujri da Burj. A shrine built on the remains of Mata Gujri is situated near gurdwara Jyoti Saroop. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੁੰਜਾ [gūja] *Skt* गुंजा *n* small red and black seed of Abrus precatorius. 2 kettledrum, large drum beaten with a rope of twisted clothes.

ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ [gūjaīs] See ਗੁੰਜਾਯਸ.

ਗੁਜਾਸ਼ੁ [gujašt] *P* گزاشت released, freed, relieved.

ਗੁਜਾਸ਼ਨ [gujaštān] *P* گزشتن renounce; give up. 2 release, free.

ਗੁੰਜਾਨ [gūjan] *P* گنجان *adj* dense, thick, concentrated, non-rarefied.

ਗੁਜਾਫ [guzaf] *P* گزافی *n* nonsense. 2 scandalous and false remarks, gossips.

ਗੁੰਜਾਯਸ [gūjayaš] *P* گنجایش *n* capacity, accommodation. 2 space, room.

ਗੁਜਾਰ [guzar] *P* گزرا *su* fone who provides. It is used as a suffix like in malguzar.

ਗੁੰਜਾਰ [gūjar] See ਗੁੰਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਾਰਦਨ [gujardān] *P* گزاردن *v* set free, release.

¹Many historians have written her name as ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gujri mata] but the correct name is gujri mata.

2 **गुजरात** [guzarāt] *P* **گزارات** present, offer. 3 give, offer.
गुजरात [guzarna] *v* spend time, pass time.
 2 offer. See **गुजरात** 2. "subāhi nīvaj saraī gujarau."—*suhi kabir*.
गुजरात [guzarām] *P* **گزارم** may I leave; I leave; I will leave.
गुजरा [gujara] *P* **گزارو** *n* sustenance, livelihood. 2 money, material etc received for sustenance.
गुजरात [guzarāt] *P* **گزارش** *n* request, prayer.
गुजरात [guzarāt] *P* **گزاره** *adj* doing work, performing work, supervising work.
गुजरात [gūjīrāt] *Skt* *adj* resounding.
गुजरात [gūjīdāt] *P* **گجیدن** *v* absorb, merge.
गुजरात [guzir] *P* **گزر** *n* effort, remedy. 2 plan, method.
गुजरात [gūjār] *Skt* **गुजरात** cow grazer; a subcaste of Aheers (milkmen). 2 a subcaste of Khatris. 3 Gujarat state. 4 a blacksmith and disciple of Guru Angad Dev, who was prominent among philanthropists. "gūjār jāī luhar hē."—*BG*.
गुजरात [gūjārval] a town under police station Dehlon in district Ludhiana, situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Quilla Raipur railway station. The sixth Guru stayed here for some time. There is a gurdwara one and half miles away to the south-east of the village, which is also named as Gurusar. 30 bighas of land has been donated by the villagers for the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the fourteenth day of the lunar phase of Chet.
गुजरात [gūjārvala] See **गुजरात**.
गुज [gūj], **गुजरा** [gūjra], **गुजा** [gūja], **गुजी** [gūji], **गुजा** [gūjha], **गुजी** [gūjhi] *Skt* **गुज** See **गुज**. "gūjra ladhāmu lal."—*var maru* 2 m 5. "nam rātan le gūjha rākhiā."—*majh* 2 m 5. "dunia gūjhi bhāhī."—*s fārid*. 2 a lung disease; pulmonary disease. Pneumonia is also known by this name in Punjab, but this word is used mainly by ladies. Pneumonia affecting the

young children is called gūjha.
गुजरात [gūjhyāk] See **गुजरात**.
गुजरात [gūjāī] chirps. See **गुजरात**.
गुजरात [gūjāk] *n* sound produced by birds like pigeons etc when in a joyful mood. 2 soft or mild sound produced by beating of drums etc. "pārān pākhaṇāj gūjāk dholka."—*sāloh*. 3 gurgling sound produced by gulping.
गुजरात [gūjākna], **गुजरात** [gūjākna] *v* produce chirping sound, chirp, coo. 2 drink with gurgling sound. "āmīā dhara rās gūjāī."—*sāveye m* 4 ke.
गुजरात [gūjka], **गुजरात** [gūjika] *Skt* **गुजरात** *n* pill, tablet. 2 according to Tantar Shashtar (magical science), a kind of pill prepared by persons with miraculous powers; one attains the capability of reaching any place just by putting this pill in his mouth; a magical pill. "gūjke bālā bāhu udjāve."—*cārītr* 85. "gūjka mūh vic paīke des dīsātār jāī khālove."—*BG*. 3 book of small size.
गुजरात [gūj] *n* spherical object obtained from within the coconut fruit; kernel of coconut. 2 *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. 3 *n* flower with interlocked petals. 4 bud of a flower, unblossomed flower.
गुजरात [gūj] *Skt* **गुजरात** *vr* encircle, surround, wrap. **गुजरात** [gūj] and **गुजरात** [gūj] are derived from it.
गुजरात [gūjhlī] *n* stone of a fruit, covered by crust and pith. See **गुजरात**.
गुजरात [gūjth] *n* corner, nook.
गुजरात [gūjāk] *Skt* **गुजरात** *adj* dirty, filthy. 2 lecherous. gūjā is its derivative.
गुजरात [gūjgūj] *n* two-faced tambourine or tabor, producing sound like gūj gūj. "mūcāg sēnai gūjgūj."—*cārītr* 102. 2 hubble-bubble of a small size.
गुजरात [gūjli] See **गुजरात**. 2 *adv* on the knees. 3 *n* act of moving on the knees. "āgāṇ bic phīrē gūjli."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਡਾ [gudā] or ਗੁੱਡਾ [guddā] *n* doll; man-like figure made of wood, cloth etc which is used for playing, maligning and exorcising. "dab khaṭ tār gāi gudān bānayke."—*cārītr* 233. 2 upright support of a spinning wheel.

ਗੁੱਡਾ [gūḍā] See ਗੁੱਡਕ. "gūḍān sath kārē gujran."—*cārītr* 187.

ਗੁਡਿਆ [gudīya], ਗੁਡੀਆ [gudīā], ਗੁੱਡੀ [guddī] *n* doll, puppet made of wood, cloth etc for playing and performing shows. "gudīa rāhi sābhalti."—*GPS*. 2 kite.

ਗੁਣ [guṇ] or ਗੁਣ [guṇu] *Skt* गुण *n* attribute, praise. "guṇ eho horu nahi koi."—*asa* *m* 1. 'The Creator's attribute is that nothing equals Him.' 2 modest, good-natured, noble. "vinu guṇ kite bhagatī nā hoī."—*jāpu*. "binu guṇ jēnāmu vināsu."—*sri* *a* *m* 1. 3 three attributes of the material world viz-virtue, passion, evil. "rājguṇ tam guṇ sāt guṇ kahie eh teri sābh māia."—*keda kabir*. 4 temperament, nature. "eso guṇ mero prabhū jī kin."—*ṭoḍī* *m* 5. 5 rope, thread, string. "guṇ ke har pārove."—*tukha chāt* *m* 1. 'Prepare garland with the thread of good qualities.' "kāvaṇu su ākharu kāvaṇu guṇ?"—*s fārid*. 6 bowstring. "koṭī doī dhari dhānukh guṇ bin gahit nā koi."—*vrīd*. 7 wick of a lamp. 8 six parts of diplomacy. See ਖਟ ਅੰਗ. 9 twenty-four facets of logic. See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 10 three qualities of poetry—glory, majesty, delicacy. 11 qualities like knowledge, skill etc. "te nār āsāī khār, jī binu guṇ gārābu kārātī."—*varsar* *m* 1. 12 taste, effect. 13 subjects of sensory organs—speech, touch, appearance, taste, fragrance. 14 gem. "sārīrī sārōvārī guṇ pārgatī kie."—*asa* *m* 4. 15 reward, outcome. "jīni kāmī nah guṇ, te kāmī vīsar."—*s fārid*. 16 cognitive of number three—because there are three facets of Maya (illusionary world). 17 actions, deeds. 18 justice. "ādalu kārē guṇkari."—*ram* *a* *m* 1. See ਗੁਨ. 19 See

ਗੁਣਨ. "un te duguṇ dīrī un mae."—*gāu* *m* 5. 20 flower. "brāham nam guṇ sakh tārōvār nīr cunī cunī puī kārīje."—*kālī* *a* *m* 4. 'The branch of Brahama tree is ਨਾਮ (nam), its flowers are good qualities; gather them to worship Him.' 21 three characteristics according to grammar. ਅ [ə], ਏ [e], ਓ [o].

ਗੁਣਾਦਿ [guṇ-adi] *n* the Creator, the Ultimate One, the origin of all virtues. "mān-adi guṇ-adi vākhaṇia."—*maru jēdev*.

ਗੁਣਸਾਖੀ [guṇsakhī] *adj* witness of deeds (ਸਾਖੀ [sakhī]: evidence) "dhānu gupāl guṇsakhī."—*dhāna* *m* 5.

ਗੁਣਸਾਗਰ [guṇsagar] *n* ocean of virtues, abundance of qualities.

ਗੁਣਸਾਂਝ [guṇsājh] *n* sharing of virtues. "guṇ ki sājhi sukh upjē."—*suhi* *a* *m* 3. "sājhi kārīje guṇāh kerī choḍī āvguṇā cālie."—*suhi chāt* *m* 1.

ਗੁਣਸਾਂਝੀ [guṇsājhi] *adj* interested in sharing virtues. 2 *n* sharing of virtues. "guṇsājhi tīnī siu kārī."—*var sor* *m* 4.

ਗੁਣਸਾਰਣਾ [guṇsarṇa] See ਸਾਰਣਾ.

ਗੁਣ ਸੰਘਰੇ [guṇ sāghrē] See ਸੰਘਰੇ.

ਗੁਣਹੀਣ [guṇhīn], ਗੁਣਹੀਨ [guṇhin] *adj* without virtues, devoid of virtues. "guṇhīn hām āpradhi."—*sor* *a* *m* 3. 2 without a bowstring.

ਗੁਣ ਕਾਮਣ [guṇ kāmāṇ] See ਕਾਮਣ.

ਗੁਣਕਾਰੀ [guṇkari] *adj* virtuous. "gurmukhī sājānu guṇkaria."—*sri* *m* 4. "jisu ātārī hārī guṇkari."—*var vād* *m* 4. 2 profitable, useful. 3 fair in imparting justice, judge. See ਗੁਣ 18.

ਗੁਣਗ [guṇag] *Skt* गुणज *adj* learned, talented, one who recognises talent.

ਗੁਣਗਹਿਲਾ [guṇghilā] *adj* having the tendency to assimilate knowledge.

ਗੁਣਗਾਹ [guṇghāh], ਗੁਣਗਾਹਕ [guṇghāhāk] *adj* knowledge-seeker.

ਗੁਣਗਾਨ [guṇghān] *n* recitation of qualities, singing the glory of God.

ਗੁਣਗਾਮ [guṇghām] *n* abundance of good qualities,

multitude of virtues, embodiment of virtues, treasure of good qualities. "kālīanrup mēgal guṇgam."—*sukhmāni*. 2 singing of God's praise, recitation of hymns. "mīle kṛipā guṇgam."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

गुणगीत [guṇgit], गुणगीता [guṇgita] *n* hymn in praise of the Creator. "gavo ram ke guṇgit."—*ram m 5*. "guṇgita nīṭ vakhaṇia."—*maru a m 5 ājuli*.

गुणगुहा [guṇguṇa] *adj* snuffler. This word has originated from Arabic *غف*.

गुणगम [guṇagy] See गुण. "guṇagy namkīratānāh."—*sahas m 5*.

गुणग्राहक [guṇgrahak], गुणग्राही [guṇgrahi] *adj* who is a knowledge seeker; who values merit. गुणघोर [guṇcor] *Dg adj* ungrateful, not feeling gratitude.

गुणताम [guṇtas] See ताम.

गुणधत्त [guṇdhattu] *n* fundamental quality, which is the basis of all qualities. 2 characteristics of five essences viz. speech, touch, appearance, taste and fragrance. See धत्त. "tarkas tir kēmaṇ sāg teg bād guṇdhattu."—*sri m 1*. 'Wearing five weapons is equal to controlling the five senses.' Here bād is equivocal.

गुणन [guṇan], गुणन [guṇna] *Skt* गुणन *n* enhancement, multiplication, multiplying. 2 accounting for. 3 thinking of logic for discussion. "pəṛəhī guṇəhī tū bəhutu pukarəhī."—*asa paṭi m 3*.

गुणनिधन [guṇnidhan], गुणनिधान [guṇnidhanu], गुणनिधि [guṇnidhi] *adj* highly virtuous. "guṇnidhan apar ṭhakur."—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 ocean of virtues. "guṇnidhi gara sabb dukh mīṭara."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 *n* the Timeless One, the Creator. "səṭiguru seṇi guṇnidhanu paṭa."—*sri m 3*.

गुणबाणी [guṇbaṇi] *adj* sacred hymns rich in virtues; enriching hymns. "jən nanək bole guṇbaṇi."—*guj m 4*.

गुणबाद [guṇbad] *Skt* गुणबाद *n* singing in praise of; recitation of virtues; appreciation. "rəmaṇ ko ram ke guṇbad."—*sar m 5*.

गुणबध [guṇbād] *adj* virtuous, guided by virtues, committed to virtues. 2 See गुणबध.

गुणबधु [guṇbādhu] *adj* relating to virtues. See गुणबध.

गुणभ्रम [guṇbhrām] *n* rope illusion; i.e. mistaking a rope for the snake. fallacy, delusion. "guṇbhrām bhaga tau mān sūnī sāmāna."—*asa kabir*.

गुणरसि [guṇrasī] *adj* enriched with good qualities. 2 treasure of virtues. "guṇrasī bēnī pālē ani."—*asa m 5*.

गुणवाचक सैग्या [guṇvacak sāgya] qualitative noun, as śitāṣu (cool) for the moon and taptāṣu (hot) for the sun.

गुणवान [guṇvan], गुणवैत [guṇvāt], गुणवैतज्ञ [guṇvāṭra], गुणवैतज्ञी [guṇvāṭrī], गुणवैता [guṇvāṭa], गुणवैती [guṇvāṭi] *adj* virtuous, talented, gifted. "guṇvāṭi sahu ravia."—*vad m 1*. "guṇvāṭa hārī hārī dāṭalu."—*gəu m 4*. "guṇvāt nah dāṭalu bala."—*gəu chāt m 5*. 2 Guru Arjan Dev has taught the value of virtues through his hymn entitled "guṇvāṭi" in Suhi Rag. "jo dise gursikhṛa."

गुण [guṇa] See गुण. 2 marked substance or part.

गुणगुण [guṇaguṇ] merits and demerits; good and bad points.

गुणध [guṇadh], गुणध [guṇadhy] *Skt adj* fully equipped with noble qualities; perfect, gifted. 2 the writer of Vrihatkatha Sarit Sagar, who lived around 315 BC.

गुणतीत [guṇatit] *adj* above all aspects of the material world, beyond all the three facets of Maya viz. virtue, passion and evil. 2 God, the Creator God.

गुणधर [guṇadhar] *adj* basis of virtues.

गुणनिधि [guṇanidhi] See गुणनिधि.

ਗੁਣਾਨੁਵਾਦ [guṇanuvad] See ਗੁਣਬਾਦ.

ਗੁਣਯਨ [guṇayān] *adj* having noble qualities in abundance.

ਗੁਣਾਰਾਸ [guṇaras], ਗੁਣਾਰਾਸਿ [guṇarasī] See ਗੁਣਰਾਸਿ. 2 wealth of virtues, capital of noble qualities.

ਗੁਣਾਲਯ [guṇalay] *adj* abode of qualities.

ਗੁਣਿ [guṇi] by virtue of good qualities. "Ih guṇi nam sukhmani."—*sukhmani*.

ਗੁਣਿਤ [guṇit] *adj* multiplied, enhanced.

ਗੁਣੀ [guṇi] by (his) virtues, because of virtues. "avguṇ guṇi bakhshara."—*asa* ੨ ਮ 3. 2 ਗੁਣਿਨਿ holy, virtuous, pious. "guṇ kəhi guṇi sēmae."—*sor* ਮ 3. 3 equipped with a bowstring; stringed. 4 *n* bow.

ਗੁਣੀਆ [guṇia] *adj* virtuous, meritorious. "guṇia guṇ le prabhū mile."—*oṣkar*. 2 one who multiplies; one assigned the duty of multiplication. 3 *n* an implement used by masons and carpenters; T-square, set square.

ਗੁਣੀਕੇ [guṇike] a village under police station Nabha, subdivision Amloh of Nabha state. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. A gurdwara is situated one furlong away to the south of the village. The holy shrine was got built by Maharaja Bharpoor Singh. A token money of rupees 87 per annum is granted by the state. It is situated six miles to the west of Nabha railway station.

ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰ [guṇigāhīr], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰਾ [guṇigāhira], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੇਰਾ [guṇigāhera] *adj* unruffled due to good qualities; having numerous virtues. "vade mere sahība, gāhīrgābhira guṇigāhira."—*sodaru*. "tū saca sahību guṇigāhera."—*majh* ਮ 5.

ਗੁਣੀਤਾ [guṇita] *adj* multiplied, enhanced, manifested. 2 having noble qualities; virtuous. "beāt guṇita."—*brīla* ਮ 5.

ਗੁਣੀਨਿਧਾਨ [guṇinidhan], ਗੁਣੀਨਿਧਾਨੁ [guṇinidhanu] *adj* highly virtuous. 2 ocean of virtues. "tā paie guṇinidhan."—*sri* ਮ 1. "gavie guṇinidhanu."

—*jəpu*.

ਗੁਣ [guṇu] See ਗੁਣ.

ਗੁਣੈਤ [guṇēt] doing multiplication, multiplying, accounting. "guṇēt guṇia."—*sāhas* ਮ 5.

ਗੁਣਵਾ [gutava] *n* fodder prepared by mashing ground grain, chaff in water for animals like cows and buffaloes.

ਗੁੱਤ [gutt] pig tail, hair tied or dressed into a braid.

ਗੁੱਥਨ [gūthan] *Skt* ग्रन्थन *n* combining, interlacing. 2 plaiting, braiding.

ਗੁਥਰੀ [guthri], ਗੁਥਲਾ [guthla], ਗੁਥਲੀ [guthli], ਗੁੱਥੀ [gutthi] *n* bag, small bag, cloth bag, pouch, purse, wallet.

ਗੁਦ [gud] *Skt* गुद *vr* play, enjoy. 2 *n* rectum, anus. 3 See ਗੁੱਦ.

ਗੁਦਰ [gudar] See ਗੁਜਰ.

ਗੁਦਰਾਣੁ [gudraṇu] See ਗੁਜਰਾਨ. "gurmukhī sacī tāhā gudraṇu."—*asa* ਮ 1.

ਗੁਦਰਾਵੇ [gudrave] should request. See ਗੁਜਰਾਵੇ.

ਗੁਦਰੀ [gudri] *n* beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket; tattered quilt. 2 *adj* passed, elapsed. "sagli reṇī gudri ādhīari, sevī sātīguru canaṇu hoī."—*sri* ਮ 5 *pāhīre*. 'entire life passed in ignorance.'

ਗੁੱਦਰੀ [gūdri] *adj* plaited, braided. "hīrān pātī māno gūdri."—*NP*.

ਗੁਦਰੇ [gudre] passes. "jhāgrā kārīā anudīn gudre."—*gāu var* 1 ਮ 4.

ਗੁਦੜ [gudar] or ਗੁਦੜੁ [gudarū] *n* ragged blanket, tattered covering, heavy quilt made of tatters. "jīn pātu ādārī bahārī gudarū."—*var asa*. 'kind-hearted from within but rude from without.' 2 waste, garbage.

ਗੁਦੜ ਸਿੰਘ [gudar sīgh] great grandson of Bhai Roop Chand and son of Bhai Dyal Singh. He was a famous priest of the Bagarian seat of spiritual authority established by Bhai Roop Chand. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਗੁਦੜਾ [gudra], ਗੁਦੜੀ [gudri] *n* ragged blanket,

tattered quilt of patches, tattered covering, small tattered covering.

गुह [gudəru] See गुह.

गुह [guda] See गुह. 2 See गुह.

गुहभवन [gudaxtan] P گره v melt, soften.

गुह [gudaj] P گره adj which melts. It is used as a suffix, as in dilgudaz.

गुहसिंह [gudazidəh] P گره adj melting, softening, becoming sympathetic.

गुहार [gudarna], गुहार [gudarna] v pass, spend (time). "sukhe sukhi gudarna."—*ram* m 5. "dunia sāgi gudaria sakət mur."—*var guj* 2 m 5. 2 expel or push beyond the borders.

"jini pēc mari bīdari gudare, so pura ih keli re."—*asa* m 5.

गुहारी [gudari] passed, spent (time). "iv hi karət gudari."—*dhana* m 5.

गुहारे [gudare] passes, spends (time) "bikhāi din reni ivhi gudare."—*sar* m 5.

गुह [gudd], गुह [gudda] Skt गेह n soft part of a fruit under the skin; pulp. "gudda bhakhyo khapər sir dhāyo."—*cāritr* 4 l. 2 kernel, kernel of seed, inner seed.

गुधन [gūdhən] See गुह.

गुध [gudha] adj plaited, braided. 2 kneaded. 3 was tempted; got interested. "nanək rasi gudha."—*asa chāt* m 4.

गुन [gun] See गुह. 2 kind act, favour. "ik gun nahi murakh jata re."—*sor* m 5. 3 profit, gain. "bed puran pāre ko ih gun."—*gāu* m 9. "prem ki jevri badhi to tero jən. kahi ravidas chuṭi bo kəvan guṇ?"—*asa*. 'What is the use of being released from this bondage?' 4-5 rope and fastener. "mān bādho hāmāro mai, kəval nen əpne gun."—*maru mirabai bāno*. 'The lotus-eyed (Krishan) has bound my heart with the thread of his rare qualities.' 6 praise, glory. "hərijan ram nam guṇ gave."—*bera* m 4. 7 result, theory. "kāhi kabir kichu gun bicar."—*bher*. 8 bow-string. "tir cāyo gun te chuṭkayo."

—*gurusobha*. 9 ordinary. 10 adjective.

गुनाह [gunah] P گناه or گناه n crime, guilt, sin. "gunah us ke sāgə aphu."—*trilāg* m 5. "pichle gunah satiguru bakhāsi lāe."—*var bīla* m 4.

गुनाहार [gunahgar] P گناه n guilty, criminal, culprit, sinner. "gunahgar lunhārami."—*suhi* m 5.

गुना [gunha] plural of gunah. See गुनाह. "gunha bakhāsanharu."—*asa* m 1.

गुनी [gunhi] adj guilty, criminal. 2 with sins, with guilts. "gunhi bhāria me phirā."—*s* farid.

गुनै [gunke] by calculating, by giving a thought. "seyəd gunke gira ucari."—*NP*.

गुनगुना [cunguna] See गुह.

गुनग [gunagy] See गुह. "dhunī lālīt gunagy anik bhāti."—*māla* m 5 partal. "acut gunagyā purnā bəhulo kripala."—*sāhas* m 5.

गुनार [guncar] virtue and conduct, knowledge and action. "nam bina kese guncar?"—*basāt* m 1. 2 virtuous actions, noble deeds

गुनार [gunna] See गुह. 2 contemplation, meditation. "nanək pāna gunna iku nau he."—*var sar* m 3.

गुननिधान [gun-nidhan] See गुह. "gun-nidhan bešt apar."—*sukhmāni*.

गुनबंध [gunbādh] adj committed to noble deeds; tied with the rope of virtues. "me gunbādh sāgə ki jivāni."—*sar namdev*. 2 tied to three facets of the material world viz. virtue, passion and evil.

गुनबंध [gunbādh] adj having noble qualities.

गुन [gunau] n praise. 2 temperament, nature. "brāhmgiani ka ihe gunau."—*sukhmāni*. 3 gain, benefit. "tirāth mājan kārbe ko he gunau ih."—*BGK*.

गुनाइन [gunain] adj embodiment of virtue. See गुह. "dēu me upain gunain su hoī jāb."—*NP*.

गुनाह [gunah] P گناه n See गुनाह.

गुनाकर [gunakar] adj enriched with good

qualities. "kəhē gunakār banī sacī."—NP.

ਗੁਨਾਦ [gunadh] See ਗੁਣਾਦ. "gunadh kie ikātr."—*gyan*.

ਗੁਨਿਤ [gunit] See ਗੁਣਿਤ. 2 thought over. 3 tuned to rhythm and tone. "ənīk gunit dhunīt lālīt."—*bher pārtal m 5*. See ਗੁਣਿਤ.

ਗੁਨੀ [guni] See ਗੁਣੀ. "guni rāhe gun gai."—*gāu m 9*.

ਗੁਨੀਆ [gunia] *adj* gifted. "sunāhu re gunia."—*gāu kabir. 2* See ਗੁਣੀਆ.

ਗੁਨੀਐ [gunie] let us evaluate, let us calculate. 2 let us think over. "kīa pārie kīa gunie?"—*sor kabir. 3* of virtues. "ətu nā pāie gunie."—*ram chāt m 5*.

ਗੁਨੀਗਹੀਰ [gunigāhir], ਗੁਨੀਗਹੀਰਾ [gunigāhira], ਗੁਨੀਗਹੇਰਾ [gunigāhera], ਗੁਨੀਗਹੇਰੇ [gunigāhero], ਗੁਨੀਯਗਹੀਰਾ [guniygāhira] *adj* See ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰਾ. "sahību gunigāhera."—*sor m 5*. "beāt suami uco gunigāhero."—*sor m 5*. "nickula jolahra bhāio guniygāhira."—*asa dhāna*.

ਗੁਨੁਦਗੀ [gunudgi] *P* غردگی *n* drowsiness, sleep, nap.

ਗੁਨੁਦਨ [gunudan] *P* غردن *v* doze.

ਗੁੰਨਣਾ [gūnhṇa] *v* knead; work and press together into a mass; crush by rubbing.

ਗੁਪ [gup] *Skt* गुप् *vr* defend, save, hide, malign, light up, get restless, worry.

ਗੁਪਸਾ [gupsa] See ਗੁਪਸਾ.

ਗੁਪਸਿ [gupasī] braids, plaits. "phul guṇ nanāk gupasī mal."—*var suhi m 1*. See ਗੁੰਫ.

ਗੁਪਤ [gupat] *Skt* गुप्त *adj* defended, protected. 2 hidden, secret. "gupat karta sāgī so prābhu."—*maru m 5. 3 n* Vaishya subcaste. This word is used after the names of its members. 4 a famous person, after whose name, his family or lineage came to be called Gupt. His son Ghatotkach was a very strong and energetic person. Ghatotkach had a son Chandar Gupt, who with the help of his wife Kumar Devi became the ruler of Maghad in 320 AD and

then on the strength of his diplomatic vision became the emperor of India. The capital of his empire was Patliputar. His son Samudar Gupt was also a renowned ruler around 330 AD who, in addition to Patliputar, established Ayudhya as his capital.

Chandar Gupt II (also known as Vikramaditya), son of Samudar Gupt and Dhruvdevi, became an enlightened emperor in 380 AD and conquered Ujjayan, Malwa, Gujarat and Surashtra. Most of the tales relating to the famous king Bikramajeet are from the life of this renowned ruler. Sanskrit was greatly promoted during his regime. Many authors hold that the supreme poet Kalidas belonged to this period. His son Kumar Gupt was enthroned in 413 or 415 AD, but the popularity of the Gupt dynasty started waning during this period.

Sakand Gupt son of Kumar Gupt was defeated by the Hoons in 455 AD. He may be regarded as the last king of the Gupt dynasty. Although there came several unpopular kings and chiefs of the Gupt dynasty after him as Narsinh Gupt, Kumar Gupt II etc. but Bhanu Gupt in 510 AD was the last of them, and the most glorious period of the rule of Gupts had been between 320 and 455 AD.

Gupt Sammat (calendar), begun in 320 AD, became extinct with the decline of this dynasty. 5 harem of a king, interior portion of the palace for queens to live. 6 prison, jail, place to confine the prisoners. 7 ghost, evil spirit. "sāgāt guptan ki he jēti, lalo ke pāg pūjāhī teti."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਪਤਸਰ [gupatāsar] village Chhatteana under police station Kot Bhai ka, tehsil Mukatsar district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated one mile away to the south-east of this village. When the Guru reached this village, his servants asked for their wages. The Guru stopped his horse there and

then all of a sudden a Sikh brought a mule loaded with money and gold coins and unloaded all the wealth in front of the Guru. The Guru paid the wages at the rate of eight annas per day to the horseman and four annas per day to the footman to five hundred horsemen and nine hundred footmen. The Guru also asked their chief Bhai Daan Singh to collect his wages. With folded hands Bhai Daan Singh beseeched, "My revered true Master! Kindly grant me your faith. I have all the worldly things." Moved by his utmost devotion, the Guru said "You have preserved the existence of faith in Malwa as Bhai Mahan Singh has done in Majha".

The money left after the distribution of dues was buried there by the Guru. Bairars tried to dig it out after the departure of the Guru from that place, but could not find anything. That is why the place has come to be known as Gupatsar (secret pond).

The shrine there, is very old. The attendant is a Nihang Singh.

Sixteen ghumaons of land attached to the gurdwara has been donated by villages Sahib Chand and Chhatteana. Nine miles long unmetalled road leads in the north to Giddarwaha railway station. See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਗੁਪਤ ਸੰਮਤ [gupat sāmāt] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਦਾਨ [gupatdan] *n* secret donation, information about which is not known to anyone except the donor.

ਗੁਪਤਵੰਸ਼ [gupatvāṣ] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਾ [gupta] *Skt* गुप्ता *n* in poetics, the heroine, who conceals her misdeeds. There are three types of such a character: past gupta: who conceals actions done in the past; present gupta: who hides her current misdeeds; future gupta: who prospectively tries to conceal her evil acts planned for the future. 2 secret,

hidden. "guptahira pragaṭ bhāto."—*asa kabir*. 3 *xa* dumb.

ਗੁਪਤਾਹੀਰਾ [guptahira] soul. See ਗੁਪਤਾ 2.

ਗੁਪਤਾਰਘਾਟ [guptarghaṭ] ਗੁਪਤਘਾਟ [guptghaṭ], bathing place on the bank of river Saryoo near Ayudhya, where Ram Chandar dived into the Saryoo and left for heavenly abode.

ਗੁਪਤਿ [gupati], ਗੁਪਤੀ [gupti] *Skt* गुप्ति *n* defence, protection, security. 2 act of concealing. 3 cave, cavern. 4 sword hidden within a stick etc. 5 *adj* secret, hidden. "gupti banī pargat hoī."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. 6 *adj* secretly, confidentially. "gupti khavāhī vāṭīka sari."—*gud kabir*.

ਗੁਪਤੋਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [guptotprekṣa] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ (b).

ਗੁਪਲਾਕ [guplak], ਗੁਪਲੀਆ [guplia] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* the Creator, who sustains all creatures on the earth. "ghaṭī ghaṭī ram rāvīo guplak."—*kan m* 4. 3 Krishan.

ਗੁਪਾਲ [gupal] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to a cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* Krishan. 3 Lord of Creation. See ਗੋ. 4 King of Guler, who along with Bhim Chand Kahlooria, fought against the Guru in the battle of Anandpur. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ. 5 See ਚੋਪਈ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਗੁਪਾਲਾ [gupala] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a great scholar and thinker. He also served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Once the Guru gifted him a precious horse and robe of honour on listening to the recitation of Japu Sahib chanted with full accuracy and devotion by him and remarked that had he done so without any consideration, he would have attained the status of the Guru. 2 vocative of ਗੁਪਾਲ. "tūmri oṭ gupala jīu."—*majh m* 5.

ਗੁਪੀਆ [gupia] *n* wife of a milkman, milkmaid. 2 See ਗੋਪੀਆ.

ਗੁੰਫ [gūph] *Skt* गुम्फ *vr* braid, create. 2 *n* bunch. 3 act of interlacing and threading. 4 a poetic composition. "gatha gūph gopal kəthā."—*gatha*.

ਗੁਫਤ [gufat] *P* گفت *adjsaid*.

ਗੁੰਫਤ [gūphat] See ਗੁੰਫਤ.

ਗੁਫਤਗੁ [gufatgu], ਗੁਫਤਗੋ [guphatgo] *P* گفتگو *n* conversation, talk, dialogue.

ਗੁਫਤਨ [gufatn] *P* گفتگو *v* say, state.

ਗੁਫਤਮ [gufatm] *P* گفتم *I* said, I stated. 2 *I* say. "yək əraj guphtəm pesi to."—*ti/ṭeg m 1*.

ਗੁਫਤਾਰ [gufatar] *P* گفتار *n* act of making an utterance; statement.

ਗੁਫਨ [guphan] *n* slingshot. See ਗੋਫਨ. "mudgar guphan guraj golale."—*parəs*.

ਗੁੰਫਨ [gūphan] *Skt* गुम्फन *n* plaiting, interlacing. "hariguṇ gūphahu māṇimal."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. Here [māṇimal] is an equivocation, —a rosary in mind and rosary of jewels.

ਗੁਫਾ [gupha] *Skt* गुहा *n* cave, cavern. 2 underground cell, vault. "jəṭa bhāsəm lepən kia kaha gupha māhī bas."—*maru kabir*. 3 inner-self, consciousness. conscience. "is gupha māhī akhuṭ bhāḍara."—*majh ə m 3*. 4 body, physique. "həri jiu gupha ədərī rəkhīkə vaja pəvənu vajarā."—*ənādu*.

ਗੁੰਫਾ [gūpha] *n* bunch, cluster. See ਗੁੰਫ. "sejbād gūphe bəd jəri."—*GPS*. 2 a figure of speech, named karāṇmala. See ਕਾਰਣਮਲਾ.

ਗੁੰਫਿਆ [gūphīa], ਗੁੰਫਿਤ [gūphit] *adj* plaited, braided. 2 entangled, involved. "pəkəj phathe pək māhā mād gūphīa."—*phunhe m 5*.

ਗੁੰਬਜ [gūbəj], ਗੁੰਬਦ [gūbəd] *P* منبر *n* minaret. 2 arch. 3 bloom. 4 cup. 5 sky.

ਗੁੰਬਦੇ ਕਬੂਦ [gūbde kabud] *P* گنبد *n* blue dome. i.e. sky.

ਗੁਬਾਰ [gubar] or ਗੁਬਾਰੂ [gubarū] *A* غبار *n* dust. 2 haze due to the dust-storm. "bhəram gubar moh bādh pəre."—*brīla m 5*. "guru te marəḡ paic cuke moh gubarū."—*sri m 3*. 3 darkness.

ਗੁਬਾਰਾ [gubara] See ਗੁਬਾਰ. 2 darkness. "bajhu

guru gubara."—*sor m 3*. 3 gun with a wide bore and small size, used for firing explosive shells. 4 spectacles used for protecting eyes from dust; goggles. 5 a gasbag flying in the sky; balloon. 6 *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant. "mānmukh mugədh gubara."—*sor m 3*.

ਗੁਬਾਰਿ [gubari] in ignorance. "phīrtəu gərəb gubari."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 with dust.

ਗੁਬਾਰੀ [gubari] *n* storm, windstorm. 2 state of darkness. 3 *adj* ignorant. "jīnī kie tīse nə jānni mānmukh gubari."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਗੁਬਾਰੂ [gubarū] See ਗੁਬਾਰ.

ਗੁੰਫਿਦ [gubīd] See ਗੋਵਿੰਦ. "sətguru gubīd jiu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਗੁੰਫਿਦੀ [gubīdī] *n* Lakshmi, who is the power of Vishnu. "nəmo cādrəvi bhanuvīyā gubīdī."—*cāḍi 2*. 2 *adj* pertaining to Gobind, the Creator.

ਗੁਮ [gum] *P* گم *adj* hidden. 2 unknown, not manifest. 3 lost.

ਗੁਮਟਾਲਾ [gumṭala] a village near Amritsar where Guru Hargobind's chief hunter unknowingly caught hold of the white falcon of emperor Shahjahan.

ਗੁਮਟੀ [gumṭī], ਗੁੰਮਟੀ [gūmmṭī] *n* mansion of a house, room on rooftop. 2 a village in Nabha state, where the Lodhgharia chiefs of Phul dynasty used to live. See ਫੁਲਵੀੜ. 3 See ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ. 4 a kind of simple, coarse and striped cloth.

ਗੁਮਰ [gumar] jealousy; desire to take revenge. 2 *A* گمراہ *n* community, group, gang. 3 whirlwind, whirlpool.

ਗੁਮਰਾਹ [gumrah] *P* گمراه *gone* astray; misled, who has deviated from the right path. 2 devoid of philanthropy.

ਗੁਮਾਇ [gumai] See ਗੋਮਾਯ.

ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ [gumaṣṭa] *P* گوماشتہ *adj* appointed, assigned for a specific work. 2 *n* agent of a money lender. 3 accountant of a trader.

ਗੁਮਾਣ [guman], ਗੁਮਾਨ [guman] *P* گمان *idea*,

concept. "həume jaɪ guman."—*var guj* 2 m 3. 2 doubt, suspicion. 3 vanity of being a donor or an ascetic; such other vain feelings. "tirəth bərat əru dan kəri mən me dhəre gumanu."—*s m 9*.

ਗੁਮਾਨੀ [gumani] *adj* arrogant, conceited. "phɪrəhi gumani jəg məhi."—*var maru* 2 m 5. "marte phuɪ gumani."—*ram kəbir*. 2 *n* egoism, arrogance. "tiagəhu mənəhu gumani."—*gəu m 5*.

ਗੁਮਾਨ [gumanu] See ਗੁਮਾਨ.

ਗੁਰ [gur] *n* jaggery, lumped brown sugar. "jese bhāt makhika gur sō."—*cəritr* 108. 2 *Skt* गुरु *vr* try, attempt, endeavour, beat, harm, lift, raise. 3 *Skt* गुरु *n* The origin of this word is *vr* गृ (गृ), which means to swallow and to teach. The Guru is he who dispels ignorance and enlightens his disciples. The words gur, guru and guru in Gurbani have identical meanings. viz. "gur əpne bəɪhari."—*sor m 5*. "sukhsagəru guru para."—*sor m 5*. "əpna guru dhɪae."—*sor m 5*. 4 preacher of a religion; religious teacher. 5 preacher of a religious school of thought; founder of a sect. "chɪə ghər chɪə gur chɪə updes."—*sohila*. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਉਪਦੇਸ. 6 husband. "sobhavəti sohagnɪ jɪni gur ka het əparu."—*sri m 3*. 7 Vrihaspati, lord of the deities. "kəhu gur gəj sɪv səbhko janc."—*gəu kəbir*. 8 conscience, mind. "kūbhe bədhə jəlu rəhe, jəlu bɪnu kūbh nə hoɪ. gɪan ka bədhə mənə rəhe, gur (mən) bɪnu gɪan nə hoɪ."—*var asa*. 9 *adj* adorable. "nanək gur te gur hoɪa."—*guj m 3*. 10 chief, principal. "kəun nam gur jakə sɪmre bhəvsagər kəu tərəi?"—*sor m 9*. 11 See ਗੁਰੁ.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸ [gur-updes] *n* teachings of the Guru, precepts of the Guru. "guru sɪkh sɪkh guru hē eko, gur-updes cəlae."—*asa chāt m 4*. "gur-updes kəri har urɪ dhari."—*BGK*.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸਿ [gur-updesɪ] with the teachings of

the Guru; by/through the teachings of the Guru. "gur-updesɪ jəpie mənɪ saca."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸੁ [gur-updesu] teachings of the Guru.

"gur-updesu sunɪo nəhi kanən."—*sar m 9*.

ਗੁਰਅੰਸ [gur-əs] This word is used for guruvās. See ਗੁਰੁਵਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਦੇ [gurəe] *Skt* ਗੁਰਦੇ (fourth declension): to the Guru. "adɪ gurəe nəməh."—*sukhməni*.

ਗੁਰਸਤਿਗੁਰ [gursəti:gur] *adj* the premier Guru; supreme teacher of a religious sect. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "guru sətgur ka jo sɪkh əkhae."—*var gəu* 1 m 4.

ਗੁਰਸਨਹ [gursənəh] *P* گرسنه *adj* hungry.

ਗੁਰਸਨਗੀ [gursəngi] *P* گرسنگی *n* hunger.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦ [gursəbəd] teachings of the true Master, utterances of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੀ [gursəbdi] with the teachings of the Guru. "gursəbdi salahie."—*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੁ [gursəbədʊ] teachings of the true Master; utterances of the Guru. "gursəbədʊ kəmaɪa."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਭਾ [gursəbha] *n* congregation of the followers, congregation of disciples of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 company of the Guru, closeness to the Guru. "gursəbha ev nə paie."—*var sri m 3*.

ਗੁਰਸਰ [gursər] the Guru as a pool. "te nae sātəkh gursəra."—*bɪla m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ [gursakhi] *n* the Guru's chronicle. 2 the Guru as manifest. 3 teachings of the Guru. "gursakhi jotɪ jəgəɪ diva balɪa."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 *adv* through the Guru's teachings.

¹In Punjabi when guru is used as a compound word, then ōkaɪ (.) [u] vowel disappears; Hence words like ਗੁਰਸਬਦ, ਗੁਰਸਿਖ, ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ, ਗੁਰਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ, ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, ਗੁਰਪੁਸ਼ਾਦਿ, ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ etc appear in this encyclopaedia without [u] but the use of [u] is mandatory as per Sanskrit grammar. Hence several Sikh authors have written these words using [u]. Such words should not be considered as incorrect.

"gursakhi mīṭiā ēdhiara."—*majh a m 3*.

ਗੁਰਸਿਖ [gursikh], ਗੁਰਸਿਖਤਾ [gursikhṭā] *n* follower of Guru Nanak Dev; believer in the faith founded by Guru Nanak Dev. "gursikh mit! cālāhu gurcali."—*dhāna m 4*. "jo diṣe gursikhṭā tisu nivi nivi lagāu pai jiu."—*suhi m 5 gūṇvāṭi*.

guru hi ucarē prīṭi guru ki sudharē rīṭi
guru ki prātīṭi jāko bhut ७ bhāvīkkh he,
guru hi ki kije sev guru hi ko dije bhev
guru hi ko puje dev uco ev pīkkh he,
gurupāth hi ko dani guru ki kāhani jani
guru hi ki sudhh vani achi bhāṭi līkkh he,
guru so na manē koi guru ju ke dham dhoi
guru ji ko pyaro joī soi gursīkkh he.

—*nīhal sīgh ji*.

sāttkārtar ki upasna kārēnharo,
puje nahī maya vidhi viṣṇu māheṣ ko,
uddām se lācchmi kāmave ap khavē bhālē,
orān khālave kārē nīṭ hīṭdeṣ ko,
vad ver irkha vikar mān lave nahī,
pār hīṭ khed sāhe, devē nā kālēṣ ko,
sādacari sahsi suhrīd sāty vrātdhari,
ese gursīkkh sārtaj he vrījeṣ ko.

2 This word has also been used for the Guru's teachings. "gursikh de gursīkkh mīlāia."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਸੁਖ [gursukhu] eternal bliss, ultimate pleasure. "gur mīli gursukhu pai."—*suhi a m 4*. 2 liberation, salvation.

ਗੁਰਸੇਵ [gursev], ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ [gurseva] *n* service of the Guru, submission to the Guru. "gursev nā bhāi cor cor."—*bāsāt m 1*. "gurseva tēpā sīṭī tēpū saru."—*āsa a m 3*. "gurseva te bhagatī kāmāi. tēb īh mānēs dehi pai."—*bher kābir*.

Only by dedicating oneself to the Guru and meditating upon Him, does one attain the status of a real human being. Prior to this, a person was just like an animal, i.e. one without dedication and devotion to the Guru is no more

than an animal.

ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ [gursāṅgati] See ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ [gursāt] *n* the Guru with a calm mind; Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a saint belonging to the tradition of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਗੁਰਸੰਤ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ ਸਭਾ [gursāt sabbha] community of Sikhs, congregation of Sikh devotees. "gursāt sabbha dukhu mīṭe rogu."—*bāsāt m 1*.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurhāṭi], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurhāṭi] *n* Sikh shrine; Sikh temple. 2 seat of the Guru, which is the centre of religious practices. "tākhatī bēṭha gurhāṭie."—*var ram 3*. 3 centre of learning. "bed grēth gurhāṭi he."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਹਾਈ [gurhai] See ਹਾਈ. "gīani dhīani gur gurhai."—*sodaru*. 2 killer of the Guru, the Guru's assassin.


ਗੁਰਹਿ [gurāhi] to the Guru. "gurāhi dīkharo loina."—*asa m 5*.

ਗੁਰਹਿਗਾਰ [gurhigar] *adj* guilty, criminal, sinful. 2 according to the teachings of a spiritual mentor. "ram nā choḍāu gurhigar."—*bāsāt kābir*.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰੀ [gurkāṛi] *n* mode of living prescribed by Guru Nanak Dev, ideals of Sikhism. "gurkāṛi binu bhāramu nā bhage."—*bāsāt a m 1*. 2 great deeds.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurkar] service performed in the name of the Guru; religious work pertaining to the Guru. "jo sikh gurkar kāmavāhi."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰਕੀਰਪਾ [gurkīrpa] grace of the true Master, grace of the mentor. "gurkīrpa te mīle vādīai."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗੁਰਗ [gurag] *P*  *n* wolf.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurgam] *n* path directed by the Guru. "gurgam gīanu bātave bhedu."—*gāu thīti kābir*. 2 scripture containing teachings of the spiritual mentor; holy hymns composed by the Guru. "gurgam prāmāṇī ājuru jārio."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 3 *adj* attainable or achievable with the Guru's

grace.

ਗੁਰਗਮਿ [gurgamī] on the path directed by the Guru, by the teachings of the Guru. "gurgamī bhed su hārī ka pavau."—*gāu kabir var* 7.

ਗੁਰਗਾ [gurga] one who sits in ambush like a wolf; selfish person. See ਗੁਰਗ. 2 follower of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਗਾਬੀ [gurgabi] *P* گورگابی a kind of pair of wooden sandals; pump shoes.

ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨ [gurgian], **ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨੁ** [gurgianu] *n* teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurgian dipak ujaria."—*gāu m* 5. 2 self-realisation, which transcends all kinds of knowledge. "gurgianu pādārathu namu hē."—*suhī a m* 4.

ਗੁਰਗੋਪ [gurgop], **ਗੁਰਗੋਪਕ** [gurgopak] *adj* (one) Guru less; one who conceals the name of his or her spiritual mentor and pretends to be fully divine. 2 maligner of the Guru. See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੁਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gur gobīd] Guru Gobind Singh. "rahio gur gobīd."—*s m* 9. 2 spiritual guide in the guise of Guru Gobind Singh. 3 spiritual teacher with knowledge of the entire universe; the Creator.

ਗੁਰਘਰ [gurghar] See ਗੁਰਘਰ.

ਗੁਰਚਰਣ [gurcharan], **ਗੁਰਚਰਨ** [gurcharan] feet of the spiritual guide; feet of the mentor. "gurcharan lagi sahajī jagi."—*bīla chāt m* 5. "gurcharan sāvēhī gursikh tor."—*bāsāt m* 1.

ਗੁਰਚਾਲ [gurcal], **ਗੁਰਚਾਲੀ** [gurcali] *n* religious practices of the Guru. "gursikh mit cālhu gurcali."—*dhāna m* 4.

ਗੁਰਜ [guraj] *P* گورج *n* mace; knobbed iron club. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. "pita prahilad siu guraj uṭhai."—*bher a m* 3.

ਗੁਰਜਗਤ [gurjagat] See ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ. "gurjagat phiran sih āgrāu."—*savēye m* 2 *ke*. 'son of Pheru—Guru Angad Dev, a universal spiritual guide.'

ਗੁਰਜਦਾਰ [gurajdar] *adj* mace holding; possessing a mace; armed with a mace. 2 *n* a band of persons armed with maces like chobdars during

the Mughal empire. "gurajdar dve dine sāg."—*GPS*. See ਗੁਰਜਬਰਦਾਰ. 3 a sect of Muslim faqirs, who keep maces with them.

ਗੁਰਜਨ [gurjan], **ਗੁਰਜਨੁ** [gurjanu] See ਗੁਰਜਨ. "na hārī bhājio nā gurjanu sev io."—*sor m* 9.

ਗੁਰਜਬਰਦਾਰ [gurajbardar], **ਗੁਰਜਮਾਰ** [gurajmar] See ਗੁਰਜਦਾਰ. royal employees keeping maces. They were authorised to use these for the recovery of dues and penalties from the defaulters. Mace bearing mendicants often used to beat their bodies with maces and get alms by frightening the householders.

ਗੁਰਜੋਤਿ [gurjotī] light of the Almighty, spiritual enlightenment. "gurjotī arjun mahī dhārī."—*savēye m* 5 *ke*.

ਗੁਰਝ [gurajh], **ਗੁਰਝਨ** [gurjhan] *n* entangled knot. "sakat sutu bahu gurjhi bhārīa."—*kālī a m* 4.

ਗੁਰਤਾ [gurta] See ਗੁਰਤਾ.

ਗੁਰਤੀ [gurti] See ਗੁਰਤੀ. "gurti adī dēhī sukh kād."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸਨਾ [gurdachna] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸਨਾ. "to prathme gurdachna dije. pachē sāvēhī gyan ko kije."—*NP*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ [gurdarsan] *n* philosophy of the Guru; printed scripture depicting the philosophy of Sikhism. "khaṭu darsanī varte vartara. gurka darsan apār apara."—*asa m* 3. 2 glimpse of the true Master.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨੀ [gurdarsanī] on having glimpse of the Guru. "gurdarsanī udhre sāsara."—*asa m* 3. 2 from the scripture of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨੁ [gurdarsanu] See ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ. "gurdarsanu dekhi mānī hoī bigasu."—*sukhmānī*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸੁ [gurdarasu] See ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ. "gurdarasu para āgīanu gāvāia."—*tukha chāt m* 4.

ਗੁਰਦਰਿਆਉ [gurdariau] See ਗੁਰਦਰਿਆਉ.

ਗੁਰਦਾ [gurda] *P* گوردا *E* kidney; a pair of glands (kidneys) on the backside of the abdomen and below the eleventh rib. They are a kind of piped glands, which filter impurities from the blood

and excrete (drain) them as urine through the bladder.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ [gurdas] *adj* follower of a spiritual teacher; disciple of the true spiritual mentor. 2 *n* Bhai Gurdas. "adī briddh gurdas gān cāhū dīxī me gurdas."—GPS.

A true Sikh, Bhai Gurdas was cousin brother of Bibi Bhani. He was initiated into Sikhism by the fourth Guru in 1636 and a acquired knowledge of the Sikh doctrine from the fifth Guru. As a preacher, he, wholeheartedly, preached the doctrine of Sikhism. He spread the message of Sikh religion to many places like Lahore, Agra, Kashi etc. According to the historians, the original version of Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib) dictated by Guru Arjan Dev was penned by Bhai Gurdas. The verses written by Bhai Gurdas (40 Vars and 556 Kabbits) are a valuable treasure of the Sikh doctrine. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Sikh code of conduct written by Bhai Sahib has no peer. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that one acquired true knowledge of Sikhism only after studying the compositions of Bhai Gurdas.

Bhai Gurdas breathed his last on the 8th day of the bright phase of lunar month Bhadon in Sammat 1694 in Goindwal during the time of the sixth Guru. The Guru, personally, performed the last rites. 3 Gurdas, a preacher-cum collector of tithes and offerings and a descendant of Bhai Ram Rai. He served the tenth Guru after the death of Ram Rai. See 3. 4 a devoted Sikh poet, who added his own composition to Vars of Bhai Gurdas as the 41st Var which reads: "pio pahul khāddhar huī jənəm suhela. vah vah! gobīd sīgh ape gur cēla." etc. 5 a saint of Udasi (ascetic) sect of Shikarpur, whose place of worship in Sindh is very famous. He has recorded meanings of

difficult words appearing in Guru Granth Sahib. **ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ** [gurdaspur] district headquarters of Punjab, which is forty-five miles away from Amritsar by rail. Banda Bahadur was captured here by Abdul Samadhkhan with an army comprising about twenty thousand soldiers and was sent to Delhi. See ਬੰਦਾਬਹਾਦਰ.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ [gurditta] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 son of Tilok Singh and grandson of Baba Phul, who was the ancestor of Nabha dynasty. Gurditta died in 1754 AD. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [gurditta baba] Gurdatt Baba. The elder son of Guru Hargobind, born to Mata Damodari on full moon day of Kattak 15th in Sammat 1670 at Daroli (district Ferozepur). Baba was given religious education and training in martial arts in an excellent way under the supervision of his father Guru. He was married to Ananti, daughter of Rama Sill Khatri at Vatala on 21st Baisakh, Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dheer Mall and Guru Har Rai.

Baba Gurditta became a disciple of the supreme yogi, Baba Sri Chand. He spread Sikhism for and wide in India through Udasi sect with the help of his four disciples who had all the virtues.

Baba ji breathed his last on 10th day of brighter phase of Chet in Sammat 1695¹ in Kiratpur, where an elegant shrine has been constructed in his memory. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

Historians have forwarded two reasons for the title of "Baba" given to him. One, he appeared as Guru Nanak Dev to Sai Buddhan

¹Bhai Santokh Singh has erroneously written the year as Sammat 1692. The Kartarpur manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib has on its first and last blank pages references to many different dates and events. In "joti joti samavān de cārītr", the date given is Chet Sudi 10 Sammat 1695 which is correct.

Shah; two, he became a disciple of Baba Sri Chand and was appointed chief of his Udasi sect. 2 See ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurdikhia] religious instruction by the spiritual mentor. "bin gurdikhia kesi gran?"—*bher m 5*. "gurdikhia jih manī bāse nanak māsatki bhagu."—*bavān*.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰ [gurduar] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿ. 2 religious seat of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara] ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, *adv* through the Guru, by the spiritual mentor. 2 *n* religious place for preaching; seat of the Guru. 3 Sikh temple, Sikh shrine, the place established by any of the ten Sikh Gurus or where Guru Granth Sahib is reverently kept. The Sikh shrines were named as Dharamsala during the period of Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Arjan Dev.¹

Initially Amrit Sarovar (Amritsar), it was named as Harimandir by Guru Arjan Dev and dharamsalas were named gurduara from the time of Guru Hargobind.

The Sikh gurdwara is a centre of learning for students, preacher for seekers of spiritual knowledge, hospital for the sick, storehouse of food for the hungry, iron-fortress for protecting the chastity of women and resting place for the pilgrims.

During the times of the Gurus and the Budha Dal, the gurdwaras were maintained with great care. The priest of a gurdwara used to be an ardent devotee, scholar and bearer of good moral character. With the passage of time, during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, major historical gurdwaras came under the control of Dogras who could not manage them properly. This mismanagement also gradually

¹"me badhi saku dharmal he. gursikha laha bhalike. per dhova pakha pherdā tisu nivi nivi laga pa jio."—*sri m 5*. "purab dharmal benvavahu. bahar ai ham ko lejavahu."—*NP*.

affected other local gurdwaras in various parts of the country. With decline in the preaching of Gurmat, the conventional religious practices also started declining in gurdwaras. The situation deteriorated so much that the Sikh temples became insignificant centres of religion.

The priests of Sikh temples started using shrine's property as if it were their personal estate and such unholy and immoral acts were committed within the precincts of the gurdwaras as are too shameful to describe.

With the passage of time, various organisations and bodies were formed by people of different religions and sects in India to reform their respective religions. This awakened the Sikhs also. They established organisations like Singh Sabha and Khalsa Diwan and initiated reform of the society and religion. Various newspapers like Khalsa Akhbar, Khalsa Samachar etc. and Khalsa Tracts Society started publishing literature on the issues, which created a lot of awareness among the Sikh community.

The present Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee is the outcome of this movement. The details about the establishment of Prabandhak Committee are worth-mentioning in this regard.

As people started acquiring knowledge of the Guru's doctrine, they came forward for improving the deteriorating state of affairs in their holy temples, but due to the absence of a strong organisation, desired result could not be achieved.

In the annual Khalsa congregation held on October 12, 1920 in Amritsar, when some of the so called untouchables, after being baptised, went to offer the sacred Karah Parsad and cash in the Golden Temple, the

priest performed prayer in their names initially with some hesitation. But when these baptised devotees went to the Akal Takht to pay their obeisance, the priests fled away leaving the Akal Takht unattended. The congregation of the Sikhs present there at that time realised that the holy Akal Takht should not be left unattended by a priest, hence they decided to appoint a team of twenty-five Sikhs to be in attendance at the Akal Takht. The Administrator was duly informed of this development. The Administrator and Deputy Commissioner asked the priests to resume their duty, but they paid no heed to their request. Hence the Deputy Commissioner constituted an adhoc committee of nine Sikhs for the management of the Golden Temple and the Akal Takht at Amritsar. All the members of this managing Committee were supporters of the Gurdwara Reform Movement.

The new managing committee realised the need to form a representative and common committee of the Sikhs and hence they got a Hukamnama issued by the Akal Takht to summon a general assembly of the entire Sikh Panth on November 15, 1920 so as to constitute a representative committee. The plenary meeting held on November 15 and 16 resolved to constitute a committee of 175 members, which was named as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The inaugural meeting of this committee was held at Akal Takht on December 12, 1920. In this meeting all the members were strictly scrutinised and the office bearers were elected and a subcommittee for drafting the constitution of SGPC was constituted. The SGPC was got registered on April 30, 1921, and the new elections were held the same year in July after

finalising the constitution. The elected members nominated one-fifth members of its total strength on August 14, 1921, and a meeting of the full committee was held on August 27, 1921.

The committee initiated the task of gurdwara reforms with great zeal and devotion. Many hurdles were faced, and as detailed under, a large number of sacrifices had to be made for this purpose.

On January 25, 1921, when a discussion about the terms and conditions of agreement between the priests and the reformers was going on, the priests suddenly attacked the Sikhs with sticks and battle axes. As a result, seventeen Sikhs were wounded, and Bhai Hazara Singh and Bhai Hukam Singh were martyred.

Taking cognizance of the malpractices of Mahant Narain Dass of Nankana Sahib, SGPC resolved in its general body meeting on January 24, 1921 that a massive congregation be held at Nankana Sahib on March 4, 5 and 6 and called upon the whole Panth to be there to warn the Mahant to reform himself. When he came to know about the above development, the Mahant, instead of reforming himself, started accumulating weapons. On February 20, 1921, a group of 150 Sikhs marched towards Nankana Sahib with the intention of reforming the Mahant and paying obeisance, only to be mercilessly butchered. Some of these martyrs were killed with gun shots and sharp-edged weapons, while others were burnt by pouring oil on them. After this horrible tragedy, the government handed over the keys of the holy Sikh shrine to SGPC on the eve of February 21.

Due to some misunderstanding, the Deputy Commissioner took the keys of the treasury

belonging to Darbar Sahib from SGPC on November 7, 1921. This incident hurt the feelings of the community and many Sikhs were arrested. At last, the keys were handed over to Sardar Kharak Singh, president of the committee, on January 19, 1922.

On August 8, 1922, the issue of cutting forest-wood for use in the common kitchen of Guru Ke Bagh (Ghukewali) flared up so much that the Sikhs offered themselves for arrest on August 12. The police resorted to severe beating of the Sikhs. The matter was resolved through the intervention of a devotee, Sir Ganga Ram, on November 17. The number of arrests in this agitation rose to 5,605 including 35 members of SGPC.¹

An important and significant work done during this reform movement was to desilt the holy tank of Amritsar. Millions of devotees thronged to Amritsar and devotees, belonging to all castes and sects, participated in this holy work. The desilting process was started on June 17, 1923. This scene was worth seeing.

Keeping in view the impulse for gurdwara reform movement and the sentiments of the Sikhs, the government realised that some concrete steps be taken for the management of gurdwaras and it announced the constitution of an assesment committee for the purpose. A decision was taken on February 16, 1921 to hold a meeting between representatives of SGPC and the priests under the chairmanship of Sheikh Asgar Ali, but this proposal did not materialise. On March 14, 1921, Mian Fazal Hussain moved a resolution in Punjab Council to introduce a bill about reforming the

Many more sacrifices were made by the Sikhs at several places during Gurdwara Reform Movement, the description of which is avoided to limit the size of article.

management of holy places. A decision was taken to constitute a three-member gurdwara commission till a Bill was passed, but instead of constituting a gurdwara commission the government decided to present the gurdwara Bill on April 5. This proposal could not mature and ultimately, after detailed deliberations and efforts, the Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925 (Punjab Act No VIII of 1925) was passed, which was approved by the Governor General on July 28, 1925 and it was implemented with effect from November 1, 1925.

According to this Gurdwara Act, a meeting of the elected members of the Gurdwara Central Board was held on September 4, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar and fourteen members were elected. The first meeting of the full Central Board was held on October 2, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar. After the election of officer bearers and the executive committee, it was resolved to rename the Central Board as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. This name was approved by the Government vide its notification dated January 17, 1927. The previous Shiromani Committee started handing over the charge to the newly formed Shiromani Committee on November 27, 1926 which was completed on December 4, 1926, thus effectively merging itself fully into the new one.

The SGPC, Sikh thinkers, all Sikh organisations and societies earnestly desire that gurdwara management should set an example for others. But so long as—

(a) the priests of the gurdwaras are not fully conversant with Sikh doctrines, and don't become scholars in the real sense and have high moral character;

(b) the Udasis, Nihangs, Nirmalas and Namdharis do not forego their fanaticism and

consider themselves as sons of the same father and behave like brothers; and

(c) don't rise above the snares of the illusory world and follow the ideals of selfless service, the terms "Reform" and "Management" will remain restricted to mere talking and writing.

The priests of the gurdwaras should recite daily in the morning the following verse of Bhai Gurdas:

bahar ki aganī bujhāt jāl sārīta ke,
 nau me jo ag lage kese kē bujhaie?
 bahar se bhag oṭ lijiāt koṭgārḥ,
 gārḥ mē jo luṭlije, kaho kāt jaie?
 corān ke tras jāi sārān gāhe nārīd,
 mare māhipatī jiu kесеke bācaie?
 mayāḍar dārpāt har gurdvare jāve,
 tōhā jo mayā brāpe, kōhā thāhīraie?
 —*kābitt 544.*

With earnest desire the author of this book prays to the Almighty that a time should come at the earliest, when we shall find priests, granthis and mahants like Baba Buddha Ji.¹ Bhai Gurdas Ji², Sant Almasat Ji.³, Bhai Kanhya Ji⁴, Bhai Mani

¹Baba Buddha was appointed priest of Harimandir in Sammat 1661. According to Gurvilas-

"nīxmān ih vīcarte bhāe. guru grōth sevāk kīh kōe.
 bedi soḍhi ko dīu seva. vās uc mane nīj bheva....
 karāt vīcar eh thāhīrai. buddha ji seva nīpunai."—*a 5.*

²Bhai Gurdas was a script writer and religious preacher of Guru Arjan Dev. He used to narrate hymns of Gurbani to the devotees in the congregation daily.

³Baba Gurditta sent Almasat to U.P. for preaching Sikhism. He stayed mostly in Nanak Matta. Guru Hargobind solved all his problems on reaching Nanak Matta.

⁴He was appointed preacher by the ninth and tenth Gurus. He was admired by the tenth Guru, when he served water as well as dressed the wounds of both Sikhs and Mughals during the battles of Anandpur.

Singh Ji⁵, and Mahatama Gurbakhash⁶, so that the principles of Sikhism, which were laid down by Guru Nanak Dev, spread throughout the world.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਐਕਟ [gurduara ekṭ], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ [gurduara sudhar], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurduara prabādhak kameṭi] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿ [gurduarī], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੈ [gurduarē] within the gurdwara, in the gurdwara, before the Guru. "kīusohe gurduarī."—*sri m 1. 2* through the Guru, by the Guru. "jāg jītaū gurduarī."—*sāveye m 2 ke*. "gurduare hārīkirtānu sunīe."—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurdev], ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurdev] god-like mentor, reverent master. "gurdev mata gurdev pīta."—*bavān. 2* deity worthy of worship. 3 Guru Nanak Dev—the supreme mentor.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵਏ [gurdevāe] (fourth declension) to the deity, to the god-like spiritual guide. "sri gurdevāe nāmāh."—*sukhmānī.*

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurdvāra], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurdvāra prabādhak kameṭi] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਨੇ ਕਲਾਂ [gurme kalā] a village under police station Moonak, tehsil and subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur exists one furlong away to the west of the village. A small shrine is built there with a residential house adjoining it. The priest is a Sikh. A regular cash grant of rupees 300 per annum is given by Patiala state and 10 bighas of land is attached to the gurdwara from the village.

It is situated about one mile north-west of Gurne railway station.

⁵Bhai Sahib was appointed Granthi of Harimandir in Sammat 1778. Even the fanatic Muslims could not help lauding the explication of Gurbani by him. Bhai Mani Singh turned Amritsar into a centre of knowledge.

⁶Sant Gurbakhsh was appointed priest of gurdwaras of Anandpur when Guru Gobind Singh was leaving Anandpur. He discharged this duty very efficiently.

ਗੁਰਪਗ [gurpəg] feet of the spiritual guide.
“gurpəg jharəhī ham bal.”—*prəbha m 4*.

ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦ [gurpərsad] grace of the spiritual guide (guru).

ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦਿ [gurpərsadī], ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦੀ [gurpərsadī] due to the grace of the spiritual teacher, by the grace of the Guru. “gurpərsadī nā hoī sōtapu.”—*bīla m 5*. “gurpərsadī pāra.”—*sri m 1 jogi ādar*. “gurpərsadī eko jāna.”—*majh ā m 3*.

ਗੁਰਪਰਗਾਸ [gurpərgas] *n* wonderful effect of the Guru's teaching. 2 self-realization. 3 *adj* infinite light, superior to that emitted by the sun and the moon.

ਗੁਰਪਰਵਾਨ [gurpərvan] *n* authenticity of the Guru, authenticity of the Guru's utterance. 2 *adj* the authentic Guru, the Guru proven with all testimonies. “sevia gurpərvan.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਗੁਰਪਲਾਸ [gurpəlas], ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ [gurpəlah] a kind of tree – *Butea frondosa*, that has some connection with the Guru. The following gurpalah trees are famous. In village Sotar, half koh to the north of village Banga in district Jalandhar, the sixth Guru rested for some time under this tree. A religious congregation is held on 20th Harh every year. It is situated one mile to the west of Banga railway station. 2 Two kohs east of Phagwara there is a gurpalah, under which the seventh Guru took rest. 3 a gurpalah related to the ninth Guru near village Sarale five ਕੋਹ [koh] east of Phagwara. 4 a gurpalah, twelve ਕੋਹ [koh] to the west of Anandpur under which the tenth Guru stayed for some time while returning from Bhabaur. This tree exists one furlong to the east of village Bathu. Land measuring twenty five ghumaons is attached to this holy place. An annual grant of Rs 25 is given by Nabha state. This is situated ten miles to the east of Jejo railway station.

ਗੁਰਪਗ [gurpəg] feet of the Guru. “māstak dāri gurpəgi.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘at the feet of spiritual guide.’

ਗੁਰਪੁਰ [gurpur] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ [gurpurəb] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ. “bhai bhagatī gurpurəb karāde.”—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [gurprasad] *n* grace of the Guru, blessings of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [gurprasadī] See ਗੁਰੁ and ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ. “ājuni sebhā gurprasadī.”—*jəpu*. 2 by the grace of the Guru; due to the grace/blessing of the Guru. “gurprasadī nanək mənī jagəhu.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [gurprənālī] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ [gurpratəp] a village Guru ka Chakk under police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. A Sikh shrine named Gurpratap in memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated half a mile to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here for one month while going to Kiratpur from Baba Bakala.

There was dearth of water in the area. The Guru got a well dug on the request of the people of the area. Mata Gujri gave first cut to the earth for the well and founded the village Guru ka Chakk.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh transferred the whole of the land of the village to the gurdwara. It used to be cultivated by the villagers on behalf of the gurdwara; but now under the British rule, the villagers have been given status of hereditary cultivators of the land by Sodhis of Anandpur and they themselves claim ownership of the land and thus collect and settle rent of the same. There is still 15 ghumaons of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This holy place is one and a half mile to the south of Kultham Abdullashah railway station. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸੂਰਜ [gurpratapsuraj] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸੂਰਜ. ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ [gurbakhsh] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼. ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhsh sīgh] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਬਚਨਾਤ [gurbacnat] (ablative case) from the Guru's word. "gurbacnat kəmat kṛīpa te."—*sar m 5*.

ਗੁਰਬਚਨੀ [gurbacənī], ਗੁਰਬਚਨੀ [gurbacnī] by Guru's teachings; according to the utterances of the Guru. "gurbacənī dhīāīa jinhā əgəmu hārī."—*var kan m 4*. "gurbacnī sukhu upjē."—*sor ə m 5*.

ਗੁਰਬਤ [gurbət] 1 غریب foreignness, sense of being abroad (in a foreign county) 2 poverty, penury. 3 non-familiarity, lack of acquaintance. "gurbət sīgh sō nāhī khulī hāmārī."—*PPP*.

ਗੁਰਬਾ [gurba] P غریب *n* cat. 2 غریب plural of غریب.

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ [gurbāṇī], ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ [gurbānī] *n* hymns of Guru Nanak Dev and succeeding Gurus; divine knowledge received through the Guru. "gurbāṇī isū jəg mēhī canəṇu."—*sri ə m 3*. "gurbāṇī hārīnam sāmāīa."—*gəu m 4*. See ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰਬਿਲਾਸ [gurbīlas] See ਗੁਰਬਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਬੰਸ [gurbās] See ਗੁਰਬੰਸ.

ਗੁਰਬਾਉ [gurbəu] *n* underlying meaning of the Guru's utterances. 2 philosophy of the Guru; the Guru's precepts. 3 devotion to the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲ [gurməhəl] residential place of the Guru. 2 status of the Guru. 3 stage of realisation. 4 wife of the spiritual guide.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲੀ [gurməhli] by the Guru's wife. 2 deserving the supreme stage of realisation. "gurməhli so mēhəlī bulavē."—*bəsāt ə m 1*.

ਗੁਰਮਣੀਆ [gurməṇīa] *n* a supreme precious jewel, that fulfills wishes of the person owning it. 2 spiritual knowledge. "guru pas səci gurməṇīa."—*var bīla m 4*.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurmət] the Guru's precept; the Guru's philosophy. 2 principal religious tenets established by the spiritual mentor.

ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurməta] See ਗੁਰਮਤਾ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gurməti], ਗੁਰਮਤੀ [gurməti] *n* views of

the Guru. 2 wish of the Guru, will of the Guru. 3 advice of the spiritual guide. "gurməti lehu tərəhu bhəv dutəru."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 by the Guru's precepts. "gurməti paīa səhəjī mīlāīa."—*suhi chāt m 3*. "gurməti mēnu nījghārī vāsīa."—*vəḍ chāt m 3*.

ਗੁਰਮਨਾਰਿ [gurmənārī] See ਮਨਾਰਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ [gurmārī] Sirhind town. See ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. 2 *n* countenance of the Guru. "gurmukh dekh sikkh bigsāvī."—*GPS*. 3 a person devoted to the Guru, never defiant of him. "gurmukh siu mēnmukhu əṛe dūbe."—*var majh m 2*.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਗਾਤੀ [gurmukh gati] See ਗਾਤੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਾ [gurmukha], ਗੁਰਮੁਖਾ [gurmukhā] the devout Sikhs. "gurmukha hārīdhanu khāṭīa."—*səva m 3*.

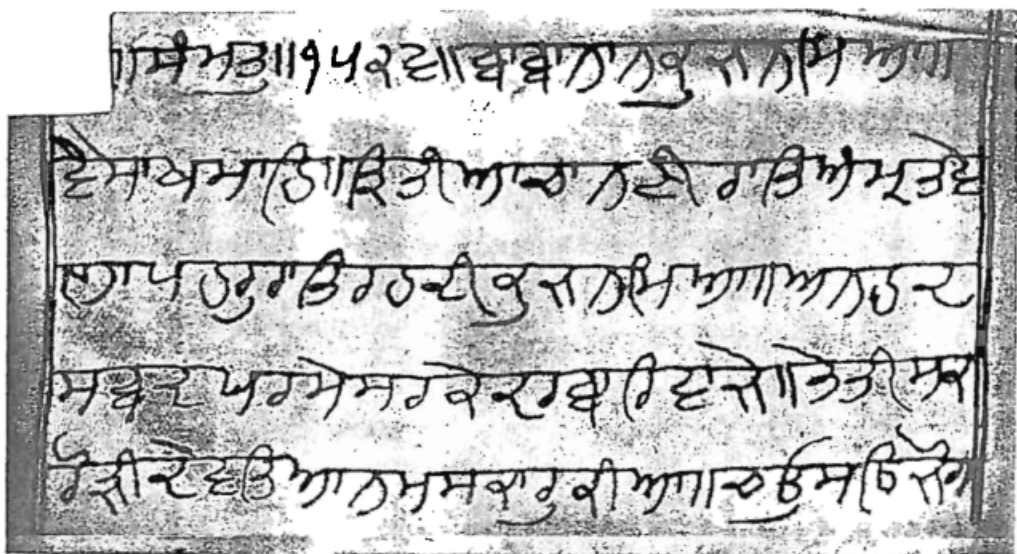
ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ [gurmukhi] in the words of the Guru. in the preachings and utterances of the Guru. "gurmukhi nadē gurmukhi vedē."—*jəpu*. 2 on account of devotion to the Guru. "gurmukhi mīlīe mēnmukhi vichore."—*majh ə m 5*. 3 See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ. 4 See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. "gurmukhi mukta gurmukhi jugta."—*majh ə m 5*. 5 primal lord – Supreme lord. "oṣ gurmukhi kio əkara."—*bavən*. 'ਓਸ਼ (Braham) the beginning of the creation.' 6 to the devout Sikh. "gurmukhi sādā həjūrī."—*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] *n* a script used for Punjabi language, which originated from Sharda and Tankri. The devotees wrote the utterances of the Gurus in this script. Hence the name "Gurmukhi". The language of the people of Punjab can be accurately written in this script, that is why it is also named as Punjabi script.

Some authors are of the view that this script was created by Guru Angad Dev, but it is a misconception. Guru Angad Dev only popularised this script. pāṭi written by Guru



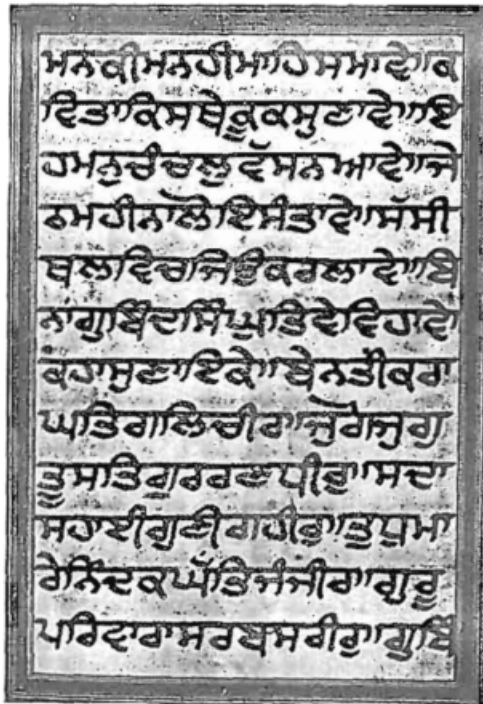
(1)



(2)

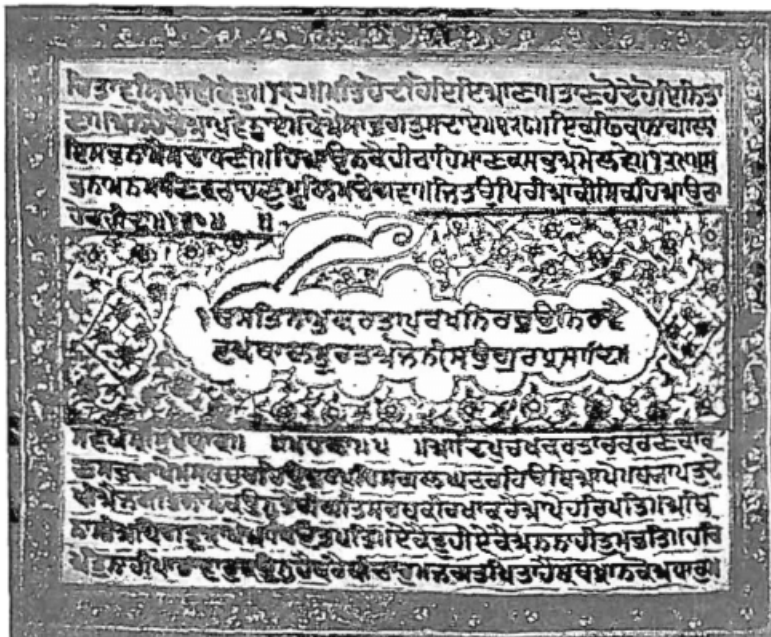
These specimens are of very early Gurmukhi writing. Due to orthographic variations, letters are required to be of various types. The earliest writers, employing the Gurmukhi script, had recourse only to such letters. The first specimen is the picture of a page from an early manuscript of *Guru Granth Sahib*, preserved in Buta Singh Hakim's dharamshala, situated in Rawalpindi. The second specimen is the picture of a page from the *Janamsakhi* entrusted to the East India Company by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke. It is preserved in its London office. Having known of its existence from Dr. Trumpp's article on this *Janamsakhi*, Sikhs residing in Amritsar, applied for its copy to the Punjab government in 1883. Acting upon the order issued by Sir Charles Aitchison the then Lt. Governor, its photographic copy was prepared in Dehradun in 1885 with help given by the Surveyor General of India. Heads of Sikh states and prominent personalities of the faith then got copies of it from the government.

PICTURES OF GURMUKHI (NEW AND OLD)



No:- 3

In 1795-1810, Sikh savants based in Damdama Sahib radically altered the Gurmukhi orthography. Thereafter, it came to be known as Damdama mode of writing. Its letters look very elegant. Prior to it, *Guru Granth Sahib* was printed in lithograph.



No:- 4

In 1876, Maharaja Ranjit Singh established his rule in Kashmir. Sanskrit writers, having learnt the Gurmukhi script, began to transcribe scriptures and *Guru Granth Sahib* into it. Thereafter, it came to be known as Kashmiri Gurmukhi. Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik prepared its printing letters.

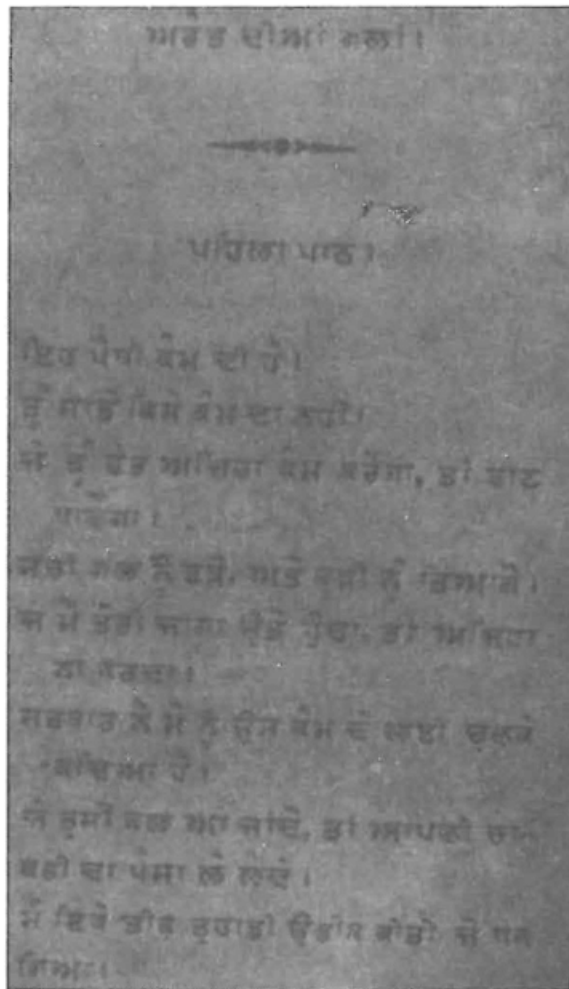


No:- 5

Guru Gobind Singh devised this orthography. Guru Sahib and the writers like Sainpat, whom he patronized, employed it in most of their poetic compositions. This is a photocopy of page 746 of *Dasam Granth*, which Bhai Mani Singh had compiled and now lies at Hazoor Sahib. In the Nabha royal palace, is available a manuscript composed in such letters. Copies of the *Hukamnama*, preserved in the Faridkot treasure-house, observe the same pattern. Ignorant persons were of the view that these letters were itched with sharp ends of the arrows.

For the benefit of the readers, the text, ranging from the second to the eleventh line, is reproduced here. Letters, got dim in the manuscript, are replaced with sign.... This text is from the Kalki portion of *Dasam Granth*. In the printed copies, it is on pages 559-562.

...d ò stgg; kd efsk ò no wcoe? fog Ncoe? ffigwch ; zr e? bh: / ò isq ssq fis? fss? nfs dKB wKB G	2
...; [ocki i' I ffigpdi jP? ffrfodi ; / GNwcoe? ò ; [y gkfJ joy pNkfJe? ffrq nktJ: i ; ; zr b? ò	3
...st gg; kd efsk ò nfo ihfsihfs nchs jP? ir j'w izr xB/ eo/ ò d/; d/; n/; fGSe o'r ; r;	4
...e[ocki i' I fdiokiBe pj (Gks dktod wcoe? ò ir ihfs ; aco e' ubl' i : fis fes fpeKoe?	5
...410 ò w' jBSzd ò stgg; kd efsk ò irihfs p/d g:ko s/ ir ; [noE noE fuskahnz ò d/; d/; fpd/; wKBt G/	6
...ekahnz ò xockV i' I cdkV jP? fscb'e ihfs ; p? bhJ/ ò pjI dKB d? ; BwKB ; /te G/i G/	7
...h J/ ò w' jB Szd ò st gg; kd efsk ò yb yzv yzv fpjzve? no dzfv dzv pr' dh: ' ò noE y	8
...föop ; [ihs e? ngB' eh: ' ò ad ihfs ihfs nihs i' XB Ssq gsq fSskJrnz ò ; odko fpz; fs dk	9
...o Ssq fackJhnz ò 5411 ò wKB Szd ò st gg; kd efsk ò Ska? wjk i' fs ò Gkbz wB' d' fs ò	10
...dhB ò fwb pzdsk ehB ò 5412 ò wKB Szd ò st gg; kd efsk ò oka? wjk o/g ò bka? ; p/Gg	11



No:- 6

It was in 1845 that the christian missionaries first prepared the Gurmukhi script, with this title, the book came out in 1846.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND PANJABI LODIANA.

Printed at the American Presbyterian
Mission Press.

1846.

Afterwards in 1887, Bhai Hira Nand and other persons prepared typing letters from time to time. They are known to all.

Nanak Dev in Raga Asa, clarifies this doubt. The alphabet of thirty-five letters prevalent at that time contains all letters except *ṛ* present in *paṭṭi* only. They are not available in the script of any language other than Punjabi. The sequence of letters in the *paṭṭi* is as under:
ਸ ਏ ਓ ਙ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਞ ਜ ਝ ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ ਤ ਥ ਦ ਧ
ਨ ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਮ ਯ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਤ ਹ ਅ.

When we compare Gurmukhi characters with those of Sharda and Tankri script, we find a lot of similarity in the formation of many of them.

The changes in the formation of Gurmukhi characters from time to time are subsequently illustrated.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhī] the devout did.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukhu] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ.

ਗੁਰਮੰਤ [gurmānt], **ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [gurmāntṛ], **ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰਾ** [gurmāntṛ-ṛa] *n* religious formula, specific words which are spoken by the spiritual mentor to the followers as a sermon; words to be practised by the new followers as instructed by their spiritual teacher; the fundamental scriptural formula consisting of words representative of all religions. According to the Sikh doctrine, "satinam vahiguru." "jini japio gurmātu." —*s m 9*. "cālāt besāt sovāt jagāt gurmātr ride citari." —*maṛu m 5*. "gurmātr-ṛa citari nanak dukh nā thivai." —*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਗੁਰਰ [gurār] *Dg n* arrogance, conceit, vanity.

ਗੁਰਰਸ [gur-rās] spiritual bliss—i.e. supreme pleasure. 2 taste of Gurbani (Guru's hymns) "gur-rāso git bad nāhi bhavē." —*oākar*.

ਗੁਰਰਸਨਾ [gur-rāsna] the Guru's utterance. "gur-rāsna āmrītu boldi." —*trīg m 4*.

ਗੁਰਰਾ [gur-rā] *P* جُرْ *adj* thundering, roaring.

ਗੁਰਰਾਨਾ [gur-rana], **ਗੁਰਰੀਦਨ** [gur-ridan] *P* جُرْ *v* thunder. 2 roar.

ਗੁਰਲ [gural] *n* wild male goat.

ਗੁਰਵਾਹੁ [gurvahu] glory to the Guru. "nanak das kahō gurvahu." —*asa m 5*.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕ [gurvāk] ਗੁਰੁਵਾਕ *n* utterance of the Guru. See ਗੁਰਵਾਕੁ.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕਿ [gurvaki] Guru's utterance. "gurvaki satigur jo bhai cālē." —*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕੁ [gurvaku] See ਗੁਰਵਾਕ. "gurvaku nirmālu sēda canān." —*dhana chāt m 1*.

ਗੁਰਵਿਲਾਸ [gurvīlas] See ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਵੀਚਾਰ [gurvīcar] *n* principles laid down by the spiritual mentor; Guru's sagacity; Guru's thinking.

ਗੁਰਵੀਚਾਰਿ [gurvīcarī] with Guru's thinking, per Guru's philosophy. "tāie gurvīcarī." —*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰਤਾਉਨਾ [gur-ṛauna] *v* See ਗੁਰਰਾਨਾ.

ਗੁਰਾਹਾ [guraha], **ਗੁਰਾਣਾ** [guraṇa] *adj* pertaining to the Guru, of the Guru. "mīl satsāgātī sēg guraha." —*jet m 4*.

ਗੁਰਾਲਾ [gurāla] guru's house, organisation established by the Guru. 2 conscience. 3 final stage (besides the nine openings in human body) "surāt sākoc bāj khul tala. dhasyo maddh jāhī sukhād gurāla." —*GV 10*.

ਗੁਰਿ [guri] guru. "guri kēṭi mīhēḍi jevārī." —*sri m 5 pepar*. "guri āsa mānsa puria." —*bīha chāt m 4*. 2 *Sk* ਗੁਰੁਭਿ: (plural of the third declension)

the Gurus, the true Masters. 3 ਗੁਰੀ large, heavy.

ਗੁਰਿਆਈ [guriāi] *n* Guruship, status of the mentor, status of the spiritual teacher. "prapāt bhi gurīai." —*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਿਆਈ [guriāi] wife of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦੇ ਖੇਲ [gurāe khel] See ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ.

ਗੁਰਿਬਾਬੇ [gurībabe] Baba is the Guru; Guru Nanak Dev. "gurībabe phīṭke so phīṭe, guri āgādī kite kuṛiāre." —*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰੀ [guri] *Sk* ਗੋਰੀ *adj* fair-complexioned. "guri gōrja." —*cāḍī 2*. Gauri Girija. 2 heavy, large, huge.

ਗੁਰੀਆ [guria] *adj* significant, prestigious, heavy, large. "prīṭ prīṭ gurīa mōhān lāna." —*suhi*

m 5 pətal. 2 Some authors have referred to Bhai Gonda as Guria. "kabal me guria guru ko eksikkh huto."—*gval*.

ਗੁਰੂ [guru] See ਗੁਰ 3. *2 n* spiritual teacher, religious mentor. "guru isəru guru gorəkhū bəma."—*jəpu*. "tɪnɪ kəu kɪa updesiə jɪnɪ guru nanəkdeu?"—*var majh m 2*.

Guru Hargobind has described four types of spiritual teachers:

(a) guru like a large flower-sucking black bee—this type of guru turns a particular insect like itself but not all the insects.

(b) guru like a philosopher's stone converts iron into gold but does not induce qualities of a philosopher-stone in it.

(c) guru like sandalwood—makes the surrounding trees fragrant in a particular season, but not in all seasons and cannot induce fragrance in the bamboo tree in any season.

(d) guru like a lamp—lights up other lamps just like itself. 3 Jupiter. 4 teacher, guide, mentor. 5 a character of two matras, which takes twice the time taken to pronounce a laghu (short) character. The characters with following vowel signs are long ones (guru)—ਕੰਨਾ [a], ਬਿਹਾਰੀ [i], ਏਲੈਕੇ [u], ਏਲਾਂ [e], ਦੁਲਾਈਆਂ [ē], ਹੋੜਾ [o], ਕਨੋੜਾ [ɔ], ਬਿੰਦੀ/ਟਿੱਪੀ [˜], ਵਿਸਰਗ : ਇਜਾਫਤ (addition), ਅਧਿਕ [˜]. The initial character in a word with conjunct characters is considered guru (long) like ਸ਼ and ਮਿ in ਸ਼ਤੁ and ਮਿਤੁ respectively. If the initial part of a conjunct character is not stressed, then it remains a laghu (short), as for example ਕ and ਕ are laghu in ਕਿਖ and ਕਨੈਯਾ respectively.

To keep the reading of metre apt, sometimes laghu is pronounced and written as guru e.g. "nath nɪrəjən tvə sərən". In this sentence ਤ੍ਵ [tv] is laghu but to complete the matra of the chəppəy metre, it is read as tve, in the same way "rəccha hoɪ tāhɪ səbh kala.

duʃt əɾɪʃt tərɦɪ tət kala". Here ਲ of ਕਾਲ [kal] and tət kala is made long.

ਗ [gə], ਗੁ [gu], ਗੋ [go], associated with guru are long. They are supposed to have two matras and 5 is the sign for writing them. 6 father. 7 king. 8 Guru Nanak Dev. 9 The transcendent one, the Creator. 10 heavy, weighty. 11 detailed. 12 *n* key to some meaning or doctrine.

ਗੁਰੁਆਨੀ [guruani] *n* mentor's wife. 2 a woman who gives religious discourse.

ਗੁਰੁਅੰਕਸੁ [guruāksu] *n* mentor's fear, sticking to mentor's order. "guruāksu jɪnɪ namu dɾɪʃtɪa."—*sor ə m 1*.

ਗੁਰੁਸਤਗੁਰੁ [gurusatguru], ਗੁਰੁਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [gurusatiguru] See ਗੁਰਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਬਦ [gurusābəd] See ਗੁਰਸਬਦ and ਗੁਰਸਬਦੁ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਬਦੀ [gurusābdi] by the Guru's teachings. "gurusābdi səbhū brəhəmu pəchanɪa."—*maru solhe m 1. 2* practitioner of the Guru's words.

ਗੁਰੁਸਰ [gurusar] See ਗੁਰਸਰ. 2 See ਗੁਰੁਸਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ [gurusar manikarən] See ਗੁਰੁਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਾਖੀ [gurusakhi] See ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਿਖ [gurusikh] See ਸਿਖ, ਸਿੱਖ and ਗੁਰਸਿਖ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਖ [gurusukh], ਗੁਰੁਸੁਖੁ [gurusukhu] See ਗੁਰਸੁਖ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਤ [gurusut] Guru's son.

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ [gurusuraypratāp] See ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੁਰਯ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੇਵਾ [guruseva] *n* service of the Guru. See ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੋਭਾ [gurusobha] See ਸੋਭਾਪਤਿ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੰਗਤਿ [gurusāḡətɪ] *n* Guru's proximity. 2 Sikh community.

thəðhe kər jorke kɾɪtāt sō pukarē dut

achi gurusāḡətɪ ju hui he pətɪjɪye,

beri pāy dərke ləpətke jəjɪrē hath

kəth tək pay hɪye əg dhar lɪjɪye,

phasi kəɾɪ nak dəð kədhən pə thəbhe dhar

ṣronan me pñire ɔ bəhi dhoɪ pijɪye,
ses narkavli bəɔrke uṭhay mūd
bhari bhīm gel me nɪṣək sel kɪɪye.

—sāt nɪhal sɪgh.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ [gurusənt], **ਗੁਰਸੰਤੁ** [gurusəntu] *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the supreme saint. “gurusəntu para prabhu dhara.”—*suhi chāt m 5. 2* Guru Nanak Dev’s devout Sikh. See **ਗੁਰਸੰਤ**.

ਗੁਰਕਰਣੀ [gurukərni] See **ਗੁਰਕਰਣੀ**.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurukar] See **ਗੁਰਕਾਰ**.

ਗੁਰਕੁਲ [gurukul] *n* Guru’s dynasty, lineage, family.

ਗੁਰਕੋਮੁਦੀ [gurukomudi] a Sanskrit scripture written by Ram Narayan in which Guru Nanak Dev and his successors are shown as divine incarnations with quotations from the holy scriptures of Hinduism.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurugam] See **ਗੁਰਗਮ**.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ [gurugira] utterances of the Guru, hymns of the spiritual mentor, utterances and instructions of the ten Gurus.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ ਕਸੋਟੀ [gurugira kasoti] touchstone; Gurbani as the criterion; a book entitled Gurgira Kasauti written by me in which articles on Sikh history and books about religion are evaluated on the criterion of Gurbani. As the purity of gold is tested by a touchstone, similarly suitability of each article is tested by comparing it with Gurbani. See **ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ**.

ਗੁਰਗੁਰੂ [guruguru] *adj* lord of teachers, mentor of the spiritual teachers of all religions, the Creator, the Almighty. “guruguru eko ves anek.”—*sohila*. “jən nanək həɪ guruguru mɪlau.”—*bəsət m 1. 2 n* Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gurugobind] See **ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ**. 2 See **ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ [gurugrih] *n* Guru’s abode. 2 the Sikh shrine. 3 sect of the Guru, system of Guruship.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰੰਥ [gurugrēth] sacred Sikh scripture compiled

by the Gurus. See **ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰ [gurughar] See **ਗੁਰੁਗ੍ਰਿਹ** 3. “gurughar ki maryaada pācəhu.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ [gurugharni] wife of the Guru. “gurugharni damodri.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [guruchādroday] See **ਗੁਰੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ**.

ਗੁਰੁਜਗਤ [gurujagat] See **ਗੁਰਜਗਤ** and **ਜਗਤਗੁਰੁ**.

ਗੁਰੁਜਨ [gurujan] *n* elderly persons, mother, father, religious teachers etc. “gurujan ki ijat bahu karni.”—*GV 6*.

ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ [gurujoti], **ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ** [gurujyoti] See **ਗੁਰਜੋਤਿ**.

ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ [gurutalpi] *Skt* गुरुतल्पिन् *n* one who has access to the Guru’s bed, one who has illicit relation with mother-like respectable women. “gurutalpi kəpti hɛ joi. bəɔ tənkhahi janəhu sohi.”—*tənama*.

ਗੁਰੁਤਾ [guruta], **ਗੁਰੁਤ੍ਵ** [gurutva] *n* heaviness. 2 greatness, importance. “guruta guru səhɪ səke su nahi.”—*GPS*. 3 act of being the Guru, Guruship. 4 Guruhood, status of the Guru. “guruta nɪpta dou sɪdh bɪdhi.”—*gurupad*.

ਗੁਰੁਦਕਿਣਾ [gurudakṣiṇa], **ਗੁਰੁਦਖਣਾ** [gurudakhṇa] *n* offerings given to a teacher or priest; cash or clothes, land, house etc offered to the spiritual teacher on acquiring education or religious teaching.

ਗੁਰੁਦੱਤ ਬਾਬਾ [gurudatt baba] See **ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ**.

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਸਨ [gurudarəsan] See **ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ**.

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਿਆਉ [gurudariau] *n* the Guru as a river. “gurudariau səda jəlu nɪrməlu mɪlia durnətiməlu hərə.”—*prabha m 1. 2* god Varun (deity of rivers and oceans), who is lord of all rivers. Udasi saints and many Sikhs make an offering to the lord of waters, Varun, while distributing *karah parsad* among devotees because god Varun took Guru Nanak Dev to the realm of the True One from the rivulet, *veī* in Sultanpur. The believers in Gurbani regard this ritual against the Sikh doctrine.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ [gurudas] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2. 2 devotee of the True Master.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ [gurudaspur] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਭਾਈ [gurudas bhai] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ [guruditta] adj bestowed by the Guru. 2 *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 3 See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [guruditta baba] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੀਕਸ਼ਾ [gurudikṣa], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurudikhia], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurudikhya], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਾ [gurudicha] *n* initiation or imparting of religious instruction given by the Guru; process of obtaining religious instructions. 2 The term *gurudikṣia* has been used for *gurudākṣina* in Guru Vilas of the sixth Guru. "sahib budḍhe ke pag lage, gurudikṣia dini matī page."

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudwara] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurudev] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵ. 2 the eternal Being, the mentor of the Guru. "dharam het gurudev paṭhae."—VN.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵੇ [gurudevae] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵੇ.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudvar], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudvara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudham] See ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ. 2 residence of the Guru. 3 Sikh shrine, religious place of the Sikhs. 4 temple of God, the Golden Temple. "sudha sarovar æru gurudhamu."—GPS.

ਗੁਰਨਾਥ [gurunath] *n* lord of the Gurus; the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. See ਖਨਨੀ.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ [gurunānak dev] See ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [gurunānakcāndrodāy] an excellent composition in Sanskrit by poet Dev Raj, which is a translation of Bhai Bala's Janam Sakhi. Pandit Brahma Nand, an Udasi saint, has written its annotation.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurunānak prakaṣ] See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ and ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਗੁਰਪਚਾਸਾ [gurupacasa] an invocation containing fifty stanzas written to glorify the Guru. See ਸੇਖਰ and ਗੁਲ.

ਗੁਰਪਤਨੀ [gurupatni] wife of the spiritual mentor,

wife of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪਦਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurupadpremprakaṣ] a history, in verse, of the ten Gurus written by Bawa Sumeru Singh (head priest of Patna Sahib) son of Baba Sadhu Singh of Bhalla lineage. Its tenth volume has been published, which contains an account of the tenth Guru. See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਪਰਨਾਲੀ [guruparnali] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪਰਬ [guruparab] *n* festival or occasion related with the Guru; an auspicious day pertaining to the Guru. See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ and ਪਰਬ.

ਗੁਰਪੁਤ੍ਰ [guruputr] son of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰ [gurupur] Ramdasapur, Amritsar city.

rajē sur hvā to rāh sadhu sur rajē sādā
sudha hē vāhā to hyā sudhasār dāras hē.
pan kīye vāke hot amār su mārahūke
jivānmukāt yāh sabbh ko pārās hē.
gval kavī yogīnī ko durlābh kaha hē vāh
yogi bhogi doun ko hot hyā hāras hē.
hvā hē hārimādīr hyā hāri guru mādīr hē
yāte gurupur surpur te sārās hē.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਖ [gurupurakh] *n* follower of the Guru, devotee of the Guru. 2 spiritual guide in the form the Divine. "gurupurakh aṇama."—gaur m 4.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [guruprasad] *n* Guru's grace, Guru's blessings.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [guruprasadi] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [guruprānali], ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [guruprānali] *n* lineage of the Guru, genealogical chart of the Guru. 2 a book explaining the genealogy of the Guru. See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ [gurupratap suray] history, in verse, of the nine Gurus, written by Bhai Santokh Singh. This is divided into sections using metaphors like twelve signs of the zodiac, six seasons and two solar positions (relative to the equator). The subsections (rays-i.e. chapters) of this book are 1,152 in number.

The whole of the history is divided as follows:

1st zodiac sign [rasī] contains the life history of Guru Angad Dev and Guru Amar Dev.

2nd zodiac sign gives the life history of Guru Ramdas.

3rd and 4th zodiac signs throw light on Guru Arjan Dev.

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zodiac signs depict the life history of Guru Hargobind.

9th and 10th zodiac signs contain tales from the life of Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan.

11th and 12th zodiac signs tell the life-history of Guru Teg Bahadur.

Six seasons and two solar positions depict the life of Guru Gobind Singh.

This book is popularly named as Surya Prakash. See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ [gurubakhṣ] Mahatma Gurbakhash was a disciple of Mahadev—an Udasi saint; he was assigned the duty of serving at Guru Teg Bahadur's shrine and other holy places. "rkk gurubakhṣ sadhu dhiḡ khāryo. tise vilokāt vak ucāryo. bāso ihā tum seva karo. kār seva nīj jānām sudhro."—GPS. See ਗੁਲਾਬ ਰਾਇ. 2 a māsēd (preacher-cum-collector of tithe), who remained in attendance at Guru Harkrishan in Delhi. 3 a devoted Sikh of Joampur, who used to recite hymns during the stay of Guru Teg Bahadur in Kashi. He was a skilled musician.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurubakhṣ sīḡh] See ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ and ਰਾਮ ਕੁੰਵਰ. 2 ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. 3 a Sikh of Bherowal belonging to Kalal subcaste who was duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakh 1, Sammat 1756. He showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur. 4 martyr Gurbakhash Singh, resident of village Leal (district Amritsar). He was baptised by Bhai Mani Singh and was regarded as one of the leaders of the Sikhs. In Sammat 1822 alongwith a handful of thirty Sikhs, he fought against a

huge army of Ahmed Shah, comprising thirty thousand soldiers, in order to protect the Golden Temple and ultimately got martyred in the precincts. A shrine built in his memory is situated behind Akal Bunga in Amritsar. 5 a nephew of Bhai Mati Das. He was the chief attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ਦਾਸ [gurubakhṣdas] See ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ 1.

ਗੁਰੂਬਾਣੀ [gurubāṇī], ਗੁਰੂਬਾਨੀ [gurubāṇī] See ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ. "gurubāṇī kāhe sevāk jān manē pārtākhi guru nīstare."—nāṭ a m 4.

sudha ki tārēgni si rog bhrām bhōgni he
māhasvel rēgni māhan mān manī he.

kīdhī yāhi hāsni si manāsvatēsni he,
gunīn prāsēsni sārāb jāg jāni he.

kīdhī cād cādni si mohgham mādni he.
rīde ki ānādni sādīv sukhāni he.

prem pāṭrāni syāni gyan ki jānāni jāni

gunī bhāni bāni tāki guru gurubāni he.—NP.

2 hymns pertaining to the Creator. "rati jāi sunē gurubāni."—BG.

ਗੁਰੂਬਾਬਾ [gurubābā] Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰੂਬਿਲਾਸ [gurubīlas] See ਗੁਰੂਵਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰੂਬੰਸ [gurubāns] See ਗੁਰੂਵੰਸ਼.

ਗੁਰੂਭਾਇ [gurubhāi] *n* faith in the Guru, spiritual attachment with the Guru, belief in the Guru.

ਗੁਰੂਭਾਈ [gurubhai] *n* persons considered as brothers for having faith in the same Guru, disciple (son) of the father-like Guru. "gurubhai sātusāṭ kār."—BG.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤ [gurumāt] Guru's philosophy, doctrine laid by the Guru. 2 Sikh religion, Sikhism.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤ ਪਾਰਿਜਾਤ [gurumāt parījat] a book written by Pandit Hara Singh—a saint belonging to the Nirmala sect. This book contains the essence of the Guru's precepts.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤਾ [gurumata] *n* a resolution passed according to the Sikh tradition. In earlier times, the Sikhs used to hold consultations in their congregations, before initiating any worldly or

religious task. The unanimous decision, so taken by the congregation as per Sikh tradition, was named *gurmata*—the decision of the Almighty. Whosoever dared to defy this resolution was declared guilty [*tankhahia*]. Resolutions of the Khalsa were passed in the congregations especially held at Akal Takht and also at Takht Kesgarh on the occasion of Hola Mohalla. Irrespective of personal rivalry, the Sikhs used to participate in the congregations.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [*gurmati*] **ਗੁਰਮਤੀ** [*gurmati*] Guru's consent, Guru's opinion. 2 by Guru's consent, through Guru's opinion. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਂਗਟ [*gurmāṅṭ*] a village four kōhs to the east of Lahore. Guru Hargobind stayed here while travelling from Lahore to Amritsar. 2 See ਮਾਂਗਟ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰਿਆ [*gurumaria*] See ਸਰਸਾ 2.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ [*gurumari*] The Khalsa had given this name to Sirhind at the time of the martyrdom of two Sahibzadas and Mata Gujri. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [*gurumukh*] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. 2 See ਮੋਹਨ. 3 a devoted Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who expressed his desire to see some devout Sikh. The Guru fulfilled his desire by sending him to Bhai Bhikhari, a resident of Gujarat. See ਭਿਖਾਰੀ 2.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [*gurumukhi*] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [*gurumukhi dastara*] *n* a style of tying turban, which the Guru had taught to the Sikhs. See ਦਸਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਮੂਰਤੀ, from which we get to know about the Sikh turban.

ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ [*gurumāṭr*], **ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰਾ** [*gurumāṭr-ṛa*] See ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਸ [*gururas*] See ਗੁਰਸੁ.

ਗੁਰੁ ਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ [*guru ratnavali*] See ਮਹਿਮਾਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਗੁਰੁਵਾਰ [*gurovar*] *n* day of Vrihaspati, Thursday.

ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ [*guruvilas*] There are two well-known books bearing this title: History of the

sixth Guru and History of the tenth Guru respectively.

The poet who authored the history of the sixth Guru,¹ writes that Bhai Mani Singh narrated the contents to Bhai Bhagat Singh on the banks of Nankiana Sahib Nanaksar. The poet contends that his mentor Dharam Singh then narrated the history to the poet who then versified it.

"sātrā se bite tēbē bārēkh pājīhātār jan.
savān mas ikis dīn gyo sukhād pāhīcan.
sudi pākḥ dīn pācī sī guru ke pārsad.
pār bhog gurugath ka kār kavīta āhīlad."

There are twenty-one chapters in this book. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 4.

2 The history of the tenth Guru was written by Bhai Sukha Singh the savant in-charge of Keshgarh Sahib (Anandpur). This book was compiled in Sammat 1854. It has 30 chapters. "sāmāt sāhī puran kōhī tēb. ārādh sāhī pun car gānāt sōb. kvar vādī pācāmī rāvīvara. guruvilas līnō āvtara." See, ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 15.

ਗੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼ [*guruvāṣ*] clan of the Guru; lineage of the Guru; sons of Vedi, Tehan (Trehan), Bhalla and Sodhi subcaste. 2 the Sikh community.

ਗੁਰੂ [*guru*] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰੁ. 2 venerable, worthy of worship. "īsu pād jo ārthāī lēx so guru hāmara."—*gāṭh āsā m 1*.

ਗੁਰੂਆ [*gurua*] See ਗੁਰੂਆ.

ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ [*guruaṇa*] *adj* of the Guru, related to the Guru. 2 *n* In district Amritsar, tehsil Tarn Taran, under the jurisdiction of police station Verawal is village Bharoval, to the east of which close to a ditch there is the habitation relating to Guru Angad Dev. The Guru rested here for a while on his way to Khadur Sahib.

¹Although the poet has not identified himself, yet after full research I was able to identify him and mentioned his name in *Gurmat Sudhakar*.

It is ten miles to the north-west of the railway station of Tarn Taran. A metalled road leads to the gurdwara.

3 In district Lahore, tehsil Kusur, approximately two furlongs away from Patti, in the south-east corner, on a pond there is a place where Guru Nanak Dev stayed for a while. A gurdwara has not yet been constructed. Only a simple structure called Manji Sahib exists. Close by in the city, there is gurdwara 'Bhatth Sahib' where Bhai Bidhichand stayed in a big tādūr (oven) to protect himself from extremely cold weather.

4 In district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una there is a village Jindwari under the jurisdiction of police station Anandpur. On the outskirts to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Baba Gurditta. He brought a dead cow back to life. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated to the east of the railway station Garhshankar about twenty miles from river Satluj. Twenty-five ghumaons of land belongs to the gurdwara. An Akali Singh is the priest here. 5 See ਮਾਛੀ ਟਬਰਾ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰ [gurusar] n the holy tank got built by the Guru. Due to the Guru's association, it is regarded sacred. There are many holy tanks and gurdwaras bearing this name, but the most popular ones are the following:

1 There is a holy tank got constructed by the sixth Guru in village Mehraj, district Ferozepur. The Guru camped near this tank and later fought his third battle against the royal Muslim army. There is a mound here which served as a temporary resting place. Under this mound, lie buried numerous military chiefs of the Guru's army. Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha state has got constructed a very

beautiful gurdwara at the site where the Guru pitched his tent. Its head priest Bhai Gajja Singh has been a peerless teacher of musicology among the Sikhs. His rendition of classical music on taus (a type of stringed instrument) has left an indelible imprint on those who have heard him.

2 a pond of the tenth Guru at Damdama (Talwandi Sabo/sabo ki Talwandi). This pond, was sanctified by the ninth Guru. The tenth Guru also set his foot there.

3 a pond, the seat of the tenth Guru about twelve kilometers south of Machhiwara, in Lall village.

4 Another pond at a place in-between Sarav, (Saravan) and Behbal villages lie in the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kot Kapura police station. The building of the gurdwara was got constructed voluntarily and free of cost by the princely state of Faridkot. Some acres of land free of land revenue have been donated to the gurdwara. The gurdwara is under the aegis of the managing committee of the princely state.

5 In the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kotkapura police station, in a village to the south of it, there is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. Close to the gurdwara there has existed an unbricked pond, since the time of the Guru. The princely state has donated forty ghumaons of land. On the occasion of Baisakhi and Maghi, fairs are held. It is three miles to the east of railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

6 In district Ferozepur, eight kols to the south of Mukatsar, there is a village with a small pond at the edge of which the tenth Guru rested a while. The village has donated twenty five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. It is five miles to the north of railway station

Phakarsar.

7 There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh near a village in the jurisdiction of police station Dyalpura, under Phool administration in Nabha state. This village is eighteen miles to the north of railway station, Rampura Phool. The Guru came to this village on a hunting expedition from Dina. This village, Gurusar, did not exist then. It came into existence after the Guru's visit. The princely state of Nabha donated seventy ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held here during the festival of Maghi.

8 Under the jurisdiction of police station Lopoke, there is the village, Bairar Madoke, in tehsil Ajnala, district Amritsar. About half a mile from this village, to the south-east, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. Close to the gurdwara, there is a brick-lined pond. Eighteen kanals of land is owned by gurdwara in this village. A fair is held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jeth. In this gurdwara there is a twenty inch long dagger of the sixth Guru. This gurdwara is four miles to the north of railway station Guru Sarsetlani.

9 See ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ.

10 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

11 See ਖੇਮ ਕਰਨ.

12 See ਗੁੱਜਰਵਾਲ.

13 See ਚਕਰ.

14 See ਢਿੱਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ.

15 See ਤਿਲਕਪੁਰ.

16 See ਪੱਤੋ 2.

17 See ਝੁੱਚੇ.

18 See ਮਹਿਰੋਂ.

19 See ਰਹਿਸਮਾ.

20 See ਰਣਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ.

21 See ਲੋਪੋ.

22 See ਵਜੀਦਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰਸਤਲਾਣੀ [gurusarsatlani] In district Amritsar,

under the jurisdiction of police station Gharinda, there is a village, Hushiar Nagar. Half a mile to the north of this village, Guru Hargobind halted near an unbricked pond while on his way to Amritsar from Lahore. Today this pond is a beautiful concrete structure and a magnificently built gurdwara has been raised here. Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sikh princely states devoted lot of property and land to the gurdwara. The annual income of the gurdwara from this property is about twenty thousand rupees. Several other gurdwaras and religious places of the adjoining areas are attached to this gurdwara. Fairs are held on every Sankranti (when the sun moves from one zodiac sign to another) on the birthday of Guru Ravidas.

The railway station is half a mile to the south of Gurusarsatlani. For specific information, see ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰਮਨੀਕਰਣ [gurusarmānikarn] a pond situated about 120 steps to the west of the central hall of gurdwara Damdama (Sabo ki Talwandi). It was sanctified by the tenth Guru who set his foot here.

ਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬ [gurusahib] Guru Nanak Dev and his nine incarnations.

ਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ [gurusahiban] plural of guru sahib.

ਗੁਰੂਹਰਸਹਾਇ [guruharsahai], ਗੁਰੂਹਰਿਸਹਾਇ [guruharisahai] Sodhi Jivanmall was the sixth generation descendant of Baba Prithi Chand. He lived at Mohammadpur, subdivision Chunia, district Lahore. In fanaticism, the ruler of Lahore confiscated all the property of Jivanmall and forced him to leave the village. Jivanmall camped in the jungle of Malwa, on the borders of the territory of Bairars and Dogras. Sardar Sultan of the Muslim Dogras welcomed Sodhi Sahib and assured him that as long as they

were around, he should have no fear of Bairars.

Jivanmali acquired twenty-four thousand ghumaons of land and established the village of Guru Harsahai, after the name of his son Harsahai.¹ Today this village is in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur on Ludhiana-Ferozepore-McLeodganj line of North Western Railway. Now, the present Sodhi is a landlord second only to Nawab Mamdot. Apart from Guru Harsahai, there are about thirty-five villages owned by them. Sodhi Jaswant Singh sits on the throne. He has a scripture and a big rosary made of wool, which is said to belong to Guru Nanak Dev. People have a glimpse of these prized possessions (sacred relics) on Vaisakhi day. If some devotee wants to have a glimpse of these relics on any other day, he can do so after offering one hundred and twenty five rupees.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਅੰਬ [guru ka āmb] See ਲੰਬੇ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ [guru ka koṭhā] See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

2 the house of Bhai Khemchand Premi, a devout Sikh in Wazirabad, where on his way back from Kashmir, Guru Hargobind rested for a while. The gurdwara owns thirty-six ghumaons of land free of revenue, from the times of the Sikh rule in Wazirabad and seventy seven ghumaons of land in a number of other adjoining villages. On the fifth day of the light half of the lunar month of Magh, a spring festival is held fair is also held on Dewali day every year.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਖੂਹ [guru ka khuh] a well got dug by some true mentor like those at Shakargang and Chhiharta etc.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਚੱਕ [guru ka cakk] Ramdasapur. After

¹The rulers of the prominent areas used to prefix "Guru" to their names.

getting the sacred nectar pool partially dug. Guru Ram Das helped in setting up a habitation in the area around. This habitation was called Guru ka Chakk then. Guru Arjan Dev changed the name to Ramdasapur. Due to the divine importance of the sacred pool, it came to be known as Amritsar.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ [guru ka bag] garden laid by the Guru. Hence it is associated with the Guru's name. The following gardens, bearing this name, are famous:

1 a garden laid by Guru Arjan Dev in between Amrit Sarovar and Kaulsar.

2 a place in Kashi where the ninth Guru first came and stayed.

3 a garden of the ninth Guru, about one kos to the east of Harimandir in Patna.

4 See ਖੁੱਕੇ ਵਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਜਾਰ [guru ka bajar] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬੀੜ [guru ka bīr] See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਲਹੌਰ [guru ka lahor] a place about seven kohs north of Anandpur where Jito ji's marriage with the tenth Guru was solemnized. Mata ji's father wanted the marriage to be solemnized at Lahore. In order to please him the majestic Guru ordered the Sikhs to build a spectacular town for the occasion. This place is about twenty-eight miles to the north of railway station Garhshankar. A fair is held annually on Basant Panchmi. A baptized Sikh is the head priest here. About eighteen ghumaons of freehold land, since the times of Sikh rule in Punjab, is owned by the gurdwara. Close to the darbar (the gurdwara) is a fresh water spring, which sprang up when Guru Gobind Singh thrust his spear into the earth. See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਕਾਸ਼ੀ [guru ki kaśi] See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਹਲੀਆਂ [guru ki tahliā], ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਲੀਆਂ [guru ki talhiā] in district Hoshiarpur.

subdivision Garhshankar, under police station Mahalpur, there is a village Gondpur, to the south of which at a distance of half a mile, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed here when he set out from Purhira for Kiratpur. This place is eight miles to the west of the railway station Saila Khurd which is twelve miles to the east of Phagwara, and fourteen miles to the south of Hoshiarpur. No big mela or fair is held here. Only an ordinary gathering takes place every Sankranti. Three kanals and fourteen marlas of land is owned by the gurdwara in this village.

The trees to which the Guru tied his horses (one of acacia and six of Indian rosewood) still exist. For this reason, this gurdwara is known as Guru ki Talhian.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਰੋੜ [guru ki ror] See ਖੁੱਕੋਵਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੂਕੇ [guruke] The Guru's attendants, followers or sons. 2 a village in tehsil and police station Bhatinda, which is in the princely state of Patiala, mentioned as Kot Guru in government records. This village was inhabited by the sons of Sodhi Banmali (Abhai Ram and Jairam) after they got permission of the rulers of the princely state of Patiala. The maharaja of Patiala has allowed the honourable Sodhis to collect land revenue from this inherited estate. The landholding in the village is of 11,449 bighas. The earned revenue is eleven hundred rupees per annum. This village is one and a half miles to the west of B.B.C.I. railway station Sangats.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਲ [guru ke mahāl], **ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਿਲ** [guru ke mahil] the Guru's wife or wives. 2 abodes for the Guru to reside. The famous places bearing this name in particular are:

3 residential houses in Amritsar got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev.

4 a place in Amritsar where Guru Hargobind was married to Mata Nanaki.

5 palaces of the fifth Guru at Kartarpur.

6 a palace of the sixth Guru at Sri Har Gobindpur (Sri Gobindpur).

7 palaces of the seventh Guru at Kiratpur.

8 temples designed by the ninth Guru at Anandpur.

ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰ [gurugur], **ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰੂ** [guruguru] Guru of all the Gurus, the Creator. "and inu jəpu gurugur nam."—*gāu m 5*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "updes guruguru sune."—*nāṭ m 4*.

ਗੁਰੂ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ [guru cīt ave] a blessing given by devout Sikhs, mothers and women for somebody to get well. 2 See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ.

ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudwara], **ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰੇ** [gurudware] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ. 2 via the Guru. "gurudware devsi."—*oṣkar*. "gurudware soi bujhe."—*sar a m 3*.

ਗੁਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼ [gurupades] *n* exhortation by the Guru, the Guru's sermon. See ਗੁਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼.

ਗੁਰੂ ਮਾਂਗਟ [guru māṅṭ] a village in district Lahore under police station Mujhang, about one and a half mile to the south of railway station, Lahore cantonment. There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of this village. The Guru stayed here while on his journey back from Mujhang. An elegant gurdwara, having a golden dome, has been raised here. The gurdwara has eight ghumaons of land in its name. A fair is held in Magh i.e. the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar, on the first of the dark phase of this lunar month.

ਗੁਰੂਰ [gurur] See ਗੁਰੂਰ.

ਗੁਰੇਖਤਨ [gurextən] *P* گريختن flee, run. 2 slink away.

ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ [gurekhel] *n* a clan of Pathans which is a branch of the Kasimkhel tribe. "gurekhel mōhāmād lejāk dhac."—*cārītr 96*.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ [gurez] *P* گُورِج act of slinking away. 2 run away. "kanh! gurej makun."—*KRISAN*. 3 a region of Kashmir.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ਦ [gurezād] *P* گُورِجِ runs, flees.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ੀਦਨ [gurezidan] *P* گُورِجِ v run 2 slink away.

ਗੁਰੰਡ [gurəṇḍ] See ਗੋਰੰਡ. 2 *Dg* an Englishman, inhabitant of England.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *P* گل *n* flower. "gul me jīm gādh."—*NP*. 2 a flower, especially the rose. 3 searing a mark on the body with a hot iron rod etc. "nij tən gulən nə khahu."—*cəritr* 236. 4 part of a lamp's wick that increases in length due to burning. 5 *A* گل noise, hubbub, clamour. "danəv krē gul."—*səloh*.

ਗੁਲ ਅੱਬਾਸ [gul əbbas] *P* گل غباس flower of the ebony tree; flowers of various colours glow on this tree. Physicians practising Greek system of medicine use its leaves, seeds and roots in a number of medicinal concoctions. Its flowers have hot and dry, seeds cold and moist, and its roots hot and moist properties. The root of this flower renders semen strong and thick and also purifies blood. It cures backache and maturates boils and pimples. Ground with salt when applied, it cures ringworms.

ਗੁਲਸਤਰਾਣ [gulṣətraṇ] *n* a piece of leather used to protect a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤਰਾਣ. "gulstran əguṣṭh məjhara."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਲਸਨ [gulṣən] *P* گلشن *n* flower garden. 2 garden.

ਗੁਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ [gul ho jāna], ਗੁਲ ਕਰਨਾ [gul kərna] get extinguished, as "diva gul hogia; cərag gul kər deo."

ਗੁਲਕਾ [gulka] See ਗੁਲਿਕਾ.

ਗੁਲਕਾਰੀ [gulkari] *n* embroidery on a piece of cloth done with a needle. 2 process of filling in colours and embroidering their print on cloth.

ਗੁਲਕੰਦ [gulkāṇḍ] *P* گل کاند *n* material made from rose petals and sugar, used as a medicine for a number of diseases. The rose which blooms in the month of Chet and the white rose found in the mountains, are best for preparing this medicinal concoction.

ਗੁਲਖਾਂ [gulxā] son of Said Khan, grandson of Paindekhan. He, along with his brother, served under the tenth Guru with the intention of avenging the murder of his grandfather. One day when the Guru was delivering a religious sermon to the congregation at Nader, Gul Khan stabbed him in the stomach with a dagger. However, he was killed immediately by the Guru. Ataula was slain by Bhai Lakha Singh. This incident took place in Sammat 1765.

ਗੁਲਗੁਲਾ [gulgula] *adj* tender, soft. 2 *n* a sweet pakora; a fried ball of sweetened flour. 3 *P* گُل گُل cacophony, noise or uproar. "uṭhaya gulgulo is tər."—*PPP*. 4 hearsay, folklore.

ਗੁਲਗੁਨਾ [gulguna] *P* گلگون *adj* having the colour of a flower. 2 rose-coloured. 3 *n* facepack; paste for massaging the face which makes the skin glow like a flower.

ਗੁਲਗੋਲਾ [gulgola], ਗੁਲਗੋਲੀ [gulgoli] *adj* slave of slaves; maidservant. "sətigur ke gulgole."—*səva m 4*. "həm tis ki gulgolie."—*dev m 4*.

ਗੁਲਚਿਹਰ [gulcihər] *adj* flower-like body, beautiful face. 2 blooming, cheerful face. 3 having face like a rose. "voh gulcihər kahā he?"—*ramav*.

ਗੁਲਜਰੀ [guljari] See ਗੁਦਾਕ 4.

ਗੁਲਜਾਰ [guljar] *P* گلزار *n* place for flowers, a garden.

ਗੁਲਜਾਰਸਿੰਘ [guləjarsingh] This hero having spiritual nature was baptised by the tenth Guru. He was an associate of Bhai Mani Singh. He attained martyrdom along with Bhai Sahib at Lahore. His shrine is close to Shahidganj raised in memory of Bhai Mani Singh.

ਗੁਲਬਟ [guljhāt] *n* complication, entangled knot. 2 convoluted and difficult utterance. 3 riddle, cryptic remark; ambiguous in meaning.

ਗੁਲਬਣਾ [gulājhnā], ਗੁਲਬਨਾ [gulājhnā] *v* entangled.

ਗੁਲਬਤੀ [guljharī] *n* shower of flowers. 2 a type of firework, emitting bright sparks; sparkler.

ਗੁਲਦਸਤਾ [guldasta] *P* گلستا *n* bunch of flowers, bouquet.

ਗੁਲਦਾਨ [guldan] flower-vase; vase made of metal or alloy, glass or chinaware.

ਗੁਲਦੁਮ [gulduṃ] *P* گلدم *n* nightingale, who has a flower-shaped mark of red colour under its tail.

ਗੁਲਫ [gulāph] *Skt* गुल्फ *n* ankle. 2 border or margin in the front part of pyjama. "gulāph lāge hovāhī bāhu corā."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਲਫਾਮ [gulfaṃ] *P* گلغام *v* rose-coloured, pink.

ਗੁਲਬਦਨ [gulbādān] *P* گلبدن *n* striped silken cloth, which is red in colour. Pyjamas made from this material are worn by women. In the centuries gone by, even richmen used to wear these pyjamas. 2 *adj* whose body is soft like a rose. "vāh gulbādān kāhā he?"—*ramav*.

ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸ [gulbāsi], ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸਾ [gulbāsa], ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸੀ [gulbāsi] See ਗੁਲ ਔਬਾਂਸ.

ਗੁਲਬਾਗ [gulbag] After spending a lot of money, the devout Sikhs of Kabul were bringing two horses, Gulbag and Dilbag, to Punjab for Guru Hargobind. The ruler of Lahore forcibly snatched the horses from them. On the pleading of the Sikh religious congregation, Bhai Bidhichand brought these horses back from Lahore with great deftness. The Guru named these horses Suhela and Janbhai.

ਗੁਲਮ [gulām] short for gulām. "hāu gulām tīna ka golīa."—*var gāu / m 4*. 'I am a servant of his slaves.' 2 *Skt* गुल्म *n* dense shrubs, a cluster of roots; many offshoots from the same root. 3 a unit of army consisting of nine elephants, nine horse-driven carriages, twenty-seven

horses and forty-five foot soldiers.' 4 a stomach disorder; gas formation in the stomach; flatulence (windball or bloodball) "jur sit gulām."—*saloh*. See ਵਾਉਗੋਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਮਗੁਲਾਮ [gulāmgulām] *adj* slave of slaves "nanak haṭ vīhājhiā hārī gulām gulāmī."—*gāu m 4*.

ਗੁਲਰ [gular] See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਰ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਹ [gul lalāh], ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ [gul lalā] *P* گل لاله *n* a kind of flower. See ਲਾਲਹ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ ਰੰਗ [gul lalā rāṅ] *P* گل لاله رنگ *adj* red; having the colour of Bandhuk-flower: very red. 2 blood-red in colour.

ਗੁਲਾ [gula] See ਗੋਲਾ. "ādhū gula cīrī ka cugāṇu."—*var māla m 1*. a grain or two. 2 See ਗੋਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰ [gulanār] *P* گل انار *n* pomegranate flower. 2 *adj* like a pomegranate flower. 3 blood-red, the colour of a rose.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gulāb] *P* گل آب *n* फलकामल rose. In India, there are a number of rose varieties and most of them were imported from foreign countries. For preparing gulkāḍ, (a concoction made of rose and sugar), rose extracts and perfumes, best are the roses which bloom in the month of Chet.

ਗੁਲਾਬ ਅਫ਼ਸ਼ਾਨੀ [gulāb aḥṣānī] *P* گل آب افشانی *act* of spraying essence or perfume derived from roses. "gulāb aḥṣānīye dāste mubārīk."—*divan goya*. 'act of spraying rose perfume with a bountiful hand.'

ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ [gulābsiṅgh] After getting baptised Gulab Rai was named Gulab Singh. See ਸੁਰਜਮੋਲ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਾਬਰਾਇ. 2 a devout Khatri who took amrit (nectar) from the hands of the tenth Guru and then served the nation and the country. He attained martyrdom in the battle

¹Twenty-seven elephants, twenty-seven chariots, eighty-one horses and one hundred and thirty-five foot soldiers or infantry men comprised a unit of army, referred to as gulām.

of Anandpur. 3 See ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ. 4 Bhai Gulab Singh, a mendicant, belonging to the Nirmala sect of the Sikhs. He was an erudite scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi languages. He was born in 1789 AD in the family of the landlords of Chabba. He was born to Mata Gauri and was sired by Raiya in village Sekhav, also called Sekham of district Lahore, subdivision Chunia, falling under police station Sraimugal¹. He was initiated into Sikh religion by Sant Man Singh. He read all the Veds.² He stayed at Kashi for a long time and learnt the Sanskrit language. It was the earnest desire of Pandit Gulab Singh that he should write a book in Sanskrit and serve the nation.

He translated in verse Bhavarsamrit in Sammat 1834, Mokshpanth in Sammat 1835, Adhyatamramayan in Sammat 1839; and in Sammat 1849, he wrote Probodhchand. There were a number of other writings penned by him, which were destroyed by persons jealous of him.

5 In the house of Kesri Dogra situated at Asmaihalpur Dioli (which is about seven kms from Jammu) were born Dhayan Singh in the year 1788, Gulab Singh in the year 1797 AD, and Suchet Singh in the year 1801 AD. These

Dogras served at a number of places before they ended up enlisting in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The wheel of fortune got Dhayan Singh into the good books of the Maharaja and from the humble position of a servant looking after the latter's baths, he rose to become a caretaker of the palace and earned the title of raja. Gulab Singh also got a similar title. The descendents of Dhayan Singh now rule over Punch and those of Gulab Singh rule over Jammu and Kashmir.

After the dissolution of the Sikh rule in the year 1846 AD, Gulab Singh was able to win the title of maharaja from the British. He got possession of the entire Kashmir region just for 75 lac rupees. He died in August 1857.

6 The famous scholar Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari whose pupils, Sant Sadhu Singh and Pandit Tara Singh, became very famous. See ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਚੰਦ [gulabchād] See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸ [gulabdas] Gulab Das was born in Sammat 1866 from the womb of Deso in the house of Hamira, a Jatt inhabitant of Rataul village, situated near Tarn Taran. For sometime, he worked under various baptized Sikhs and then became a disciple of Hira Das an Udasi Sikh, who was an inhabitant of Kasur. He learnt the art of writing poetry from Bawa Dhayandas of village Dhanaula in the jurisdiction of Nabha province. In the company of poet Haridas (Giridhar), he began to compose poems. Thereafter, he acquired the knowledge of Hindu philosophy enshrined in Vedant under the tutelage of Bhai Deva Singh, a Sikh belonging to the Nirmala sect, and became an atheist. People who belong to this sect call themselves Gulabdasi. The famous monastery of Gulabdas is located at Chatthianwala village near Kasur. Hymns

¹"madr des mādān mahā pur sekhav abhiram.

raya jōnak prasiddh jag janni gori nam."-mokhpāth. Sekhav (Sekham) is at a distance of four miles on the metalled road from village Patto Mandi, and three or four kus from Kachi Kothii. There is said to be a well dug in Sekhav in memory of the Pandit.

²"vidya śālī sugyan sukhdark phal subh car.

man stgh guru ke sda bōdō pad udar."

-bhavarsamrit.

"bharat bhumī punit pad tōpo gyan avtar.

man stgh guru ko namo tarōṇ karuna sar."

-prabodh cādr naṭak.

composed by Gulabdas are collected in a book titled *Updes Vilas*. Gulabdas died on 12th Bhadon Sudi in the light half of this lunar month in Sammat 1930.

2 an emancipated recluse belonging to the Udasi sect, who was born in Sammat 1880 and died in 1959 in village Majhi in tehsil Bhavanigarh in the princely state of Patiala. He was a great lover of Gurbani and a man of high ethical standards. To impart knowledge and donate sacred scriptures after writing them in beautiful hand writing, was his regular vocation. He sent a number of sadhus to places like Kashi etc so as to help them acquire knowledge.

A number of his disciples are very erudite and famous scholars today. One of them, Pandit Krishandas Shastri, is a great linguist and renowned poet of Sanskrit. He has written a number of sacred scriptures and he occupies a place of prestige in the sect of Udasi Sikhs. ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸੀਆ [gulabdasīa], ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸੀਏ [gulabdasīe] follower or followers of Gulabdas at No. 1 above.

ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਨੀ [gulabdānī], ਗੁਲਾਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [gulabpaṣī] vessel resembling a flagon or a longnecked, small pitcher which is used to spray rose water or perfume. Such a pitcher has a fine hole or a sieve at its mouth to serve as a fount or filter through which rose-perfumed liquid-drops are sprayed.

ਗੁਲਾਬਰਾਇ [gulabrai] grandson of Surajmall and son of Dalipchand (Guru Hargobind's great grandson). He was a brother of Sayamdas. Alongwith his brother, he took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh. He adopted the religion of Khalsa after the demise of the tenth Guru. Gulab Singh tried to conduct prayers at Anandpur by occupying the seat of Guru Teg Bahadur, but Bhai Gurubakhashidas, head priest of Anandpur, stopped him from this

sacrilegious act.

“tīn ik dīn avilokyo an.
thīryo gulabrai gurthan.
sahi nā gāi avāgya her.
hath jorī bolyo tīs ver.
than bānavāhu apōn duja.
tāhā beth līje sabb puja.”

The lineage of Gulab Rai did not continue. The Sodhis of Anandpur are descendants of Shyam Singh. See ਸੁਰਜਮਲ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਾ [gulaba] a Khatri Sikh, who was a resident of Machhivara (district Ludhiana). He left his job as a masād, (preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings made to the Guru), and earned his livelihood by performing manual labour. The tenth Guru stayed in his house in Sammat 1761 while on his way from the fort of Chamkaur, where he wore the garb of an exalted pir. See ਮਾਛੀਵਾਰਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂਸ [gulabās] See ਗੁਲਾਬਾਸ. ābbas flower; ābbas plant, which bears red and yellow flowers in summer and during the monsoon season.

ਗੁਲਾਬੂ [gulabu] a Hindu trader who sold tobacco during the times of Bahadurshah. When he witnessed the righteous bravery of the baptised Sikhs, he joined Khalsa Dal. In the fort of Lohgarh he wore the dress of Banda Bahadur to confuse the enemy. As a consequence of this, Banda Bahadur safely fled towards the mountains. Gulabu was put in an iron cage and sent to Delhi to remain in imprisonment for a number of years. Later when Banda Bahadur was captured and brought to Delhi, Gulabu was slain in front of him.

ਗੁਲਾਮ [gulam] A غلام a slave who is part and parcel of property looted; a person who has been purchased.¹ In olden times, the enemy

¹“bekhridū kīā kare caturai.”—*suhi m 5*.

“mulkharidi lala gola.”—*maru m 1*.

soldiers who were imprisoned during a battle were not killed. Rather, they were captured and held under seige. Later the victors forced them do hardwork or they were sold off like animals. So persons who were either made prisoners of war or who were bought were called slaves.¹

Actually, slaves were treated like animals, and were regarded as chattel. They were under the control of their masters in every way; they were not entitled to do anything on their own.

Once upon a time, slavery was in vogue in India but it was more predominant in countries, which, for the past few centuries, have been colonised by the Islamic tribes. Among those tribes, slavery continued for centuries before the birth of prophet Mohammad. It spread to Europe from these countries and in the end became strongly rooted in America. Around 1865 AD, slavery vanished forever from the highly civilized countries. It would not be wrong to contend that the pain the slaves suffered during the history of slavery was greater than that of creatures whimpering in hell. See, History of Slavery and Serfdom (1895) by Ingram.

ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ [gulam aḥmad], ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਿਮਦ [gulam aḥimad] *adj* slave of Mohammad. 2 *n* Mirza Gulam Murtaza was born from the womb of Chirag Bibi in the house of her husband, Mirza Gulam Murtaza, a resident of Qadian in 1836 AD. He told the people that only he knew that the birth of the prophet, prophesied in the teachings and anecdotes of Mohammad and about whom there is a hint in the holy Koran, has proved true. He told them that he was that prophet. Thousands of Muslims became his disciples but still a majority opposed him. He

named his cult or sect as Ahmadi which has a double meaning. Ahmad is the name of prophet Mohammad and also the name of Mirja. On May 8th, 1908 AD, this religious leader expired at Qadian.

After Mirja, Hakim Nuruddin was accepted as the prophet. Now his son Mirja Mahmood Ahmad is the religious leader of the Ahmadi sect.

ਗੁਲਾਮੀ [gulami] *n* slavery, bondage, servitude See ਗੁਲਾਮ.

ਗੁਲਾਰ [gular] *n* red flower, sunflower. 2 *adj* red coloured. "mere lalān lal gulare."—*naṭ a m 4*.

ਗੁਲਾਲ [gulal] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ. 2 redcoloured flour made of water and sāghara. Flour or powder having the colour of Gul lala which is used during holi and marriage ceremonies etc. "phagun me sākhi dār gulal sabbhe hārī se bān bic rāme."—*krīṣaṇ*. 3 *adj* red like gul-lalāh. 4 See ਗੁਲਾਲ.

ਗੁਲਾਲਾ [gulala] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਲੂ [gulalu] *adj* red like gul-lalāh. "lalu gulalu gahbāra sāca rāgu."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* कलल *n* water. In Punjabi language क [k] is replaced by ग [g] at many places e.g. कुँदक is replaced by गेँद, अकद by अगद, जकड़ by जगड़, आकास by आगास, पुकास by परगास, पिक् by पिगु, डकु by डगड़ etc. "tū ape kāmālū aṛpəṭu hē se hāṭhā vicu gulalu."—*var sri m 4*. 'There is an invisible lotus under water hundreds of hands deep.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾ [gulistā] *P* گلستا *n* place for flowers to grow, a garden. 2 a masterpiece or classic written by Shaikhsadi in Persian. It has been translated into numerous languages. Bhai Basant Singh, the court poet of Maharaja Narendar Singh, the ruler of Patiala, has produced an excellent translation of this work in verse.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾਣ [gulistan] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤਾਣ.

ਗੁਲਿਕਾ [gulika] *Skt n* tablet, stone for sharpening

¹Dacoits used to abduct boys and young girls from their homes and sell them as slaves.

tools. 2 bullet of a gun "gole gulika lag-hī aī."-GPS.

गुलिङ्गा [gulitraṅ] See गुलिङ्गा "gulitraṅ baddhā."-cāḍī 2.

गुलु [gulu] P गुलु n throat, neck.

गुलुबंद [gulubāḍ] n scarf or neckcloth used to tie around the neck etc.

गुलेर [guler] n This word has occurred in place of gəvaliār. "śah guru ko pəṭhe guler."-GPS. 2 a branch of Katoch Rajputs. 3 a princely state in the hilly region of tehsil Dera, in district Kangra, established by Raja Harichand Katochia. Its history is mentioned below:

While on a hunting expedition, Harichand fell into a well. When he did not return to his kingdom even after a long time, everyone, believing him to be dead, crowned his son as king and put him on the royal throne. Somehow he managed to come out of the well, and returned to his kingdom to see his son as the king. He turned back and established a new kingdom called Guler Nagar and separately began to rule over it.

गुलेरा [gulera], गुलेरीआ [guleria] adj who resides in Guler. See गुलेर 3.

गुलेल [gulel] P गुलेल n pellet bow, swing shot.

गुलेलची [gulelci] n person adept in the use of a swing shot.

गुलेला [gulela] See गुलेल and गुलेल.

गुल्ला [gulla] n maize corn cob. 2 lubricous, greasy sap of wood. 3 small stick stout at one end, covered with hair at the taper, used for beating the back of a horse. 4 noise, blare. 5 short for gulam or गोला [gola] "taṣ vīc pan da gulla." 6 small and thick chapatti.

गुली [gulli] n thick and small chapatti. 2 small piece of wood which is tapered at both ends, and is played with a short stick. This piece of wood is shaped like barley, about 5 to 6 inches long and one and a half inches thick at the centre.

The game is called tipcat. 3 piece of garlic stem with peel removed. 4 inner core of wood which is rounded or made globular; segment of bamboo between two nodal joints.

गुलीडंडा [gulidāḍa] See गुली 2.

गुवरपन [guvārdhan] See गेवरपन.

गुवार [guvar], गुवारि [guvarī], गुवारी [guvari] See गदार. 2 n Gopi; milkmaid. "sajən ko səjke su guvari."-kṛīṣan.

गुज [gur] Skt गुज n a ball or lump made of sugar cane juice, boiled and poured into a trough for cooling into jaggery; lump of jaggery.

गुजगुडी [gurgurī] See गुजगुडी. 2 small hubble-bubble. This noun is onomatopoeic in nature, formed from the sound गुग्गु, (produced by a hookah).

गुजडा [gurṇa], गुजना [gurṇa] think, contemplate. 2 learn. "pəṇa gurṇa sāsar ki kar hē."-var sor m 3.

गुजडी [gurṭi] n concoction made of jaggery. It is given to the newly born infants. It cleans the intestines; a laxative for infants. See गुंटी.

गुजदल [gurphal] Dg n plant with fruit as sweet as jaggery. *Salvadora oleoides* or *salvadora indica*.

गुजाका [guraka] Skt गुजाका n sleep, slumber. "hot guraka tīn tən rogu."-NP. "sava jam nīṣṭi taji guraka."-NP.

गुजाकेस [gurakes] Skt गुजाकेस n Arjun, who had conquered sleep. 2 Shiv. 3 adj thick-haired.

गुजीअल [gurjāl] See गुजीअल 1.

गुड [guru] See गुज. "guru kəri gīanu dhīanu kəri dhavē."-asa m 1. "dīlī kati guru vatī."-s fārid. 'Evil at heart and jaggery-like sweet of tongue: malicious at heart, sweet of tongue.'

गुडुची [guruci] Skt गुडुची n dried extract of the root of a shrub called barbery (*berberis aristata*) used as a purgative for children; *ptychotis ajowan*; *cocculus cordifolius*. Its properties are hot and dry. It is used to cure diseases like fever,

cough, jaundice (pancreatic disease, gall bladder disease), blood disorder, bloody piles accompanied by lot of blood discharge etc.

ਗੁਣਬਾ [gūṇbā] *n* a type of food prepared by mixing jaggery [gur] and mango juice.

ਗੁ [gu] *Skt* गू *vr* defecate, stroll with alertness, excrete. From this is derived ਗੁਹ (ਗੁੰਹ) [guh (gūh)].

ਗੁਆਹਟੀ [gūahṭi] See ਗੁਹਿਹਟੀ. "narkasur raja baḍo gūahṭi ko rai."—*cārītr* 203.

ਗੁਆਬੰਦਰ [gūabēdar] See ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *n* dirt, excreta. See ਗੁ. "guh pāṛi sēgvi mēlu lai mānsukhu aia."—*var gāu* / m 4.

ਗੁੰਗਾ [gūṅga] See ਗੁੰਗ. "cakhi gūṅga muskavāt."—*sar* m 5.

ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [gūṅge ki mithīai] See ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ. "jini ih cakhi soi jāṇe gūṅge ki mithīai."—*sor* m 4.

ਗੁੰਜ [gūj] See ਗੁੰਜ.

ਗੁੰਜਣਾ [gūjṇa], ਗੁੰਜਨਾ [gūjṇa] See ਗੁੰਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਰ [gūjar] See ਗੁੰਜਰ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gūjri] *Skt* ਗੁਜਰੀ *n* a gujjar woman. "gūjri jāṭi gavar."—*var guj* / m 3. 2 See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 a *ṣaṭv* ragīṇi in ṭoḍi ṭhat, in which pēcam, the fifth note is prohibited; dhevāt, the sixth note, is primary, that is, is vadi and riṣabh the second note is sāmvaḍi (that is, secondary). riṣabh (the second note), gādhar (the third note), and dhevāt (the sixth note) are flat; mādham (the fourth note) is sharp; riṣadh (the seventh note) is pure. The hour of singing is four ghāṛis after sunrise.

ascending—*ṣa ra ga mi dha nā ṣa*.

descending—*ṣa nā dha mi ga ra ṣa*.

In Guru Granth Sahib, rag gujri is at number five.

ਗੁਜਰੀਮਾਤਾ [gūjrimata] See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਯਾ [gūya], ਗੁਯੀ [gūyi] See ਗੁਯਾ-ਗੁਯੀ. "gūyi bhahi jāle sāsara."—*dhāna* m 5.

ਗੁਟ [gut] *n* small-statured horse, dwarfish horse.

ਗੁਫਰ [gūḍar] *Dg* *n* camp, tent.

ਗੁਡੀ [gūḍi] See ਗੁਡੀ. 2 kite. "anile kagadu kaṭile

gūḍi."—*ram namdev*.

ਗੁਢ [gūḍh] *Skt* *adjes*oteric, hidden. 2 complex sentence, easy to understand. 3 See ਗੁਡ 2.

ਗੁਢਾਰਥ [gūḍharth] *Skt* ਗੁਢਾਰਥ *n* hidden or secret meaning.

ਗੁਢਾਰਥ ਦੀਪਿਕਾ [gūḍharth dipika] an exegesis of Japuji written in Sanskrit by Nihal Singh, a great scholar belonging to the Nirmala sect. In this exegesis, the underlying meaning and import of the early morning devotional prayer of the Sikhs has been explained according to the system of Shankar's Vedant. This exegesis was written around 1940 Sammat.

ਗੁਢੇਕਿ [gūḍhokṭi] hidden story; allegorical story; saying something at the manifest level but carrying a different meaning at the latent level. It is also called "ānyokṭi".

vyajhī pāṛ updeṣ kār pāṛam caturī sēg

alēkar gūḍhokṭi tāhī vāṇṇat kāvī nāvāṅ.

—*ramcādrbhuṣaṇ*.

jāhī sāmjhaye or ko ḍar or pē bat

so anyokṭi nam kāvī vāṇṇat rās sarsat.

—*alākarsagarsudha*.

Examples

(1) sīmāl rukh sārāira aṭi dirāgh aṭi mucu,

or ji avāhi as kārī jāhi nīrase kitu?

—*var asa*.

(2) hāsa vekh trāḍia bāga bhi aia cau

ḍubī mūe bāg bāpūre sirṭalī upārī pau.

—*var vād* m 3.

(3) dadur, tu kabhāi nā jānāsi re,

bhākhāsi sībalu bāsāsi nirmāl jāl,

amrit nā lākhāsi re.—*maru* m 1.

(4) kabir sāmūdūnā choḍie jāu aṭi kharo hoī,

pokharī pokharī ḍhūḍhte bhālo nā

kāhihe koī.—*s kabir*.

(5) sarās ke nadān ko bad nā sunāt kāhū

nahāk hi bākbād dadur māha kārē,

"sri pāṭi" su kāvī jāhī or nā sarojan ko

phulē nā bhābhul jāhī cītt de cāha kārē,

bakən ki bani ki birajət he rajdhani
kaɪ sō kəlɪt pani herət hāha kārē,
ghōghən ke jal jāme nərəi sivar tā me
ese papi tal ko mərəl le kähā kārē?

(6) choṭe choṭe pat kōne kam ke nā ṭhəhrat
dekhe chuṭ chāh mən keseke rəsaie,
pene pene kātək bɪlok-ke bədhət sul
mul hu me ṭhər viṣram ko nā paie,
“lal” kəvɪ phule phul rəs rup gādh bɪn
svad bina phəl mukh keseke ləgaie,
tum hi kəhə nā he bəbur kähā dhari mən?
kōn as rakh ravre ke pas aie?

(7) sunie viṭəp prəbhu! puhəp tɪhare hām
rakhie hāmē to ṣobha ravri bədhāɪ hē,
təj-hō hərəkh te, nā caro kəchu ap sən
jəhā jəhā jāɪ tāhā duni chəbɪ pər hē,
surən cədhēge surnər nā cədhēge sis
sukəvɪ “rəhim” hath hath hi bɪkəɪ hē,
deṣ me rəhēge pərdeṣ me rəhēge, kahū
bhes me rəhēge pər ravre kəhāɪ hē.

Bhai Basant Singh, a gem in the court of
Maharaja Narendra Singh, raja of Patiala,
wrote a satsai, some couplets of which are
examples of gudhokti. They are given below:

hās anyokti

mɪl hē hās! rəsəl phəl, sitəl jəl subh chāh,
ve mukta bɪn mansər, mɪlē an sər nah.
mansərovar mō kārē, jəyō təyō kər nɪrbah,
tu nā sɪdhū tət jən ki, kārē hās! cit cah.
bɪn mukta pukhurin' mē, kəb ləg hoɪ nɪbhau,
kəglən bəglən mājh mɪl, hās! nā log həsau.
tu mərəl! bəthət kähā, pəkh səvar səvar?
yəhā khir əru nɪr ko, rəhit bhau ɪksai.

kɪṣuk² anyokti

nəhɪ pərag məkṛəd nəhɪ, nəhɪ sugādhɪ sukh mul,
mət kɪṣuk ur ēṭh kər, əe bhrəmər ju bhul.
tu nā gərəb kɪṣuk kusəm, he muhɪ ədhɪk sugādh.

¹small ponds.

²flower of Dhak tree. Butca frondosa, flower of Ficus
glomerulata.

kähā bhəyo mādṛat jo, yəh məd hukər məd-ədh?
gəjənyokti

kət kuṭev³ tokō pəri, əre kəri! mətɪkur,
əb anyo ənhvay tu, əb melət sɪr dhur.

kak anyokti

kɪto kak prətɪpal tu, kɪto laḍ de yāhɪ.
jəb kəb kokɪl ke bəca, mɪlē kokɪlən mājhɪ.

sɪgh anyokti

hənət mēdkən ko kähā, re əjan mɪgrɪrɪ?
mar mət gəjraj ko, səbh pərɪvar əghaɪ.
sɪgh tor pɪt mat ne, brɪtha lədayo laḍ,
əj-ədən ko təkət tu, gəjgədən⁴ ko chaḍ.

amrə anyokti

tu rəsəl səbh ko sukhəd, det səphəl rəs bhin,
yāhi te bɪdhɪ kərət nəhi, tohɪ kəbe pəl-hin⁵.

rəsna anyokti

rəsna! tuv əs nā kou, silvāt sə hulas,
kəṭhɪn dəsname dɪvəs nɪs, kərət vəyəs bhər vas.
əri jih, pəgɪyā⁶ kəhɪt, bol bən rəsbor,
tor kurəkhti tənək si, kəre kubəkhti⁷ mor.

ədhər anyokti

kədhən dehu mət bədən te, əre ədhər! əs bol,
nahək bəsət pəros tuh, kuṭe jahɪ kəpol.

əkk anyokti

ərək! thəli⁸ ke mājh nɪj, bhəli su bes bɪtau,
tu əbən ke mulək mē, mət nɪj pət utrau.

bək (bəglə) anyokti

khɪr nɪr bɪlgavto, jo bək mēḍək khāɪ,
ko prətɪpalət hās ko, mukta cog cugāɪ?
ərəpəthɪk, tuv dɪrɪgən mē, rəhyo sadhu subh sujh,
ya bək ko bɪvhār tu, muhɪ mēḍək te bujh.

gərdhəbh (gədhā) anyokti

kähā bhəyo tuhɪ pɪṭh pər, lədi kɪtab həjar,
tu nā mulano hoɪ khər, gun pəlano ḍar.

³bad valley.

⁴area close to an elephant's ear.

⁵without leaves; without sense of honour.

⁶turban, head dress.

⁷bad luck.

⁸desert, arid land.

re gārdhābh, yāte kāhīṭ gārdhābh tohī jāhan,
sikhyo rāc nā gyan tē hot ite bād kan.

bīṛal (billa) ānyoktī

kīṭo kāthīn brāt dhar kār, pārsē jāi kīdar,
mīṭe mājār nā bīn kīye, mukhāk mas āhar.

ullu ānyoktī

tāv ākhiyān me mīṭr¹ kī rāhi nā jāb pāhīcan,
kāhīn lāgyo sēbh jāgāt tuhī, nam uluk bākhan.

bagvan ānyoktī

re mali, tuhī phalēn kī ābhīlakha nā lākhar,
tē sakhamrīg² vīpān ke rakha dāe bānār.
mali! jīh khali udār tīh phāl deh jārur!
rāhyo āghar āgur sō khvavāt tāhī khājūr.
tāhī nā rakh mali āre, jāhī phāl bhāre pīyukh,
ya bānār ko sōp tu, bār gulār ke rukh.
kokīl kēkī³ ko šābād sun suhat nāhī tohī,
mali, lālī bhāl kī, āb kāchu kalī hohī,
āre bagvare, kārāt kāt rātnare⁴ nen?
jānā mādhur phāl det tu, bol mādhur mukh ben.

bīll ānyoktī

rakh apne pas tu bīl āpnī bāxšīš,
tor phalēn ke sēhīn ko, nāhīn mor bāl sis.
phorāt sīr jackēn ko, de phāl ātī besvad,
bīl, muhī sac bātau tu, kīyo kōn ustād?

sultan (sārvār) ānyoktī

tu pārdhān hārvār kār, khār khūšīnīt hohī,
āyāt kāvān kuran kī, āvāt pādhnī tohī?
pavāt dhān kudhān jāhī, turāt mānavāt id,
jeso tu sultan hē, tēse tor murīd.

īkkh ānyoktī

cumē caṭē ukh tuhī, kīto lār hīy het,
bīn kāṭe kūṭe bīnā, tu nā kābē rās det.

bākri ānyoktī

āja, tīhare put kār, jāb kāb sīr dhār he nā,
tu lākhdātā⁵ ko kāhē, kīṭo curma den.

¹ mīṭr means a friend as also the sun.

² monkey.

³ peacock.

⁴ red gem.

⁵ sultan, pīr.

āho āja, tāv prākīrtī ko kāhō kāhā māt kur,
mēgān gān tē purkār, dīno dudh jārur.
kāhā bhāyo sātḥ svān tuhī, det āja ātī tras,
tu phāryādī jāh jīn, bhukhe bhīṛhān pas⁶
āja, tor pārvār mē, bādhe kīṭī kīn rār,
tu nā jāi bhīṛhān dhīg nyāu len nīrdhar.
āja, tīhare put ko mīṭe ap hī ghār,
tu māt hāṭvāyo cāhē, svānēn te cāṭvār.

mālāh ānyoktī

lavāt var nā par tu bāhījāt jālājān⁷,
tor mālāhī len ke, me mālāh! kurban.

bādār ānyoktī

tu dekhyo bāhu bār kārī, māṭkavāt dīrg dōr,
hāv bhāv lākḥ ravre, rījhāt lākhyo nā kōr.

dīpāk ānyoktī

āre dīyo⁸, tē kār dīyo ujīaro ghār māhī,
tor pāgān tār ko kābē, mīṭāt ādhero nāhī.
jāb dīpāk bārō⁹ hūto, tho ujīaro geh,
bādō¹⁰ hoykār tē kīyo, bād ādhyaro eh.

bhēs ānyoktī

māhīkh tīhare bādān kī rāhi sādā yāhī bān,
pāche pānī pīyāt sēbh pāī prātham ghāmsān.

cātāk ānyoktī

sēbh meghān ko jāc jīn, cātāk! cōc pāsār,
e bārsavānhar nāhī, e tārsavānhar.

cuha ānyoktī

bīghān bīnāsān¹¹ ko bānyo, tu bāhān sīrtāj,
bīghān kārāt nīsdīn phīrāt, re mukhāk nīrlāj.

sur ānyoktī

re sukār, kāt phīrāt tu dvek dāsān sīt kādh?
gājīmukta cābān cāhīt, ve sīghān kī dādh.
kāhā bhāyo dhīg rakh tuhī, kārāt sīgh cītcah.
re berāh, sīkhavmāt, cālān yāhī berāh¹²

⁶ close to the wolves.

⁷ boat, raft.

⁸ lamp.

⁹ young girl and boy.

¹⁰ on growing up.

¹¹ Ganesh.

¹² bad ways, evil ways.

re sukər dhəs tal me, tu marət khurtal,
avhī mājū mārāl tō kəhā kaṭ hē kal?
bānyo səciv jō sīgh ko, thoro khah nīlaj,
ləkh moṭapən nəhī kərə, khoṭapən mṛigraj.
ləkhyo bəhūt dəryav me, tərət yut pərvar,
nəhī sukər, təv puch gəhī, bhəyo musaphər par.

mirā pir ānyokṭī

khelat tu pəṭṛiyan me, dhol bəjaj suchād,
tu kəhu kin pīran me, re mirā mətīmād?

ਗੁਣੇਤਰ [guḍhottar] an answer with hidden, cryptic content. Such an answer may have peculiar connotations, with the miraculous encrypted in it. 2 a crypted message.

sabhi pray su bhav jāhī uttār dē pərbin,
guḍhottār vāṇən kārē je kabītt rās lin.

—ramcādrā bhuṣaṇ

Example:

he yacək, tu səbər kər tyago bhojən as,
do ko dekər khat hē, ye ṭhakur ke das.
Some beggar asked, "Will I get food from this door?" The cryptic answer was, "They eat after offering food to the pujari i.e. they eat after closing both the doors."

mājar ihṭhā ik ayo,
tum ko her ədhīk dərpayo.

—cāritr 115.

mājar means both the male cat and my friend. The cryptic message lies hidden in it.

ਗੁਣ [guṇ] *Skt* गौडी *n* sack used to load material or goods on a mule, ox etc; gunny sack.

ਗੁਣਾ [guṇa] *adj* multiplied. See ਸਰਸਗੁਣਾ 2 *n* fodder made from a kind of millet (cluster bean or cyamopsis psoraliodes).

ਗੁਣ [gut] See ਗੁੱਤ. "hath ko pəsar gəhi chori təb gut na."—GPS.

ਗੁਠਨ [guthan] See ਗੁਠਨ.

ਗੁਦ [gud] *n* flesh or pulp of celphic material of the head; brain. "gud pəryo tīh ko im, jāyō sāvdaḡər ko ṭutgyo mət̤ ghi ko."—krīṣaṇ. 2 pulp of some fruit etc.

ਗੁੰਦ [gūd] *Skt* गुँद *n* gum; sticky viscous sap of a tree, which is used to paste together paper and also as medicinal ingredient for a number of diseases. 2 See ਗੁੰਦਣਾ. 3 echo, resonance. "golən ki gūd dūd būd mənō barī hē."—52 Poets.

ਗੁੰਦਾ [gūda] *n* some material like kneaded flour fed to birds like nightingales etc. 2 adj kneaded. 3 in an inebriated condition.

ਗੁੰਦਨਾ [gūdhna] See ਗੁੰਨਣਾ. "kumhare eku ju maṭi gūdhī."—asa kabīr. 2 See ਗੁੰਦਣਾ.

ਗੁਨ [gun] See ਗੁਣ. 2 *P* گون *n* colour, dirt. 3 type, variety, kind.

ਗੁਨਗੁਨ [gunagun] *P* گونگون *adj* multifarious; of different colours; wonderful, strange. 2 variegated.

ਗੁਪ [gup] See ਗੁਪਤ.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *n* sheaf, bundle. "tīṛi gul bəhais."—cāritr 246. 2 *P* گول owl, nightbird. 3 stupid. 4 small, pond. 5 *A* تخریب destruction, devastation. 6 *A* spectre, fiend, ghost. "gən rudrə gul dəkārhi."—səloh.

ਗੁਲਰ [gular] *Skt* a kind of banyan tree, whose bark has sap, and fruit like fig, and which gives dense shade. See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ.

ਗੁਰ [gur] *Skt* गुरु *adj* See ਗੁਰ. 2 *n* son born from a king's sexual liaison with the daughter of a Kshtriya. See ਐਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ. 28. "guṛ gaur nā bhil bhikər sekh brāham sərūp."—akal. See ਗੀਰ.

ਗੁਰਾਉ [gurau], **ਗੁਰਾ** [gura], **ਗੁਰ੍ਹ** [gurh], **ਗੁਰ੍ਹੀ** [gurhau] **ਗੁਰ੍ਹਾ** [gurha] *adj* cryptic, secret. 2 a sentence having hidden, encrypted meaning. "suṇ mūdhe harnakhie guṛa veṇu əparu."—səva m l. 3 thick, dense. See ਗੁਚ.

ਗੇ [ge] went. "jo ge rajdvarē."—gyan. 2 future tense suffix. "həri ju hərimādir avhige."—kalki. 3 See ਗੇਧ. 4 of. "hau bālī bālī bālī tinge."—nəṭ m 4.

ਗੇਇ [gei] See ਗੇਧ.

ਗੇਹ [geh] *Skt* *n* house.

ਗੇਹਣਿ [gehəṇi], ਗੇਹਿਨੀ [gehini] *Skt* ਗੇਹਿਨੀ and ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣੀ housewife, wife.

ਗੇਹੀ [gehi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਿ *n* husband, householder.

ਗੇਹੁ [gehu] See ਗੇਹ.

ਗੇਹੂੰ [gehū] *n* wheat.

ਗੇਂਡਾ [gēḍa] See ਗੈਂਡਾ.

ਗੇਤੀ [geti] *P* گیتى *n* time, epoch, era. 2 world.

ਗੇਤੀ ਫਰੋਜ਼ [geti feroz] *P* گیتى فروز *n* the sun, which brightens the world.

ਗੇਂਦ [gēd] *Skt* कंद *n* ball for playing. 2 *n* elephant. "nanad gēd brīdyō."—*gyan*.

ਗੇਂਦਾ [gēda] *n* flowering plant on which grows a ball-like flower; marigold plant, *L. Tagetes erecta*. This is a multicoloured and beautiful flower which blossoms in winter.

ਗੇਯ [gey] *Skt* गेय *adj* worth humming, chantable. 2 *n* singer. 3 *Skt* ज्ञेय *adj* worth knowing, worth understanding.

ਗੇਰਣਾ [gerṇa], ਗੇਰਨਾ [gerṇa] *v* throw, spill. 2 demolish.

ਗੇਰੀ [geri], ਗੇਰੂ [geru] *Skt* गैरिक *n* red soil found on a mountain. "geri ke bāstrā."—*prabha* *m* 1. "gholi geru rāg cārāra."—*maru* *m* 1. Indian sadhus wear clothes which are dyed red with red ochre, suggestive of renunciation.

ਗੇਰੂਆ [gerua] *Skt* गैरिक *adj* red colour, red-coloured. 2 coloured with red ochre.

ਗੇਰੂਬਾਬੂਤਾ [gerubabutra] *sen* reddish, brown-coloured water flowed down. "vāge rātt jhulari jāyō gerubabutra."—*cāḍi* 3. 'The blood from the body of warriors is gushing like ochre-coloured water falling from small rivulets in the mountains.'

ਗੇਲੀ [geli] *n* tree trunk; round segment between two nodal joints; long and thick log. 2 *P* گلی Persian horse. See ਗੀਲਾਨ. 3 *E* galley, a wooden tablet which is used for assembling fonts for printing.

ਗੇੜ [ger] *n* circular wheel. 2 circular movement,

rotation, complete turn of a wheel.

ਗੇੜਨਾ [gerṇa] *v* rotate. 2 throw.

ਗੇੜਾ [gerā] See ਗੇੜ. 2 recurrence, tendency to repeat. "lakhū lākhū gerā akhiāḥi eku namū jāgdis."—*jāpu*. 3 turn, occasion. "os no sukhu nā upjē, bhavē su gerā avāu jāu."—*var vād* *m* 3. 4 recurrent cycle of life and death.

ਗੈ [ge] See ਗਜ. 2 See ਗਾਯਨ. "tere gun gehē."—*krisān*.

ਗੈਠ [geṭh] *n* organisation, formation, design, proposal. "tin beth geṭh ikēṭh hve."—*ramav*.

ਗੈਂਡਾ [gēḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* animal resembling a wild buffalo bearing a horn atop its nose; rhinoceros. "gēḍa marī hom jāgu kie devtrā ki bāṇē."—*var māla* *m* 1. Shields made of rhinoceros hide were often used in the olden times, to protect soldiers from injuries which could be caused by arrows and swords. In India, a special spoon or tapering vessel made from the horn of a rhinoceros is considered sacred for offering libation to deities and also to the departed souls of one's ancestors. 2 son of Bhai Bhagtuvanshi Desu. 3 a Jatt of Chahal subcaste, who was a follower of a Muslim sect founded by Sultan Sakhi Sarwar, and resident of village Bhikkhi in the princely state of Patiala. He was converted to Sikhism by Guru Teg Bahadur who bestowed five arrows on him.

ਗੈਣ [geṇ] *n* firmament, sky 2 milky way, heavenly world. "khojī dīṭhe sabbhī geṇ."—*majh* *m* 5 *dīnren*. 3 departure, movement. "gājgeṇi."—*ramav*.

ਗੈਣਾਰ [geṇar] *n* milky way. "hās gāra geṇare."—*vād* *m* 1 *alahni*. "cād surājū geṇare."—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਗੈਣਾਰੇ [geṇare] to the sky, in the sky, See ਗੈਣਾਰ. ਗੈਣਿ [geṇi] in the sky. "geṇī cārī bil-lai."—*var māla* *m* 1.

ਗੋਈ [geṇi] *adj* which moves. See ਗੋਣ 3. 2 *n* female elephant, an army of elephants. —*sānāma*.

ਗੋਨ [gen] See ਗੋਣ. “urādhtap le gen.”—*dhāna m* 5. ‘merge with heaven after intense meditation and and severe austerities.’

ਗੋਨਾਰ [genar] See ਗੋਣਾਰ.

ਗੋਨੀ [geṇi] See ਗੋਈ.

ਗੋਬ [geb] *A* غیب *adj* secret, hidden. “alāhu geb sāgāl ghāḥ bhitarī.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਗੋਬਰ [gebar] See ਗੋਵਰ.

ਗੋਬਾ [geba] *adj* invisible, remaining hidden.

ਗੋਬਾਨ [geban], ਗੋਬਾਨਾ [gebana] *P* غلبان *adv* surreptitiously, clandestinely. “geban hevan haram kustāni.”—*tlāḡ m* 1. 2 *A* غبي *adj* foolish, stupid. “bādpheli gebana khāsāmu nā jāṇai.”—*var majh m* 1. 3 swindled. 4 *S* which is not known. 5 somebody who has none to protect him or her.

ਗੋਬੀ [gebi] *adj* hidden, See ਗੋਬ. 2 which remains hidden. 3 from a secret place.

ਗੋਬੀ ਫੌਜਾਂ [gebi phojā] *xa* an army ready to achieve martyrdom; a secret army, as of guerillas, ready to die.

ਗੋਬੁਲਗੋਬ [gebulgeb] *A* غيب الغيب *adj* very arcane, mysterious, mystical beyond physical sense-organs, imperceptible. “kī gebulgeb hē.”—*japu*.

ਗੋਯਰ [geyar] *n* superior elephant.

ਗੋਰ [ger] *A* غير *adj* other, another. 2 unknown, stranger. 3 except.

ਗੋਰਹਾਜਰ [gerhajər], ਗੋਰਹਾਜਿਰ [gerhajir] *A* غير حاضر *adj* absent, not present, invisible.

ਗੋਰਤ [gert], ਗੋਰਤਿ [gerəti] *A* غيرة *n* shame, modesty. “phir gerəti ḡdərī paī.”—*var asa*.

ਗੋਰਪਰਸ਼ੀ [gerpərestī] *P* غير پرستی *n* worshipping someone other than the Creator.

ਗੋਰਮਹਲ [germahəl], ਗੋਰਮਹਿਲ [germahil] unfamiliar, strange house i.e. place of worship of some god or goddess not one's deity. “germahil jāṇa mān mari.”—*BG*. 2 homeless; not having a

house. 3 *n* god, lord, the Creator. “māhila ḡdərī germahil pae, bhāṇa bujhi sāmaha hē.”—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਗੋਰਮਨਕੁਲਾ [germānkulā] *A* غير متحرك *n* immovable property; wealth or possessions which cannot be moved from one place to another; house, garden etc.

ਗੋਰਵ [gerv] *adj* ochre-coloured, russet. 2 *n* elephant's trumpet.

ਗੋਰਵਜਹਿ [gervəjahi] *P* غير وجہ *adj* without reason; needless. “dan sāgāl gervəjahi bhāriā.”—*asa m* 5.

ਗੋਰਿਕ [gerik] See ਗੋਰੁ and ਗੋਰੁਆ.

ਗੋਲ [gel], ਗੋਲਿ [gelī], ਗੋਲੁ [gelu] *n* path, road. “sāt ki gel nā choḡiē.”—*s kəbir*. 2 pursuit; chase. “uha gel nā chori.”—*sar m* 5. 3 emulation, following. “on ki gelī tohi jin lage.”—*asa kəbir*.

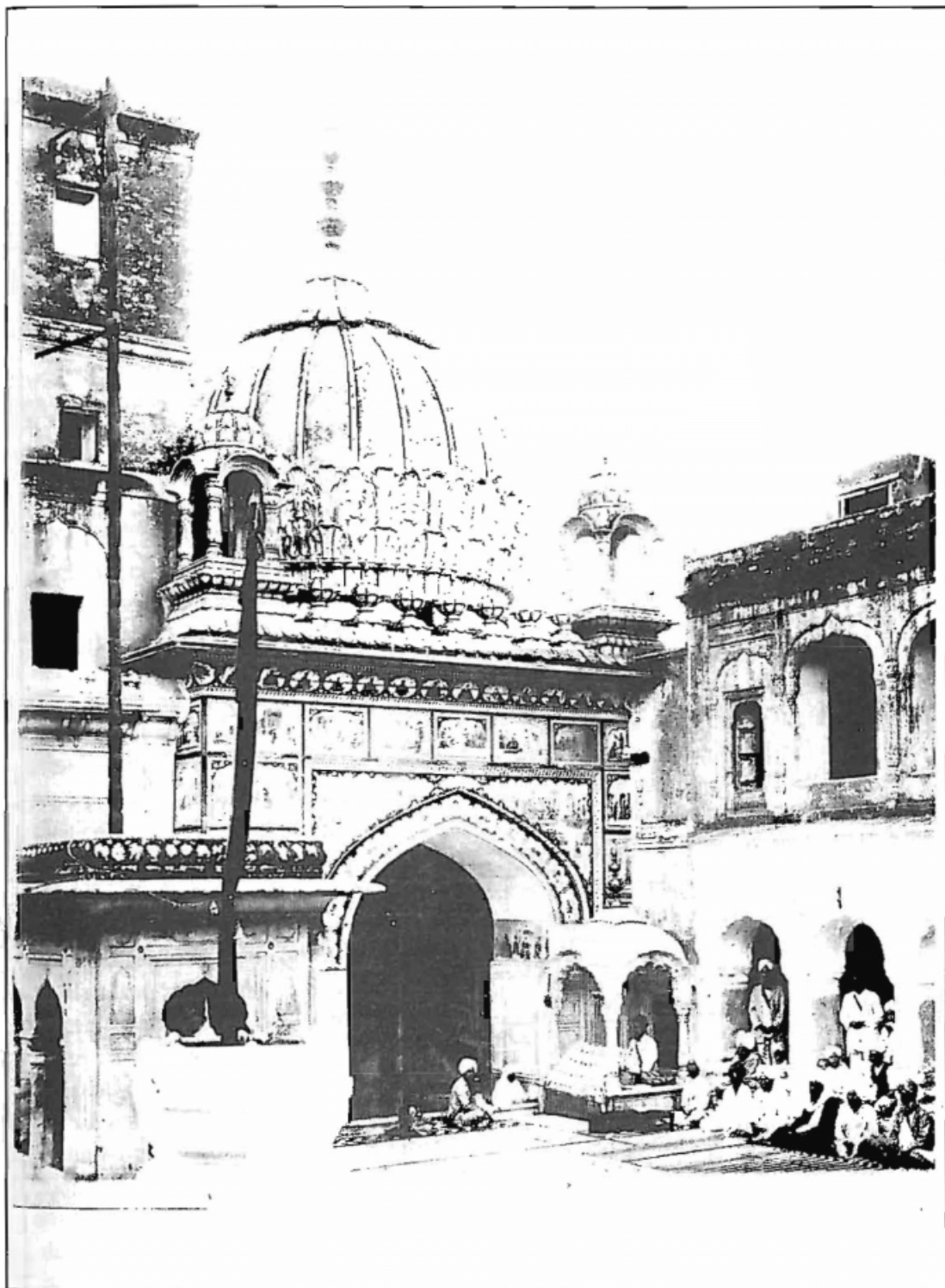
ਗੋਰਵਰ [gevar] *n* superior elephant. “kārik kamini hevar gevar.”—*sor a m* 5. “hevar gevar bāhu rāḡe.”—*sri m* 5. *S* ਗੋਰੁਰ.

ਗੋਵਾਨ [gevan] See ਗੋਬਾਨ.

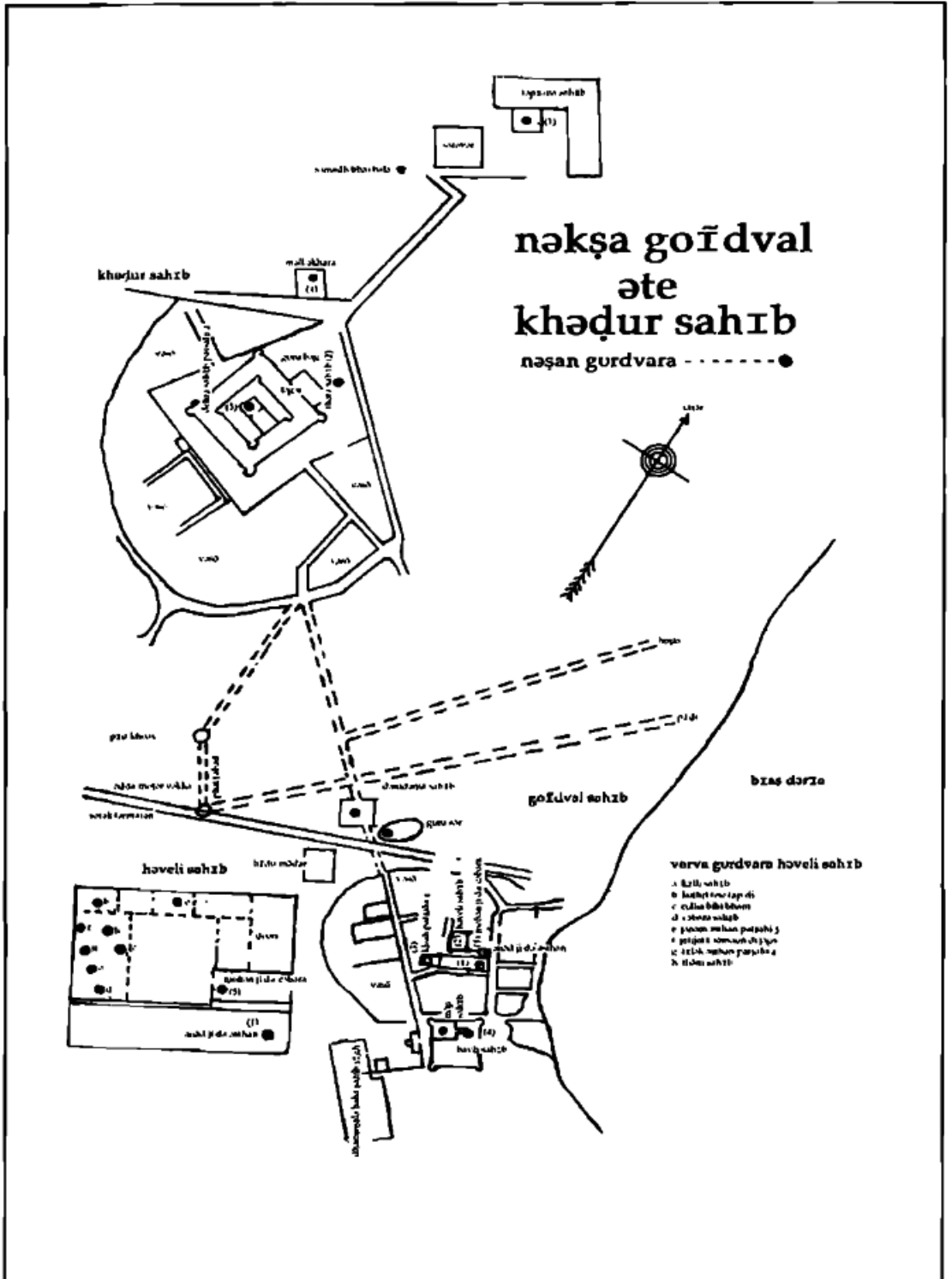
ਗੋ [go] indicative of future tense. “namu jāpat sukh pavego.”—*kan a m* 4. 2 is. “raja ke ghār sāḡigo.”—*ṭoḡi namdev*. 3 *Sk* cow. 4 ray, beam of light. “go māricī kirāṇcchāṭa.”—*sānāma*. 5 sense organs. 6 sacred hymn. 7 Ved. 8 Sarasvati. 9 eye, eyesight. 10 earth. 11 lightning. 12 direction, side. 13 mother. 14 tongue, sense of taste. 15 horse. 16 sun. 17 moon. 18 arrow. 19 singer. 20 sky. 21 heaven. 22 water. 23 thunderbolt. 24 bird. 25 tree. 26 *P* گف part although. 27 *adj* who narrates. In this sense it is suffixed to the word, eg dāroc-go, bādgo. 28 imperative of guftān; you narrate some story.

ਗੋਊ [gou] *adj* concealing, hiding.

ਗੋਆ [goa] mountainous terrain along the coast of the Arabian sea, adjoining Bombay which is sixty two miles long and about forty miles



GURDWARA BAULI SAHIB, GOINDWAL



MAP OF GOINDWAL AND KHADUR SAHIB

wide. The Portuguese captured this area in 1510 AD and till today they have sovereignty over this state. In India, Christians first established their stronghold here. 2 inhabitants, natives of Goa.

ਗੋਆਹੱਟੀ [goahəṭṭi], ਗੋਆਹਾਟੀ [goahəṭi] See ਗੁਰੂਹਾਟੀ.
2 See ਗੋਆਸੁਰ.

ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ [goa bāḍar] *Skt* ਗੋਪਕ ਪੱਤਨ. See ਗੋਆ.
ਗੋਆਲਾ [goala], ਗੋਆਲੀਆ [goalia] *n* dairyman; a herdsman who looks after cows, one who rears cows. "gopi kanu nə gəu goala."—*maru solhe m 1*. "gopi nə goalia."—*sri m 5 jogiāḍar*.

ਗੋਇ [goi] *n* spiritual hymns. "gəgə goi gai jini choḍi."—*asa pəṭi m 1*. 'one who has stopped singing hymns of the Guru.' 2 ਗੋ (earth). "gorəkh so jin goi uṭhali."—*ram m 1*. "tudhu ape goi uṭhali."—*sri m 5 jogiāḍar*. 'one who holds aloft the whole earth, i.e. the burden of the entire world or universe is upon him.' 3 P ٭ ball, hailstone. "sis kaṭi kəri goi."—*s kabir*. 4 hole in the ground; pit.

ਗੋਇਣ [goiṇ] *Skt* ਗਵੇਣ *n* cow-like deer; blue bull. "səse səyal goiṇə."—*GV 10*. 2 See ਗਵਜਨ.

ਗੋਇਦ [goiḍ] See ਗੋਯਦ. 2 See ਗੋਵਿੰਦ. "jī the namu nə jāpie mere goiḍa."—*majh m 5*. 'of my Gobind.'

ਗੋਇੰਦ [goiḍ] See ਗੋਵਿੰਦ. "guṇ goiḍ nīṭ gai."—*sri m 5*. 2 *adj* moistener of the earth (ਗੋ [go]), rain god. 3 a sage belonging to the Udasi sect. He was born in the house of a Kashmiri Khatri in Sammat 1626; and in Sammat 1691, he became a disciple of Baba Gurditta and rose to become a spiritually great saint. He was the head of a branch of Udasi sect. Goind died in Sammat 1706 at Phillaur. A number of writers have written his name as Gond and Gonda.

ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ [goiḍval] a township founded in district Amritsar, subdivision Tarn Taran, under police station Vairoval, close to river Beas

(Vipasa), by Goinda (or Gonda), a Khatri belonging to Marwaha subcaste and established with the help of Guru Amar Das. The township is fifteen miles from railway station Tarn Taran in its south east corner.

In this Guru's township, following gurdwaras and holy places, are located:

1 The abode of Anand – Anand ji was the grandson of Guru Amar Das and son of Baba Mohari. In the bazaar where he used to live, stands a gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh who has in his possession two granths of Gurbani written by Sansram. Out of these two, he gave one to his brother, who lives in village Ahiapur (district Hoshiarpur). The second is still in his possession.

2 Haveli Sahib – a house where Guru Amar Das stayed. The Guru used to stand holding a wooden peg in the room in the upper storey and sing devotional songs. The devout have now plated this peg in silver.

Here, Guru Amar Das used to address religious congregations. There is a palanquin belonging to the days of the fifth Guru, in which religious texts containing the compositions of the Guru, were carried to Amritsar and then these sacred texts were brought back in the same palanquin. These days Guru Granth Sahib in open position is placed in this palanquin.

In the verandah, there is a place where Guruship was bestowed upon Guru Ram Das. In a golden coloured picture, a visual of the this ceremony is shown. Closeby is the place where Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das breathed their last. In this verandah, there is a fire-place belonging to Bibi Bhani which is now made of marble. Close to this fire-place are pillars against which Arjan Dev used to stand in meditation.

Nearby is a cubicle where Guru Arjan

Dev's birth took place. Close to it, is the place where Baba Prithi Chand and Mahadev were born.

In front of it, is another cubicle where Guru Amar Das put malaria fever behind bars and Bhai Lalo an inhabitant of Dalla, got it released and took it (i.e. malaria fever) away'.

This gurdwara was gifted lots of marble for laying; in particular, Maharaja of Faridkot had a porch built at a cost of eighteen thousand rupees. This place retains a fine toga worn by Guru Amar Das.

3 The well of Guru Ram Das. – Nearby in the settlement is a well got dug by the fourth Guru, where in a room is kept Guru Granth Sahib.

4 Bauli Sahib – A very beautiful well which has eighty four stairs leading to the water-level, was got dug by Guru Amar Das in Sammat 1616. It is a place of pilgrimage for devout Sikhs. Lots of devotees believe that the recital of the complete text of the Japu Sahib on every step of this well, after bathing each time before the recital, will release them from the transmigratory cycle of birth and death. An estate worth Rs 1155/- from the time of Mughal rule is there at Goindwal, Todewal, Duggalwala and Phatechakk. There are annuities worth Rs 335 and Rs 54 given respectively by the princely states of Kapurthala and Nabha.

The gurdwara has in its possession a lot of land in villages of Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Kawan, Akbarpura, Mianikhakh, Jhader, Vairawal, Dhunda etc and numerous houses in the name of the gurdwara are located in Goindwal, Fateabad, Ferozepur city, Amritsar. Bhai Lalo was an expert practitioner of ayurvedic medicine. In this cubicle, there was a dispensary to cure fever and other diseases.

Gurdaspur and Hargobindpur. A big mela is held on the first day of the month when Hindus hold feasting rites and feed Brahmans for the eternal peace of the souls of their ancestors.

5 Mohan ji's upper storey. – Baba Mohan, the eldest son of Guru Amar Das, used to live in this house. It is an ordinary house, close to the bazaar, adjacent to the compound of Haveli Sahib. A Manji Sahib structure has been built there. Here the fifth Guru, standing close to the upper storey room, praised Baba Mohan with the hymn: "mohan tere uce mādār mahīl apara", and got the scriptures containing Gurbani back from him. Now this house is no longer a double-storeyed one.

ਗੋਦਿਦਾ [goɪda] *P* گودا *adj* speaking one, sermonising one; deliverer of religious discourse. 2 *n* detective, confidante, secret agent. 3 a devout Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered lot of voluntary service during the construction of Harimandir. 4 See ਗੋਦਿਦ 3. 5 See ਗੋਦਾ.

ਗੋਦਿਨ [goɪn] blue bull. See ਗੋਦਿਨ. "goɪn sukar rich bade."—*krisan*.

ਗੋਦਿਲ [goɪl], ਗੋਦਿਲਾ [goɪla] *M* ਗੋਦਲ. *n* cow shelter, cowshed. 2 place where cows are kept so that they can graze green grass during the rainy season. "ethe goɪla dīn care."—*maru solhe m l*. 3 *A* گول *adj* easy. "car padarath goɪlgole."—*BG*.

ਗੋਦਿਲ [goɪli] meadow for the cows. See ਗੋਦਿਲ 2. "goɪli ara goɪli."—*sri m 5*.

ਗੋਦਿਲੀ [goɪli] *adj* caretaker of cows. 2 *n* dairyman, milkman. "jiu gai kau goɪli rakhahī kārī sara."—*gāu a m l*.

ਗੋਦੀ [goi] kept hidden. 2 put away into a secret place. "tudhu ape sirājī sabbh goi."—*sopurakhū*. 3 secret, profound. "griivan vaca aṭi goi."—*GPS*. 'The language of the divine is very profound i.e. difficult to understand.'

4 discoursed. See ਗੋ 6. "mānmukh goia."— *var mālā* 1. 5 *n* sweet curry; gruel prepared with gram-flour boiled in curd or buttermilk; semi-solid gruel, sweet to taste. 6 *P* گوی you say; you may say; you will say.

ਗੋਦੇਮ [goem] *P* گوی we say; we should say; we shall say.

ਗੋਸ [gos] *P* گوش *n* ear. "dār gos kun kətar."—*tlāg m* 1. 2 In Guruvilas of the tenth Guru, gos has been used in place of syahgoş. See ਸਾਹਗੋਸ਼.

ਗੋਸਈਆ [gosəia] O! protector of cows. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. "həri rakhu mere gosəia."—*gəu m* 4.

ਗੋਸਟ [gosət], ਗੋਸਟਿ [gosəti] *Skt* ਗੋਸ਼ *n* shelter for cows; cow pen. 2 *Skt* congregation, social or cultural gathering. 3 discourse in a social or cultural gathering, discussion. "gosəti gian nam suṇi udhre."—*sor m* 5.

ਗੋਸਰ [gosət] *P* گوشت *n* flesh "bhutā illā kagī gosət bhəkkhīa."—*cādi* 3.

ਗੋਸਨਸੀਨੀ [gosnəsini] *P* گوسنی *n* sitting on the edge; aloofness. "gurmukh gosnəsini rəhiṇa."—*BG*.

ਗੋਸਪੱਦ [gospəḍ] *P* گوسپند *n* goat; young one of a goat.

ਗੋਸਲਾਂ [goslā] a village in tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the village.

ਗੋਸਵ [gosəv] See ਗਵਾਲੰਡ.

ਗੋਸਾ [gosa] *P* گوش *n* corner, edge. 2 end of a bow; curved end of a bow.

ਗੋਸਾਈ [gosai], ਗੋਸਾਈ [gosāi] master of cows. See ਗੁਸਈਆ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਸਈ. "gosai sevi səcra."—*sri m* 5 *pəpax*.

ਗੋਸ਼ਾਲਾ [goşala] *n* shelter for cows, enclosure for cows.

ਗੋਹ [goh] See ਗੋਧਾ. "ek goh ko ləyo mēgai."—*cəritr* 140. Thieves keep a ਗੋਹ, a kind of large sized lizard, with them. They tie a rope around its waist and make it climb a house.

When the lizard plants its feet firmly in some water spout or some other hole, the thieves scale the wall of the house with the help of the rope. 2 See ਗੁਹਾ.

ਗੋਹਾ [goha] *n* cow dung "tripte viṣṭa khar mukhī gohe."—*gūj m* 4. "gohe ate ləkri ədəri kīra hoī."—*var asa*.

ਗੋਹਾਟੀ [gohaṭi] See ਗਉਹਾਟੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਗੋਹਾਰ [gohar] See ਗੁਹਾਰ.

ਗੋਕਰਣ [gokəraṇ] *n* ear of a cow. 2 a town and a place of pilgrimage in Karwar district of Bombay region, thirty miles from Goa. There is a famous Shiv temple Mahabaleswar at this place. The Hindus hold that Shiv bestowed this līg on Ravan. 3 an ascetic, who was born from the womb of a cow.

ਗੋਕਲ [gokəl], ਗੋਕੁਲ [gokul] *Skt* *n* tribe of cows, lineage of cows. 2 herd of cows. 3 To the south of Mathura on the banks of river Yamuna, there is a village, where the lord of milkmaids, (Gopraj) Nand, lived, and Krishan used to graze cattle there. Now this place is called Mahabal.

ਗੋਖਰੂ [gokhru] *Skt* ਗੋਭੂਰ *n* a weed, bearing hard, thorny seeds; a kind of nettle, which pricks like a knife; prickly thorny plant. 2 cow's hoof. 3 women's ornament.

ਗੋਖਾ [gokha] *n* short for ਗੋਰਖਾ [gorkha]. "gokha gun gavē."—*akāl*. 2 a sect of Mahtam cultivators who live in Montgomri. 3 a township, which finds mention in 88th *cəritr*. This township is in Darjeeling, Bengal and famously called Gokh. 4 *Skt* with which we dig earth: nail, claw, telon. 5 spade.

ਗੋਖਰੂ [gokhuru] See ਗੋਖਰੂ.

ਗੋਖੂ [gokhu] a devotee of Mehta subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and served at Amritsar with full devotion.

ਗੋਗਤ [gogəṭ] *n* heavy pot belly, fat and hanging belly.

गोगा [goga] See गुगा.

गोगिराद [gogirād] *P* गगिरा *n* sulphur, brimstone.
See गगिरा.

गोग्रास [gogras] See गगुग्रास.

गोग्रह [goghān], गोग्र [goghān] *Skt adj* killer of cows, cow slayer. 2 *n* guest, visitor. In ancient times it was customary to slaughter a cow as a mark of hospitality to serve a guest. Because of this, guests came to be called Goghan. “आथापि ब्राह्मणाय वा राजन्याय वा आभ्यागतय वा महोक्षं वा महाजं वा पचेदेवमस्यातिथिं कुर्वन्तीति.” —*vaṣiṣṭh smṛiti* 4.

This means – ‘When a brahman or Khatri comes visiting then for him a big ox or big male goat be cooked, which is a traditional practice to entertain the guests.’

गोचर [gocār] *Skt adj* which concerns senses; sensory. 2 which walks on earth. 3 *n* substance of the senses. 4 meadow; a place where cows graze.

गोचरम [gocāram] *Skt n* hide of a cow or an ox. Vaishyas used to wear hides of cow or male goat when they entered Brahmcharya (celibacy). See वसिष्ठ सिद्धिटी, अ: 11. 2 measure of land equal to 150 yards in both length and breadth. See चक्रम. There is, in a number of holy books, reference to a cowhide 2100 hands long and 2100 hands wide.

गोचरा [gocra] *adj* subordinate, subservient. “tere kite kām tudhe hi gocre.” —*var guj 2 m 5*.

गोचंदन [gocādan] *n* a type of sandalwood. Sushrut refers to numerous properties of this sandalwood.

गोज [goj] *n* earthborn stuff. 2 milk, ghee got from the cows. 3 according to Hindu religion, a branch of Sankar Hindus. 4 *P* गगिरा *n* individuality, identity; official position.

गोजन [gozan] See गजजन.

गोजी [goji] mixture of wheat and barley grains. 2 mixed crop.

गोट [got] *n* lining, hem. See गुठ *vr. 2* See गोट्टी.

गोटा [gota] *n* lace of golden or multi-coloured wires woven into clothes for embellishment.

गोटी [goti] *n* chequers; pawn of chess or blackgammon. “bānakār surtā goti pākram mar pasa kār.” — *sāloh*.

गोठ [goth] See गोट 1 and गुठ *vr. 2* act of sitting cross-legged; squatting.

गोद [god] *n* hoeing, weeding. 2 hoer; labourer engaged for hoeing. “sovanu hoigo lābe god pāsari.” — *s kēbir*.

गोड [gōd] *Skt* गोण्ड *n* a savage tribe, like the bhils. 2 *adj* corpulent, having protuberant belly.

गोडहा [gōḍha], गोडना [gōḍna] *v* hoe, dig. 2 penetrate, pierce. 3 instigate, provoke. 4 cause pain, pester. See गूडी. 5 weed the crop. “kamu krodhu dur karāhu bāsole gōḍa hu dharti bhai.” — *bāsāt m 1*. ‘Desire noble deeds but abhor evil ones; make a spade of this and hoe earth-like conscience.’

गोट [gon] See गुट. 2 *Skt* bull.

गोड [got] *n* dive, dip. 2 chaff, straw or fodder mashed with solution of oil cake, ground grain etc. “jese gau kau got khavāida he.” — *JSBM*. 3 *Skt* subcaste, dynasty, lineage.

गोडकुनाला [gotkunala], गोडकुनाली [gotkunali] *n* a basin in which all members of a subcaste eat together; a custom of sharing food by the entire family from the same vessel, practised to assimilate the newly-wed bride into her groom’s subcaste. “Is ko bhyo nā gotkunala.” — *GPS*.

गोत्रम [gotam] in Mahabharat, this word means ‘one who uses his light गो [go] to destroy darkness or ignorance tam.’

2 an erudite ascetic also known as Akashpad, born six hundred years before Jesus Christ. He formulated 532 rules of law. This is why this treatise is called Akashpad Darshan.

3 a very ancient ascetic, progenitor of the

Gautam dynasty.

4 Gautam; Shradvat born in Gautam dynasty whose tale figures in Ramayan. He was husband of Ahalaya and father of Satanand priest of Janak. Purans mention that his wife Ahalaya was an extremely beautiful woman. Lord Indar was enamoured of her beauty. One day, he changed the moon into a cock and made him crow before the usual dawn time, due to which Gautam went to take a dip in the river earlier than usual. Taking advantage, Indar seduced Ahalaya. When Gautam came to know of this, he transformed his wife into a stone. He cursed Indar with the marks of a thousand vulvas on his body and the moon got inflicted with tuberculosis.

In Valmiki ch 1 a 47-48, there is a mention of the fact that Ahalaya actually loved Indar. Indar assumed the appearance of her husband Gautam and went to his house in his absence and made love to Ahalaya. When Indar was about to leave the house, Gautam met him. The ascetic said "O! evil man, may you become impotent!". At this utterance, the testicles of Indar fell away. The angels had kept a male goat for sacrifice in honour of Kavyavahan, a deity of their fore fathers. The angels broke off the testicles of this male goat and implanted them on Indar, who was cured of his impotency. From that day onwards, it has been divinely ordained to sacrifice only a castrated male goat on religious occasions.

After entering his hermitage, the learned ascetic cursed Ahalaya to turn invisible and stay inside and consume only air as food. He further said that she would remain in this state until the time Ram arrived. She would be released from the effect of the curse only when she touched the feet of Ram and she

would then reappear in her original real form. So, when Ram came to Gautam's hermitage, Ahalaya was able to assume her earlier form and meet Gautam. "gotāmnarī ahalā tari." – *mali namdev*. See ਅਹਲਿਆ. 5 a mountain, which is close to Nasik, from where originates river Godavari. 6 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗੋਤਮਨਾਰਿ [gotāmnarī] Ahalaya. See ਗੋਤਮ 4 and ਅਹਲਿਆ. 2 See ਉਮਾਪਤਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਗੋਤਮੀ [gotmī] See ਗੋਤਮ 2.

ਗੋਤਮੀ ਸਿਲਾ [gotmī silā] a kind of stone which is worshipped by Hindus. People believe that it does not sink in water. Many say that Ram Chandar made a bridge of this stone to go to Lanka.

ਗੋਤਮੁ [gotāmu] See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਗੋਤਾ [gota] *A* غوط *n* dive, dip.

ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ [gotacar] See ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ. 2 four castes; four kinds, meaning, many distinctions. "paras paras hot kank nek dhatu, kank se ank na hot gotacar jiu." – *BGK*. 'Then from pure gold do not emerge new metals; i.e. in Sikh religion, different castes become one, but Sikhism does not discriminate in the name of castes.'

ਗੋਤੀ [goti] *adj* of the subcaste; from the same subcaste.

ਗੋਤੀਤ [gotit] *adj* away from the senses; not subject to senses, unknowable or imperceptible.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰ [gotr] *Skt n* ਗੋ [go] (earth) ਤ੍ਰ [tra] (protector): saviour of the earth, mountain. 2 children, progeny. 3 dynasty, lineage. 4 assemblage. social group, crowd. 5 name. 6 property. eminence. 7 forest, jungle. 8 road, path.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [gotrāpal] *adj* who adheres to the subcaste's norms.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ [gotrācar] *n* the name of a subcaste. 2 act of uttering the name of the subcaste. 3 rules of conduct of the subcaste; tradition of a subcaste.

ਗੋਦ [god] *Skt* گود *n* lap. 2 *Skt* ਗੋਦ *adj* who

donates a cow.

ਗੋਦ [gōd] *n* kneading. 2 plan, proposition.

3 gum. 4 See ਗੋਇੰਦਾ.

ਗੋਦਨੀ [gōdñi] See ਗੋਦੀ.

ਗੋਦਪੁਰ [gōdpuṛ] See ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਲੀਆਂ.

ਗੋਦਰੀ [godri], ਗੋਦਰੀ [godri] quilt with long stitches.

"kahū gāri godri nahi."—*asa kabir*.

ਗੋਦਰੀਆ [godria] one covering himself with a ragged or patched blanket. 2 See ਕਮਲਾ. 3 a disciple of Bhai Gaura, who was a devout follower of the Guru. He was an ideal Sikh who recited Japu twenty-one times everyday in the morning, and performed honest labour. When Guru Gobind Singh came to Damdama, he presented himself for service. When the tenth Guru came to Bhai ke Chakk, then he selflessly served the Guru and the religious congregation and earned blessings.

ਗੋਦਾ [gōda] a Khatri who founded the town of Goindwal with the help of Guru Amar Das. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Har Rai who was sent to Kabul to spread the Guru's gospel. In deep meditation, he was able to make the revered Guru stay still for a long time by holding his feet not physically, but through divine powers which he attained through prayer. Several Sikh writers have called him Guria. See ਗੁਰੀਆ 2. 3 See ਗੋਇੰਦਾ. 4 a Jatt resident of Mulowal, who became a devoted disciple of the ninth Guru, and was appointed the headman of the village. 5 See ਗੁੱਦਾ.

ਗੋਦਾਵਰੀ [godavarī], ਗੋਦਾਵਰੀ [godavri] a river in south India which transmits a feeling of being in ਗੋ [go] (heaven). It rises from the Triambak on eastern ghats and, after flowing for 898 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal. Abichal Nagar (Hajoor Sahib) is situated on the bank of this river. "gāga jāu godavarī jāie."—*ram namdev*. "sur suri sārāsvatī jamuna

godavri."—*BGK*.

A wonderful story is recorded in Brahmanvaivrat Puran, according to which a woman belonging to the Brahmin caste was waylaid by a lecher in a forest while she was on a pilgrimage from place to place. The lecherous person, a slave to his lust, seduced her against her wish. Immediately the woman expelled from her body the semen of the man who was not her husband, from which a very handsome male child was born. Together with her son, the woman went crying to her husband and narrated the entire story. The husband forsook his wife. Then the Brahmin woman set upon her meditative and yogic path. Her virtuous living transformed her into river Godavari that started flowing over the earth.

In Brahmand Uppuran it is recorded that sage Gautam wanting to bring a dead cow back to life, brought the flowing waters of Ganga from the matted hair of Shiv, from which rose Godavari river. Hence the second name of Godavari came to be Gautami.

ਗੋਦੀ [godi] See ਗੋਦ.

ਗੋਧਨ [godhən] *n* wealth in the form of cattle; herd of cattle. "benu bājavē godhən cārē."—*mali namdev*. 2 Goverdhan mountain. "rēcchān godhān ke hīr kan uthālayō giri godhān jese."—*cāḍi I*.

ਗੋਧਰੀ [godhyā] *n* large lizard; a protective piece of leather worn on the finger, made of a lizard's hide; a piece of leather worn to protect the thumb, while one is shooting an arrow. "sānāddh bāddh godhyā."—*ramav*. See ਗੋਧਾ 2.

ਗੋਧਰ [godhar] wearer of a ray of light ਗੋ [go] – beam-emitter, moon. 2 sun. 3 a mythical snake, who supports the earth. 4 bearer of water. cloud.

ਗੋਧਾ [godha] *Skt n* a type of lizard, a wild creature belonging to the lizard family. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 a piece of leather tied to the left hand or wrist to save oneself from injury which may be caused by a bowstring. “bādhe godhāgulitrāṇ baddhā.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘a soldier wearing this leather piece.’

ਗੋਧੂਮ [godhum] *Skt n* wheat. 2 orange. 3 mist of the earth.

ਗੋਧੁਲਿਵੇਲਾ [godhulivela] *n* time of sunset; dusk when after grazing, cows return home raising lot of dust with their hoofs. See ਧੋਨੁਪੁਰਿ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਗੋਨ [gon], **ਗੋਨਿ** [goni] See ਗੁਣ. “gīan gon bhārḍari.”—*keda kabir*. 2 See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ.

ਗੋਪ [gop] *Skt n* protector of cows, milkman, dairyman. 2 king, who nourishes the earth. 3 See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta] *adj* king, protector. 2 saviour. “dasan ko gopta su nāḍ ko ubare kayō nā.”—*GPS*.

ਗੋਪਣ [gopad] *n* cow's hoof. 2 mark of a cow's hoof on the earth.

ਗੋਪਨ [gopān] *Skt n* protection. 2 hiding, making inaccessible. 3 censure, vilification. “jīnī gur gopīa apṇa te nār burīari.”—*var sor m* 4. “jo gur gope apṇa su bhāla nahi.”—*var gāu l m* 4. See ਗੁਪ *vr*.

ਗੋਪਨੀਯ [gopniy] *adj* worthy of being kept secret. 2 worthy of protection.

ਗੋਪਪਤਿ [gop-pati] *adj* lord of milkmen. 2 *n* Nand, in whose house Krishan was nurtured.

ਗੋਪਲਾ [gopla] used for ਗੋਪਾਲ. See ਗੋਪਾਲ 5. “nrīpā goplayā khārō khet gaje.”—*VN*.

ਗੋਪਾ [gopa] short for ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta], protector. 2 *Skt adj* who conceals. 3 who destroys. 4 *n* woman belonging to the community of milkmen; ahirān woman belonging to the community of herdsmen. 5 lord Buddha's wife, also named Yashodhara.

ਗੋਪਾਸ਼ਮੀ [gopashami] eighth day of the light half

of Kattak, on which day, Krishan began grazing cows. Now, this is celebrated as a festival throughout India. On this day, Hindus garland cows and give them very good fodder to eat.

ਗੋਪਾਲ [gopal] *n* king, who nurtures the earth. 2 God, the Creator. “he gobīd he gopal.”—*māla m* 5. “jagānāth gopal mukhī bhārī.”—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 milkman, herdsman. 4 an erudite teacher at Talwandi, under whose tutelage, Nanak was made to learn Sanskrit and mathematics by his father Kalu. “jalī moh ghāsimāsi karī.”—*sri m* 1. This composition refers to this occasion. 5 a king of the hilly region of Guler, who fought against the tenth Guru. See ਗੋਪਲਾ. 6 *P* **ਗੋਪਾਲ** mace; a weapon of war comprising a club with a big, knobbed head; a mace made of alloy. “hamāh khājro gurāj gopal nam.”—*hākayāt* 10.

ਗੋਪਾਲਸਿੰਘ [gopalsingh] See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ.

ਗੋਪਿਕਾ [gopika] *n* milkmaid; woman belonging to the community of herdsmen.

ਗੋਪੀ [gopi] *n* wife of a cowherd; milkmaid. “ghārīā sabbhe gopia pāhār kēnh gopal.”—*var asa*. 2 sense organs. “nacōti gopi jāna.”—*dhāna namdev*. 3 a spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Amar Dev. 4 a Brahman belonging to the Bhardwaj subcaste, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and preached his gospel.

ਗੋਪੀਆ [gopia] See ਗੋਫਣ.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦ [gopicād] king of Rangpur in Bengal, who was son of Bharthari's (Haribhartri) sister Menavati and husband of rani Patamdevi. He abdicated his kingdom because of his desire to become an ascetic; and he became a disciple of yogi Jalandhar Nath. 2 a yogi who had discussion with Guru Nanak Dev. “bole gopichād sātī sērup.”—*var ram l m* 1.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦਨ [gopicādān] There is a lake called

Gopital, where, after the demise of Krishan, milkmaids died of painful separation. The mud of this lake is called Gopichandan. Vaishnavs use it as a mark on their foreheads. There is a mention in Padampuran in Uttarkhand chapters 30 and 68 of the great importance of Gopichandan. "kīn hū tīlāk gopicāden lara." —ram a m 5.

ਗੋਪੀਨਾਥ [gopi nath], **ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ** [gopipati] *n* Krishan, lord of the milkmaids. 2 stimulator of senses. "gopinath sṛṅgā he sathe." —maru solhe m 5.

ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ ਸਸਿ [gopipati sasi] In Guru Vilas of Guru Hargobind, the name of his father-in-law Krishan Chand, has figured in the form of this puzzle or limrick: "gopi pati (kṛiṣan) sasi (cād)." —

ਗੋਪੁੰਡ [gopuchh] *n* cow's tail. 2 a species of monkey called Golangul, whose tail is like that of a cow. 3 a musical instrument of olden times.

ਗੋਪੇ [gope] See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਤ [gopy] *adj* worth hiding, hidden. 2 worth protecting.

ਗੋਫਣ [gophan], **ਗੋਫਨ** [gophan] *Skt* ਗੋਫਣਾ and ਭਿੰਦਿਪਾਲ a sling to hurl a small ball made of mud. "gophan gurāj cāmkaṛi." —ramav.

ਗੋਬਰ [gobar] *n* cowdung.

ਗੋਬਰਧਨ [gobardhan] See ਗੋਵਰਧਨ.

ਗੋਬਰਾਗਨਿ [gobragani] *n* fire lit with cowdung cakes.

ਗੋਬਰਿ [gobari] *due to* cow dung, with cowdung. "gobari tarāṇu nā jai." —var asa.

ਗੋਬਰੀ [gobri] *adj* of cowdung, related to cowdung. 2 *n* earth mixed into cowdung, used for plastering mud walls.

ਗੋਬਿਦ [gobid], **ਗੋਬਿੰਦ** [gobid] *Skt* ਗੋਵਿੰਦ *n* Krishan, who was the benefactor of cows. 2 God, access to whom is attained through erudition. 3 nourisher of the earth, the Creator. 4 the

transcendent One, who is sought through the recitation of Gurbani. "mānohu nā bisre guṇnidhi 'gobidraī." —bavan. "guṇgaī gobid anadu upje." —suhi chāt m 5.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [gobidsingh satiguru] the tenth Guru of Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Teg Bahadur, to Mata Gujri at Patna, on 23rd of Poh on Saturday Sammat 1723 on 7th of the bright half of the lunar month (22nd December 1666 AD). On the 12th of Maghar Sammat 1732 (11th November, 1675 AD), he ascended the sublime throne of Guru Nanak Dev at Anandpur.

From the very beginning, the Guru was fond of scriptures and Vedic knowledge. In a short time, he completely mastered these texts. His court was always overflowing with learned persons. Poets from far-off lands presented themselves at his court and earned honour by getting bounteous accolades from him. His holy vow was that books of all religions should be translated into Gurmukhi and Sikhs should be known the world over as a community formed by a congregation of scholars. To make Anandpur the centre of knowledge and teaching, he sent Sikhs to far-off lands to acquire education from highly learned scholars.

To rejuvenate the petrified people of India, he bestowed upon them the elixir of life (āmrī), and baptised the Sikhs on 1st Baisakh Sammat 1756 during the assembly at Kesgarh and called them Khalsa. Seeing injustice being perpetrated in the country and finding how people were inveigled into false beliefs, he began to spread the gospel of Guru Nanak Dev with great enthusiasm, due to which the rajas of the hilly regions and other rulers of the time, without understanding his message, became his enemies. As a result, in self-defence he

had to fight many battles.

In Sammat 1761, the Mughal army made false promises and got Anandpur vacated from him. As soon as the revered Guru came out of the fort, they attacked him, due to which he suffered heavy losses and many years of hardwork put in by the fifty-two poets, was reduced to ashes in a very short span of time by the enemies of knowledge just like the libraries of Egypt were destroyed in no time.

Fighting against the royal army with great valour and forbearance, he reached the wilderness of jungles after escaping from the enemy. With his divine power, he transformed the ghostly land into a godly habitation. The wilderness changed into a land of joy and began to be referred to as Malwa region of Punjab. He gave the message of peace and bravery to infinite number of people and also taught them the supreme lesson of self-enlightenment and sacrifice.

His four valiant sons, called Sahibzadas born of revered Mata Jito and Mata Sundri, namely Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Joravar Singh and Fateh Singh, shed their blood to nurse the sapling of peace, sacrifice, religion and truth he had planted. They rejuvenated this wilting sapling of faith.

On the 5th of the light half of the lunar month (8th of Kattak) Sammat 1765 (7th October, 1708 AD), close to the city of Nader, near river Godavari the peerless Guru passed away, after anointing Panth and Granth Sahib as the future Guru of the Sikhs.

He remained the spiritual apostle for 32 years, 10 months and 26 days and lived to the age of 41 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In "The History of Guru's Khalsa", thus writes Sadhu Gobind Singh about him:

"In this country called Bharat, there have been thousands of religious preachers and lakhs of kings and emperors, but there was not even one who sacrificed everything including his own life for the sake of righteousness"...

"If there was any supreme individual who delivered Hindu religion of all its hurdles, and, who gave a new lease of life to the almost petrified sons of the Aryans, then it was only Guru Gobind Singh, the monarch, who was the creator of Sikh community and also its spiritual mentor i.e its righteous Guru.

"It was because of his noble sermons that all the four Hindu castes began to interact with fraternal feelings. Due to his guidance and divine power, Sikh community is now regarded in matters of warfare, the foremost in the entire world. It was because of his heroism and valiant courage that the demoralised sons of Aryans, can be visualised as the best and grandest beings in Aryavart i.e Bharat..."

"On this land of Bharat, numerous preachers of truth and righteousness were born, and will be born in future too. But a preacher of truth and righteousness, a divine apostle like Guru Gobind Singh would not be born in this world again..."

"A number of men, who were saviours of the world, were born and then died after serving the world. The only person who lived in all purity, righteousness and bounty was Guru Gobind Singh. As long as the wise Aryan people are alive, they will remember his indescribable beneficence with great reverence".

"Blessed is the country, blessed is the land, blessed is the town, blessed is the home, blessed is the mother from whose womb was born an illustrious personage like Guru Gobind Singh, whose influence has spread far and

wide."—a 47.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ [gobīdgarh] See ਕਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ. 2 built in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, outside Amritsar city by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the fort was completed in 1805-1809. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 3 a fort at Bhatinda. It was given this name by Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. 4 To the north of village Daudhar (district Ferozepur, tehsil and police-station Moga), at about half a mile, there is a gurdwara in memory both of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind. Here on October 1st, 1914, two thin pieces of brass metal were recovered from the earth. On one side of the first piece is written in Gurmukhi nanak tēpa ihā rāmē and on the obverse is inscribed pēhli patṣahi chemi ae. On the second gold coin the word nanak is inscribed. With love and devotion, the congregation has made this gurdwara famous. An Akali Singh, belonging to the village, serves here as priest. About five kanals of land belongs to the gurdwara. From about four miles west of railway station Ajitwal, there is an unmetalled road leading to the gurdwara.

5 a village after the name of which a trading township, Gobindgarh has been established in the princely state of Nabha, district, tehsil and police station Amloh. Guru Hargobind graced this village. Earlier there was just a structure here but after Sammat 1979, a concrete gurdwara has come up. It is only one furlong to the east of railway station Gobindgarh. On the festival of Holi, a fair is held. 6 See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੀਤਾ [gobīdgitā] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਲਾਲ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਘਾਟ [gobīdghaṭ] a gurdwara at Pushkar pilgrimage centre, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh. By its side, there is a sort of bathing place on the river bank where the revered Guru

stayed for sometime.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰਾ [gobīdpurā] a village in the princely state of Patiala in district Barnala, tehsil Mansa under police station Boha. On the northern side close to the habitation, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru, stayed here for one night.

The tenth Guru set foot here on his return journey from Kudhal, Sirsa, where he had brought Gulab Singh, a goldsmith by caste, out of his underground cell.

Separate Manji Sahib structures in memory of both the Gurus have been built. Now there are plans afoot to construct a big gurdwara here.

There is an unpaved path about one and a half miles to the south of railway station Datebas.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ [gobīdpurī] *n* paradise. "gobīdval gobīdpurī sām."— *savēye m 4 ke. 2 a* congregation.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਲੋਕ [gobīdlok] *n* revered sadhus; devotees of the Creator. "gobīdlok nāhi jānāmāhr mārāhr."—*gāu m 5*.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ [gobīdval] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ and ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [gobīdu] *adj* knower of senses, stimulator of senses. 2 knower of the world. 3 one who possesses the faculty of knowing other's thoughts. "gobīdu gavāhrī sāhājī subhāe."—*mājī a m 3*. 4 **ਗੋ** [go]=Ved, **ਵਿਦੁ** [vidu]=knower; knower of Veds; one well versed in Veds. See ਗਾਇ 3.

ਗੋਬੰਸ [gobāns] *n* pedigree of cows; lineage of cows. **ਗੋਭ** [gobh] *n* sprout; a sapling which sprouts from the womb of the earth after piercing it; cauliflower; cabbage.

ਗੋਭੀ [gobhī] *n* a type of vegetable which is generally cooked. It normally grows in the winter season. Several varieties of this

vegetable are there: Brassica (Caulorapa) cauliflower (Brassica botrytis) cabbage (oleracea or capitata) 2 See ਗੋਭ. "jīm gobhi turān hve utpāt."—GPS.

ਗੋਮ [gom] short for gomukh and gomudri. "dhara gom gājje."—cāḍi 2.

ਗੋਮਤੀ [gomti] a river which rises from a lake in Shahjahanpur in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. After covering a distance of five hundred miles across Kheri, Lucknow, Jaunpur, etc, it merges into the Ganges at Saidpur, district Gajipur. It is also called Vashishthi. There are a number of other rivers¹ having this name. "hāj hāmari gomti tir."—asa kābir. "gomti sēhas gāu dan kije."—ram namdev. 2 a deity which resides in Gomant mountains.

ਗੋਮਯ [gomay] Skt *n* cowdung.

ਗੋਮਾਇ [gomai] jackal. See ਗੋਮਾਯ.

ਗੋਮਾਸ [gomās] *n* cowmeat; beef. See ਗੋਘਨ. 2 According to 'Hathyog Pradeepika' ਗੋ [go] means tongue and to turn it around after specific training so that the larynx is closed, is called gomās.

ਗੋਮਾਯ [gomay], **ਗੋਮਾਯੁ** [gomayu] Skt one who utters foul language; jackal. 2 In Dasam Granth, ਗੋਮਾਯ [gomay] has been used for gomudri. See ਗੋਮੁਦ੍ਰੀ.

ਗੋਮੁਖ [gomukh] Skt *n* war horn, clarion. "ਸੁਦਭਾਗਾ ਜਜ਼ਰਾ ਭੇਰਯ: ਧਨਾਯਾਨਕ ਗੋਮੁਖਾ:—māhabharat, dron pāṇv, a 82. 2 a conchshell, with its mouth shaped like that of a cow. 3 having a base mind; sweet of tongue; a tight-lipped person.

ਗੋਮੁਖੀ [gomukhi] *n* cave like a cow's mouth from which Ganga is believed to rise. 2 a type of pouch of the size of a cow's mouth, to count the beads by putting one's hand in which, is thought a pious act. 3 See ਗੋਮੁਖ 2.

ਗੋਮੁਦ੍ਰੀ [gomudri] Skt *n* a type of tabor.

ਗੋਮੁਤ੍ਰਾਕਾਰ [gomutrakar] *n* resembling the urine

of a moving ox which leaves a wet trace of curve like the movement of a snake on the earth. "pun gomutrakar phirāte."—GPS. 2 a type of mathematics or calculation.

ਗੋਮੇਦ [gomed], ਗੋਮੇਦਕ [gomedak] Skt *n* a jewel which is counted as one of the nine precious stones. 2 island.

ਗੋਮੇਧ [gomedh] *n* a ritual in which a cow is sacrificed. It is also called gosav. In Katyayan Shrot Sutar is described the method of performing this ritual. Many authors of Smritis have forbidden the performance of this ritual in Kalyug. See ਗਵਾਲੰਭ.

ਗੋਮੇ [gome] *n* cowdung. "gome se lepān chitī kārke."—NP.

ਗੋਮ੍ਰਿਗ [gomrig] *n* blue bull.

ਗੋਯਗਯ [goyagy] *n* In Yajurved, there is a detailed description for performing this fire ritual. See ਗਵਾਲੰਭ and ਗੋਮੇਧ.

ਗੋਯਮ [goyam] in Dasam Granth, this word has been used for gomukh. "sākh goyam gājjiā."—cāḍi 2. 2 The learned ones interpret this word as a war horn or clarion. 3 P گویا I am saying. **ਗੋਯਾ** [goya] P گویا adj who narrates. 2 adv know, to know. 3 *n* pen name or pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. "hāfe cār āz hāk nā yād hecghā, bār lābe goya."—divan goya.

ਗੋਰ [gor] P گور *n* jungle; forest. 2 grave. "jaka basa gor māhī."—s kābir. 3 A گور territory between Gazni and Harat, named ਘੋਰ [ghor] in Sanskrit scriptures. "gor gardeji gun gavē."—ākal. 4 an important town of the region, situated 120 miles to the south-east of Harat. See ਗੋਰੀ. 5 a subcaste of Jatts found in large numbers in Multan district.

ਗੋਰਸ [goras] *n* cow's beneficence; milk and butter. 2 enjoyment by sense organs; joy of sexual intercourse.

ਗੋਰਸਤਾਨ [gorastan] *n* graveyard.

ਗੋਰਖ [gorakh] or ਗੋਰਖੁ [gorakhu] *n* protector

¹Another river with this name is near Dwaravati.

of the earth, the Creator. "gorakh sojini gor uḥali."—*ram m 2*. 2 protector of sense organs; soul. "upari gaganu gagan pari gorakhu, taka agamu guru puni vasi."—*maru m 1*. 'The soul that resides atop the ultimate stage of the body and one living above the soul is its true mentor (the Transcendent One), who is inaccessible.' 3 Vishnu, the nurturer of the world. "guru isaru guru gorakhu barma."—*japu*. 'Guru subsumes Shiv, Vishnu and Brahma.' 4 Gorakh Nath, teacher of yogis, who was born in Gorakhpur city. Many have written about Gorakh Nath as a disciple and son of Macchander Nath. Gorakh Nath is counted as one of the nine Nathos who had their ears pierced. Their sect started with this holyman. "jogi gorakh gorakh karia."—*gaur m 4*. "pun hara gorakh ko upraja."—*VN*. 5 one who keeps cows, cowherd.

ਗੋਰਖਪੁਰ [gorakhpur] a city in UP which is the headquarters of district Gorakhpur. 2 Several other cities and villages have this very name.

ਗੋਰਖਪੁਤ [gorakhpur] *n* disciple of Gorakh Nath, disciple son of Gorakh. "gorakhpur luharipa bole."—*siddhgosai*.

ਗੋਰਖਪੰਥੀ [gorakhpanti] an ascetic; follower of Gorakh's way of life; one who holds to Gorakh's faith.

ਗੋਰਖਮਤਾ [gorakhmata] See ਗੋਰਖਮਤਾ.

ਗੋਰਖਰ [goraxar] *P* **گورخر** *n* an animal resembling a donkey, smaller than a horse in size and commonly found in western India and central Asia; zebra.

ਗੋਰਖਾ [gorkha] *n* a subdivision of Nepal. 2 inhabitant of Gorakhaland.

ਗੋਰਖੁ [gorakhu] See ਗੋਰਖ.

ਗੋਰਲ [goral] See ਗੁਰਲ.

ਗੋਰਾ [gora] *adj* fair complexioned. 2 *n* cannon ball. "gore gori bakhha bakh-hi."—*GPS*. "kī chotet gorē. kī buthet orē"—*kalki*. 'Bombs

exploded like the rain of hail stones.' 3 geography; earth. "gora adī ucaran kije."—*sānama*.

ਗੋਰੀ [gori] *n* bullet, small bullet. "choṭe baṅ gori."—*VN*. 2 Gauri, Durga, Parvati. 3 *adj* fair-complexioned woman i.e. beautiful woman, wife. "gori seti tuṭe bhatar."—*var majh m 1*. "chel lāghāde pari gori māno dhiria."—*asa fārid*. Here chel means one who has attained the highest state of spiritual knowledge and ਗੋਰੀ [gori] means its seeker. 4 white. "pani mela maṭi gori. is maṭi ki putri jori"—*gaur kabir*. 'Mother's blood is tainted and father's semen is white.' 5 inhabitant of Gor. See ਸ਼ਾਬੁੰਦੀ ਗੋਰੀ and ਗੋਰ 4. 6 cow of light-brown colour.

ਗੋਰੂ [goru] *n* herd of cows; drove. "ham goru tum guar gusai."—*asa kabir*. 2 *Dg* measure of two kohs; half a yojan.

ਗੋਰੋਚਨ [gorocan] *Skt n* substance found in the gall bladder of a cow which is yellow in colour and good to smell. In Hindu mythology it is regarded very sacred and is used to mark a tilak on the forehead. It is considered one among the eight odours; and also used in several medicines. *L* Bezoar With the help of alchemy, it is made artificially as well.

ਗੋਰੰਗ [gorang] a town in Khurasan.

ਗੋਰੰਡ [gorand] Gurand, Gorind and Gorand are names of a race referred to in Bhavishyat Puran, which will rule in kalyug, the evil era. Colonel Todd understands it to mean the white race, resident of Gor, whose most prominent ruler has been Sahabudin Mohammad Gori. Some Sikhs think that it means the whole community of the Guru's devotees who are likely to accede to Guru Nanak Dev's seat. Many have imagined the Europeans as Gurand.

ਗੋਲ [gol] *Skt adj* circular in shape; cyclic; of the shape of a ball. 2 *n* a band of the circular

army. "gol cəmu ko sāg le."—GPS. *P* **گول** 3 short for ਗੋਲਾ [golla]; slave, bonded slave. "kər dino jəgətu səbhu gol əmoli."—*gəu m* 4. 'made a slave without paying any price.' "sətgur ke gol gole."—*var sor m* 4. 'slave of slaves, deeply humble'. 4 *Dg* bath.

ਗੋਲਕ [golək] *Skt n* round object, circular object. 2 earthen mortar. 3 son of a paramour born from a widow's womb. 4 openings where sense organs like eyes, ears, etc are lodged. 5 *P* **گولک** and **گولک** money box. "guru ka sikkh gərib ki rəsna ko guru ki golək jāne."—*rəhrt bhai dāyasfgh*. "golək rakhe nahī jo chəl ka kərə vəpar."—*tənama*.

ਗੋਲਕ ਰੱਖਣਾ [golək rəkkhṇa] *v* put tithe money in a box for the Creator and the Guru. See ਗੋਲਕ 5.

ਗੋਲਕੁੰਡਾ [golkūḍa], **ਗੋਲਕੰਡਾ** [golkāḍa] *Skt* an old fort five miles to the west of Hyderabad Deccan and a city which is the birth place of Madhvacharya, author of holy scriptures like Saravdarshan Sarsangrah etc. Muslims had named this place as Mohammadnagar. It was the capital of the royal Kutab dynasty from 1518 to 1687 AD.¹ In 1687 AD Aurangzeb annexed and made it a part of the Mughal empire. Now it is a major city of the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan. "həne bir bijapuri golkāḍi."—*kəlki*.

ਗੋਲਪੁਰਾ [golpura] There is a famous village called Bilaspur in tehsil and police station Jagadhari in Ambala district. Approximately one and half miles from this village to the north west near Golpura garden, is the place where Guru Gobind Singh stayed. The Guru had come from Kapalmochan for a walk. Only a structure is built, and there is no sevadar. There is an unmetalled road about nine miles long from the

¹Upon the break-up of Bahmani Empire, three kingdoms came into being: Ahamadnagar, Bijapur, and Golkunda.

railway station Jagadhari to the north-east. **ਗੋਲ ਬੀਆਬਾਨੀ** [gol biabani] desert around which there is no water and greenery. 2 waste land of Siberia; absolute wilderness. 3 mirage to be seen in deserts that kills travellers in their vehement effort to reach it. "gol biabani me səbh hi ko mar hē."—*cəritr* 217.

ਗੋਲਾ [gola] *n* circular body. 2 cannonball. "gola gīan cəlaīa."—*bher kəbir*. 3 servant, slave. "tū saca sahib das tera gola."—*majh ə m* 5. See ਗੁਲਾਮ. 4 weavers of Peshawar. 5 sons of the royal maidservants.

ਗੋਲਾਅਲਾ [gola-aly], **ਗੋਲਾਕੇਤਨੀ** [golaketənī], **ਗੋਲਾਪਰਣੀ** [goladhərnī], **ਗੋਲਾਲਾ** [golalay], **ਗੋਲਾਲੀਅਲੀ** [golālīali] hole for taking in the cannonball; cannon, rifle.—*sənama*. See ਕੇਤਨ. **ਗੋਲੀ** [goli] *n* small shell; bullet; something round in shape. 2 tablet. 3 maid servant; purchased slave girl, female slave.

ਗੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਰ [goli di mar] musket shot. When front loading gun was first made, its killing range was two hundred yards. So this killing range came to be known as musket shot. As the killing range of the gun kept on spreading, the musket shot also went on increasing accordingly.

ਗੋਲੇਰ [goler] See ਗੁਲੇਰ and ਗੁਲੇਰੀਆ.

ਗੋਲੋਕ [golok] *n* per Barahmvaivarat Puran, shining universe above the heaven; its expanse is fifty crore yojans. Krishan, Radha and the milkmaids live in it. There are bejewelled golden palaces at the bank of Virja river, and the people who worship Radha and Krishan are the only one who deserve to live here.

ਗੋਲੀਦਾਜ਼ [golēdaz] *P* **گولیداز** *n* gunner, who fires the cannonball.

ਗੋਲਾ [golla] See ਗੁਲਾਮ.

ਗੋਵਨ [govən] *v* utterance; recitation of Gurbani. "mukh govəhī gīan."—*asa m* 5.

ਗੋਵਰਧਨ [govardhan] *Skt* गोवर्द्धन *n* a mountain protecting cows, situated in district Mathura of UP, eighteen miles from Vrindavan. Krishan used to graze cows on it. When Indar found that the cowherds had stopped his worship, in anger he wanted to submerge Vrij in heavy downpour of rain. Krishan protected gops (cowherds) and cows by lifting up Govardhan mountain like an umbrella. "gurmāṭi krisan govardhan dhare."—*maru solhe m 1*. Upon Goverdhan, there is a famous temple of Krishan, named Haridev. 2 a mountain of district Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

ਗੋਵਰਧਨਪਾਰੀ [govrdhāndhari] *adj* lifter of Govardhan mountain. 2 *n* Krishan. See ਗੋਵਰਧਨ.

ਗੋਵਲੀਆ [govlia] cowherd, nourisher. See ਗੋਪਾਲ. "bap govlia bālī jasau."—*bāno*.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦ [govīd] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "govīd nam majītha."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦ [govīd] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "govīd govīd bakhānīc."—*asa m 5*. 2 Krishan. "akhāhī gopī te govīd."—*japu*. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan from the Gheī subcaste.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [govīdsīgh sātīguru] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦਾ [govīda] vocative: "he govīd!" 2 a disciple of Guru Amar Das.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦੁ [govīdu], **ਗੋਵਿੰਦੁ** [govīdu] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "govīdu guṇinīdhan he."—*sri m 3*. "guru govīdu, govīdu guru he."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗੋੜਾ [gorha] *n* a heap of carded cotton from which rolls are made.

ਗੋ [gō] *Skt n* cow. 2 mobile object.

ਗੋਂ [gō] See ਗਉਂ.

ਗੋਸ [gos] *A* غوث *n* whom supplication is made. 2 a special rank of Muslim holy men. "bīrajē kate āg bastrō lapeṭe. jume ke māno roj me gos leṭe."—*cārītr 405*. Many Muslims earnestly believe that through deep meditation Gaus holy

men disperse their body parts.

ਗੋਸੀਆ [gosia] *adj* related to Gaus. 2 disciple of Gaus. See ਗੋਸ.

ਗੋਹ [goh] See ਗਧੁ.

ਗੋਹਰ [gohar] See ਗਉਹਰ. 2 *Skt* cowherd. 3 stealer of cows.

ਗੋਹਾਟੀ [gohaṭi] See ਗਉਹਾਟੀ.

ਗੋਗਾ [goga] *A* غوغا *n* multitude, mob. 2 noise, uproar. 3 rumour, canard.

ਗੋਛਾ [gocha] See ਅੰਗੋਛਾ.

ਗੋਤ [got] *n* a heptatonic rag, which uses seven notes. śarāj, riśabh, maddham, pācam and riśad are pure notes, while gādhar and dhevāt are flat notes; gādhar is home note; pācam is vadi (primary note), and maddham is sām vadi (secondary note). The time of singing is midday.

sārgam - śa rā mā mā pā dha śa dha nā pā mā ga mā rā śa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Rag Gaud is at number seventeen. 2 a caste in middle India (CP). 3 See ਗੋਤ. 4 anything made from jaggery.

ਗੋਤ [gōt] See ਗੋਤ 1.

ਗੋਤ [gōt] See ਗਉਣ. 2 *Skt adj* general, common, which is not primary. 3 assistant. 4 whose meaning is grasped through secondary characteristics.

ਗੋਣੀ [gōṇi] *n* figurative sense; attributing the quality of one object to another. "sātīguru bavan cādno vas suvas kare lakhina."—*BG*.

ਗੋਤਮ [gotam] one who belongs to Gautam's dynasty; one who is related to Gautam. 2 Mahatma Budh, whose mother Mayadevi expired seven days after she gave birth to him. So his step mother, Gotmi, brought him up. That is the reason why he was called Gautam. 2 See ਬੁਧ. 3 See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਗੋਤਮੀ [gotmi] *Skt adj* (a woman) of Gautam subcaste; born in Gautam's dynasty. 2 *n* wife of sage Gautam, Ahalaya. 3 wife of

Kripacharaya. 4 Godavari river, which emerges from Gautam mountain, or was brought down by Gautam. See ਗੋਦਾਵਰੀ.

ਗੋਨ [gɔn] See ਗਉਣ and ਗੋਣ. 2 E gown, long loose shirt.

ਗੋਨਾ [gɔna] *n* second arrival; second ceremonial visit of the bride to the house of her in-laws after marriage.

ਗੋਰ [gɔr] *Skt adj* fair, white. 2 yellowish. 3 reddish. 4 *n* gold. 5 saffron. 6 moon. 7 strike. 8 A غور looking, thinking, considering. 9 thought, reflection.

ਗੋਰਤਾ [gɔrta] *n* guruship; gravity. 2 fair complexion.

ਗੋਰਵ [gɔrəv] *Skt n* sobriety. 2 importance, greatness. 3 respect, prestige. 4 *adj* of the apostle.

ਗੋਰਵਤਾ [gɔrəvta], ਗੋਰਵਤਾਈ [gɔrəvtaɪ] *Skt n* greatness, elderliness. 2 sobriety, guruship. "vismīṭ pīkh guru gṛavtai."—GPS.

ਗੋਰਾ [gɔra] *adj* sober, grave. See ਗਉਰਾ. 2 *Skt n* fair-complexioned woman. 3 Parvati. 4 turmeric. 5 Bhai Gaura, descended from Bhagtu dynasty, was a known disciple of Guru Har Rai. On being ridiculed by Jassa who held the whisk over the Guru's head, he killed him. The Guru expelled him from the congregation but by serving the Guru, he got himself pardoned. 6 cow's gall bladder. "mrīgmāḍ gṛa coa cāḍan."—BGK. See ਗੋਰੋਚਨ.

ਗੋਰਾਂਗ [gɔrāṅ] whose limbs are white, Shiv; Mahadev. 2 See ਚੈਤਨਜ.

ਗੋਰਾਬਾਦਲ [gɔrabadal] an ironsmith of the king of Chataur. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 299.

ਗੋਰੀ [gɔri] See ਗੋਰੀ.

ਗੋਰੀਸੋ [gɔriso] *n* husband of Gauri, (Parvati) Shiv; Girijapati. "es gṛisoḥ gah gāḡan sār layke."—cāṛitr 142.

ਗੋਰੀ [gɔri] *Skt n* Parvati, Girija. 2 earth. 3 turmeric. 4 wife of Varun. 5 basil tree or its

leaf. 6 an eight year old girl. 7 Gauri Ragini.

8 *adj* fair-complexioned woman.

ਗੋਰੀਸ [gɔris] See ਗੋਰੀਨਾਥ.

ਗੋਰੀਸੁਤ [gɔrisut] See ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ.

ਗੋਰੀਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ [gɔritritiya] See ਤੀਜਾਂ.

ਗੋਰੀਨਾਥ [gɔrinath], ਗੋਰੀਪਤਿ [gɔripəti] Shiv; husband of Gauri (Parvati). 2 god Varun whose wife is called Gauri. 3 raja, the lord of Gauri (the earth).

ਗੋਰੀਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gɔriputr] *n* Ganesh; son of Parvati.

2 Swami Kartikay. 3 See ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ.

ਗੋਰੰਗ [gɔrāṅ] See ਚੈਤਨਜ.

ਗੋਲ [gɔl] See ਗੁਲ 5.

ਗੋੜ [gɔr] *Skt* ਗੋੜ *n* territory in-between eastern Bengal and Orissa. 2 inhabitant of Gaur land. 3 a well known subcaste of Brahmins. 4 a subcaste of Rajputs. 5 *adj* a substance made from raw sugar [gɔr].

ਗੋੜੀ [gɔri] See ਗਉੜੀ. 2 *Skt* ਗੋੜੀ *n* wine prepared from raw sugar. 3 according to Indian poetics, a type of writing which is majestic or which uses retroflex plosives.¹ Poets from Gaur land lend their name to this type of writing.

ਗੋਊ [gɔu] *n* act of going; motion. "vāhīṇ tīḍau gṛōu kare."—s fārid. 2 See ਗਉ.

ਗੰਗ [gāṅ] *n* river Ganga (river). "gāṅ bānarāsi sīphatī tumari."—asa m 1. See ਗੰਗਾ. 2 river, which flows perpetually. "gāṅ tārāṅ āt ko pave."—sāveye m 3 ke. 3 a poet, who was resident of Iknaur (district Itava) in UP. He was born in 1538 AD. He was a prominent poet of Hindi and had friendly ties with Veerbal and Khankhana etc. King Akbar also held him in high esteem. His full name was Ganga Prasad but he wrote poetry only under the name of Gang; a Bhatt (ministrel); admirer of the Guru.

ਗੰਗਈ [gāṅgai] Ganguship. See ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ.

¹"vīkṣat bhaṭ kaṭak rīpu (hālok tan tājat jāb gājat gursīgh bhaṭ bajat dōka."—srkḥhiprabhakar.

ਗੰਗਸਰ [gəŋsər] a big wide well got dug by Guru Arjan Dev in 1656 Sammat in Kartarpur. 2 a pond close to the gurdwara at Jaito (Nabha state). See ਜੈਤੋ.

ਗੰਗਸਿੰਧ [gəŋsɪdh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written about gəŋgasagər (vessels with spouts) in gəŋsɪdh in the manner of a puzzle. "gəŋsɪdh əpnē kər dharət."—GV 10.

ਗੰਗਕਤ [gəŋkət] See ਸਿੰਧ.

ਗੰਗ ਜਮਨ [gəŋ jəmən] Ganga and Yamuna. "gəŋ jəmən jəu ulṭi bəhē."—bher namdev. 2 See ਗੰਗਾ ਜਮੁਨਾ.

ਗੰਗਧਰ [gəŋdhər] Shiv who holds Ganga over his head. 2 ocean into which Ganga merges.

ਗੰਗਧਨ [gəŋdhan] n wearing of Ganga. "māhes gəŋdhan ko."—əkal.

ਗੰਗਧਰ [gəŋdhar] n a stream of the river Ganga. 2 Shiv, the wearer of Ganga. 3 Himalaya. 4 a city in Jhalavar of Rajputana state. "gəŋga kesi gəŋdhar."—əkal. 5 See ਗੰਗਧਰ 3.

ਗੰਗਨੀ [gəŋgənɪ], ਗੰਗਨੀ [gəŋgni] n earth which bears river Ganga.—sənama.

ਗੰਗਭੇਟਨੀ [gəŋgbhetni] n river Saraswati which merges into river Ganga.—sənama.

ਗੰਗਾ [gəŋga] Skt गङ्गा n India's famous river, regarded most sacred in Hindu religion. It emerges from Gomukh spring situated in the higher regions, 180 miles from Haridwar, 13,800 feet above sea-level. After flowing for 1,550 miles through many regions, it merges with the ocean at a place called Ganga Sagar. "jən ke cəɾən tɪrəθ koṭɪ gəŋga."—bɪla m 5.

In Purans there are many anecdotes about Ganga. At one place, Ganga is referred to as water used for washing the feet of god Vaman. It is said that when Vaman's feet reached Brahmlok then Brahma, after washing Vaman's feet, put the water into a container with a top handle and upon Bhagirath's prayer released it from Brahmlok, which, after falling

in Shiv's matted hair, flowed on the earth.

There is a mention in Ramayan by Valmik that in the house of Himyalaya mountain were born sisters Ganga and Uma from the womb of Menaka who herself was the daughter of Sumeru. Once Shiv put his semen into Ganga who could not conceive, but failing to conceive, she got into Brahma's water pot. Then upon a prayer of Bhagirath, she came out of the water pot and appeared on the earth.

There is mention that Ganga is also the wife of king Shantanu. Bhisham was born from her womb and that is why he is called Gangey. See ਜਨ੍ਹਸੁਤਾ.

While salvaging the people, Guru Nanak Dev reached Ganga (Haridwar). Here he negated the mythical ritual of offering water to the sun and the ancestors, thereby confirming the veracity of truth.

At Satighat there is also a place named after Guru Amar Dev. 2 See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

3 a member of Sehgal subcaste who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was employed in the army of the ruler of Delhi. Then he joined the army of Guru Hargobind and served the country. 4 per yogic faith, it (ɪɾə) is the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "ulṭi gəŋga jəmən mɪlavəu."—gəu kabir. 'Jamuna is pɪglə (right of the three vessels).'

ਗੰਗਾਏਸ [gəŋga-es] king Shantanu, husband of Ganga. 2 ocean, the lord of Ganga.—sənama. ਗੰਗਾਏਸ ਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [gəŋga-es is səstrə] lord of river Ganga—the ocean, his lord Varun, Varun's weapon, the noose.—sənama.

ਗੰਗਾਸਤ [gəŋgasət] gəŋga (flow) and sət (hundred), hundred currents; Satluj river. "təre nədi gəŋgasət raje."—GV 10.

ਗੰਗਾਸਾਗਰ [gəŋgasagər] a place where sage Kapil
'इडा भगवती गङ्गा विहगला यमुना नदी—həhyog prādipika.

reduced the sons of Sagar to ashes and where river Ganges merges into the ocean. "g̃eg̃asagar beṇi s̃āg̃amu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 water pot with a spout.

ਗੰਗਾਸੁਤ [g̃eg̃asut] Bhishampitama. See ਗੰਗਾ.

ਗੰਗਾਮਨੀ [g̃eg̃ajəmni] *adjan* object with colour similar to that of Ganga and Yamuna. 2 combined work of gold and silver. 3 mixed pulse of mas and grams.

ਗੰਗਾਮੁਨਾ [g̃eg̃ajəmunā] according to yog, left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. See ਗੰਗਾ 4.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [g̃eg̃ajal] *n* water of river Ganga. "g̃eg̃ajal guru gobind nam."—*bher m 5*. 2 *adjan* polluted, pure. "so girhi g̃eg̃a ka nir."—*var ram 1 m 1*. The water of river Ganga that flows from the Himalayas is so pure that it remains clean for very long time. A pure object is defined in terms of the water of river Ganga. Bernier writes that the Mughal emperors used to drink the water of river Ganga because of its purity and for this purpose a herd of camels was reserved for transporting this water. Even Aurangzeb, an orthodox Muslim, drank Ganga water.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲੀ [g̃eg̃ajali] *n* a vessel in which Ganga water is preserved. 2 a cloth knitted in a wavy pattern.

ਗੰਗਾਤਾ [g̃eg̃ata] pilgrimage to Ganga. 2 a group of pilgrims going to Ganga. "mūḍi mūḍaṭe je guru paic, ham guru kini g̃eg̃ata."—*g̃au m 1*. Hindu pilgrims perform the ceremony of tonsure here.

ਗੰਗਾਦ੍ਰੀ [g̃eg̃adri] *n* from where river Ganga emerges, Himalayas. 2 inhabitants of Himalayas. "g̃eg̃adri jəmunadri h̃aṭhe."—*c̃aritr 52*.

ਗੰਗਾਧਰ [g̃eg̃adhar] See ਗੰਗਾਧਰ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 22. 3 a river that flows in the Gopalpara district of eastern Bengal.

ਗੰਗਾਨੀਰ [g̃eg̃anir] See ਗੰਗਾਜਲ.

ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ [g̃eg̃aput̃r] See ਗੰਗਾਸੁਤ. 2 Brahmins of Haridwar Kankhal.

ਗੰਗਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੁਤਰਿ [g̃eg̃a put̃r ar̃i sut̃ar̃i] Ganga's son Bhisham; his enemy Arjun; his chariotcer, Krishan; his enemy, the arrow.

ਗੰਗਾਮਾਤਾ [g̃eg̃amata] daughter of Kishan Chand Khatri and Dhanvanti, (inhabitants of Mau) who was married to Guru Arjan Dev on 23rd Harh Sammat 1636. She gave birth to the valiant Guru Hargobind and breathed her last on 15th Harh Sammat 1685 at Bakala. A shrine was raised at her cremation site. See ਮੋਢੀ.

ਗੰਗਾਰਾਮ [g̃eg̃aram] a Brahmin of Bhatinda city who was a follower of the fifth Sikh Guru. He gave lots of food grains when Harimandir was being built. Bhai Mool Chand (son of Sidhi Chand Khatri) whose famous shrines are in Sunam and Sangrur, was a disciple of this holyman. 2 son of Bibi Viro who showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani. "h̃aṭhyo mahri c̃ādyā g̃eg̃aramā."—*VN*. 3 a parrot is also called Gangaram, for mimicking this word.

ਗੰਗਾਲਹਿਰੀ [g̃eg̃alahiri] See ਪਦਮਾਕਰ 2.

ਗੰਗਿਆਰ [g̃eg̃iar] a believer in Gangushah. See ਗੰਗੂਸਾਹੀ. "r̃aste me m̃ilyo kh̃ar̃aks̃igh g̃eg̃iar."—*PPP*.

ਗੰਗੂ [g̃eg̃u] spiritually awakened disciple of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a barber who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan and spent his whole time serving the Guru. 3 a resident of Kheri village, he was a deceitful servant of Guru Gobind Singh. In Sammat 1761 when the Guru departed from Anandpur, he reached his village with Mata Gujri and the two younger sons of the Guru at night. He stole all the wealth of Mata Gujri and in the morning called the policeman to arrest his benefactors i.e. Mata Gujri and her grandsons. After arresting them, they were taken to Sirhind where they attained

martyrdom. In Sammat 1767, Banda Bahadur destroyed Kheri village after killing Gangu and his family members. The new habitation at the place is now known as Saheri. See ਸਹੇਰੀ and ਖੇਰੀ. 4 See ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ.

ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ [gəṅgusaḥ], ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹੀ [gəṅgusaḥi] A resident of Garhshankar, Gangudas Basi Khatri was a disciple of Guru Amar Dev. The Guru sent him to Sirmour area for religious preaching and bestowed upon him a māji (a religious seat of authority), located in Daun of Ambala district. His great grandson Jawahar Singh was also a deeply spiritual man whose shrine is in village Khatkarh Kalan (district Jalandhar). The followers of Jawahar Singh call themselves gəṅgusaḥi.

ਗੰਗੇਰੀ [gəṅgeri] *Skt* जलजलि *n* waterfly; insect like a spider which flies very fast over water that does not touch it. "jalē jyō gəṅgeri."—VN.

ਗੰਗੇਵ [gəṅgev], ਗੰਗੇਵਪਿਤਮਹ [gəṅgevpitaməh] *Skt* गङ्गेश, Bhisham, son of Ganga and grandfather of Kauravs and Pandavs. See ਗੰਗਾ. "soi nam simari gəṅgevpitaməh."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਗੰਗੋਤਰੀ [gəṅgotri], ਗੰਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [gəṅgotri] *Skt* गङ्गावतार place in Garhwal from where river Ganga flows down. People keep water of this place in bottles and sell it in far off areas. This place is 10,319 feet high and is situated at a distance of eight miles downward from Gomukh.

ਗੰਗੋਦਕ [gəṅgodək] *n* water of river Ganga. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 22.

ਗੰਗੋਵੇ [gəṅgove] gəṅg-hove, becomes Ganga. "mili gəṅg gəṅgove."—BG.

ਗੰਜ [gəṅj] *n* baldness, bald head. 2 *Skt* गज्ज disobedience, disrespect. 3 mine, mineral deposits. 4 room for the safe keep of vessels. 5 shop, store. 6 section of a market, walled market. 7 wineshop. 8 cattle pen. 9 *P* गङ्ग pile, heap. 10 treasure. 11 temple raised in memory of holymen; for example, Shahidganj.

ਗੰਜਕ [gəṅjak], ਗੰਜਖ [gəṅjakh] *adj* one who treats others with disrespect. "gol gəṅjakh bəkhanie."—gyan. 'one who scorns a gang of enemies.' ਗੰਜਣਾ [gəṅjna], ਗੰਜਨ [gəṅjan], ਗੰਜਨਾ [gəṅjna] *v* show disrespect; scorn, insult. "gəṅabgəṅjan sərəb-bhəjan."—japu.

ਗੰਜਫਾ [gəṅjpha] *P* گنجف or گنجف a game of 96 circular cards having eight suits with twelve cards in each suit. The players of this game have composed a cəpai.

"taj səfəd şəmşer gulam,
jyō bəhule tyō āvē kam.
surəkh bərat kəmacə cəde,
jyō thore tyō mace jəḡ."

ਗੰਜਬਖਸ਼ [gəṅjbəxəʃ], ਗੰਜਬਖਸ਼ੀਏ [gəṅjbəxʃie] a faqir (mendicant), who was a follower of Guru Amar Das. He was a religious preacher and his followers call themselves as 'gəṅjbəxʃie'.

ਗੰਜਾ [gəṅja] *adj* bald. See ਗੰਜ. 2 *Skt* *n* wine shop.

ਗੰਠ [gəṅṭh] *Skt* गुँठि. *n* a knotted pack, tied in a piece of cloth. 2 joint.

ਗੰਠਕਤਰਾ [gəṅṭhkətra] See ਗਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗੰਠਨ [gəṅṭhən] *v* tie into a knot, roll into a bale, join.

ਗੰਠੜੀ [gəṅṭhri] *n* bale, knot, gland. "kisu pəhri kholəu gəṅṭhri?"—suhi chāt m 1. "je guṇ hovəhri gəṅṭhri."—suhi m 1.

ਗੰਠਿ [gəṅṭhi], ਗੰਠੀ [gəṅṭhi] *n* knot, joint. "tutə gəṅṭhi pəre vicaru."—oəkar. 2 *adv* by knotting, by tying together. "lok gəṅṭhi gəṅṭhi khara biguca."—sor rəvidas. 3 *n* bale. 4 knot. "nanək səhse gəṅṭhi."—var gəu 2 m 5. "tū gəṅṭhi merusiri tū he."—majh m 5.

ਗੰਡ [gəṅḍ] *Skt* गण्ड *n* cheek. 2 space between the ear and the neck. "dan gəṅḍ məhri sobhāt əpar he."—NP. 3 circle. 4 a circular space in a hand-operated millstone where flour remains stuck up. 5 rhinoceros. 6 ulcer. 7 knot. 8 circular wooden frame over which the wall

of a well is built. 9 a big circular platter-like vessel of clay, lime or wood in which jaggery and brown sugar are made by pouring thickened warm juice of sugarcane; discus.

ਗੰਡਕ [gāḍak] *Skt* गण्डक *n* sabre, sword. 2 See ਗੰਡਾ. 3 rhinoceros. 4 adj idiotic.

ਗੰਡਕਾ [gāḍka] *Skt* गण्डिका or गण्डकी a river which emerges from Sapatgandaki mountain situated in Nepal and merges into river Ganga near Patna. Black stones are found in this river which are known as *śaligram*. The Vaishnavs worship these stones as images of Vishnu. "pujē ham tume, nāhī pujē sutgāḍka."—*kṛtsan*.

There is a story in Varah Puran that Gandaki pleased Vishnu by performing rigorous meditation for ten thousand years and obtained a boon that Vishnu would take birth from her womb as her son. Vishnu replied that he would be born in the form of a black stone from her womb.

There is also another story that sweat dripped from the two ear lobes of Vishnu in two colours; black and white; river Krishna emerged as the white; and from the black flowed river Gandaki. 2 female rhinoceros, female rhinoceros.

ਗੰਡਕਾਸੁਤ [gāḍkasut] black stone; son of Gandka river. See ਸੁਤਗੰਡਕਾ and ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡ ਦਾ ਥੇਹ [gāḍ da theh] an old mound formed by ruins near village Bhagta in Malwa, where Guru Gobind Singh liberated a partridge. "theh gāḍ ko nam kəhave."—*GPS*.

ਗੰਡਕੀ [gāḍki] See ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡਕੀਸਿਲਾ [gāḍkisila] black stone from river Gandaki; black stone. "lālī tvilocān dāl utpāl se. tārēṣyam gāḍkisīl se."—*NP*. 'Black streaks of eyes are like black stones.' See ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡਮਾਲਾ [gāḍmala] See ਹੰਜੀਰਾਂ.

ਗੰਡਾ [gāḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* group of four cowries.

2 mark, sign. 3 obstacle, hurdle.

ਗੰਡਾਸਾ [gāḍasa] *n* chopper for cutting fodder.

ਗੰਡੂਆਂ [gāḍuā] a village under police station Sunam, in tehsil, district and administrative headquarters of Patiala. About two furlongs to the north-east of this village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur, with only a platform built there. The gurdwara has one hundred and fifty bighas of land from the Patiala state. To the west nearly four miles from the railway station of Chhajali is a paved path leading to it.

ਗੰਡੇਰੀ [gāḍeri] *n* small part of peeled sugarcane for sucking its juice.

ਗੰਢ [gāḍh] *n* connection, intimacy, relation. 2 knot, knar. 3 friendship "mānī nāhī prīti mukhāhu gāḍh lavē."—*sukhmānī*. See ਗੰਢੂ.

ਗੰਢਣਾ [gāḍhṇa], ਗੰਢਣੂ [gāḍhṇū], ਗੰਢਨਾ [gāḍhṇa] *v* join, knot, splice, cobble. "gāḍhedīa chīa mah turedīa hīku khīno."—*asa farid*. "suṇī suṇī gāḍhṇu gāḍhīe."—*sri m 1*.

ਗੰਢਾ [gāḍha] *n* onion. See ਗਠਾ.

ਗੰਢਿ [gāḍhi] *n* knot. "chije deh khulē ik gāḍhi."—*oākar*. 'before disconnecting the knot of life?' 2 *adv* by cobbling, by knotting.

ਗੰਢੀ [gāḍhī] splice, knot.

ਗੰਢੀਛੋਰਾ [gāḍhichora] *n* a cheat, who steals money kept in cloth's knot.

ਗੰਢੂ [gāḍhu] See ਗੰਢ. 2 relation, connection. "putī gāḍhu pāve sāsarī."—*var majh m 1*. "sacē nālī tera gāḍhu lage."—*asa chēt m 3*. 2 friendship. "jīcārū penānī khavde tīcārū rakhānī gāḍhu."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਗੰਢੂਆਂ [gāḍhuā] See ਗੰਢੂਆਂ.

ਗੰਤਾ [gāṭa] *Skt* गन्तु *adj* (one) who goes. "sārbāgāṭa."—*japu*. 'capable of reaching everywhere.' 2 knowledgeable, familiar. "sārēsastrā gāṭa."—*ramav*. 'competent in Shar Shastar (Dhanurved)'; expert in weaponry.

ਗੰਤੀ [gāṭrī] *Skt* गन्त्री conveyance, vehicle for

travelling. 2 *adj* which moves.

ਗੰਦ [gāḍ] *n* filth, foulness. 2 excrement, human faeces.

ਗੰਦਗੀ [gāḍgi] *P* گندگی *n* excrement. 2 filth, foulness.

ਗੰਦਮ [gāḍam] wheat. See ਗੋਧੂਮ.

ਗੰਦਲ [gāḍal] *n* pith, tender branch. "pharida e visugāḍlā dhariā khāḍu līvaḥ."—*s farid*.

ਗੰਦਲਾ [gāḍla] *adj* mixed with dirt; muddy.

ਗੰਦਾ [gāḍa] *P* گندا *adj* dirty, filthy. "gāḍe dūmī pāiasu."—*var sri m 5*.

ਗੰਦਾਧੂਅੰ [gāḍadhuā], ਗੰਦਾਧੂਮ [gāḍadhum] *n* polluted (unholy) smoke; tobacco smoke. "gāḍadhum vās te tyagāhu."—*GPS*.

ਗੰਦੋਰਾ [gāḍora], ਗੰਦੋੜਾ [gāḍora] *n* sweetened bread. In olden times there was a ritual of distributing sweetened bread on the occasion of weddings as also on the death of people who died in mature age.

ਗੰਧ [gāḍh] *Skt* गन्ध *vr* torture; kill; go; give pain, beg, praise. 2 *n* quality perceivable through the nose; smell, odour, bad smell, fragrance. "sahas tāv gāḍh iv cālet mohi."—*sohila*. 3 sulphur. 4 pride 5 See ਗੰਧੂ.

ਗੰਧੀਆ [gāḍhia] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "cāḍan vas sugāḍh gāḍhia."—*brla a m 4*. 2 *n* maker of perfume.

ਗੰਧਸਾਰ [gāḍhsar] *n* perfume. 2 *Dg* sandal wood.

ਗੰਧਸੂੀ [gāḍh-hāsti] *n* an elephant from whose glands wine trickles.

ਗੰਧਕ [gāḍhək] *Skt* गन्धक *n* sulphur, extracted from mines, yellow and red in colour, largely used to cure skin diseases. Physicians prescribe this to cure many other diseases. 2 *adj* suggestive, indicative. 3 from which arises foul odour.

ਗੰਧਣ [gāḍhāṇ] *Skt* गन्धन *n* boldness. 2 violence. 3 backbiting, insinuation.

ਗੰਧਣਵੈਣ [gāḍhāṇvṇ] *n* bold utterance. 2 insinuation; slander, backbiting. See ਗੰਧਣ.

"gāḍhāṇvṇ suṇahī urjhaṇahī."—*asa m 5*.

ਗੰਧਣਵੈਣ [gāḍhāṇvṇ] *n* insinuating and defamatory language. See ਗੰਧਣ. "gāḍhāṇvṇ rāta hitkari, sabbde suratī nā ai."—*sorm 1*.

ਗੰਧਬਿਲਾਈ [gāḍhbīlai], ਗੰਧਬਿਲਾਵ [gāḍhbīlav] *Skt* गन्धबिलाव *n* a foul smelling animal. There is a hard swollen gland near the hip of the this foul smelling animal from which viscous liquid with yellow perfume comes out. Physicians use it in many medicinal concoctions.

ਗੰਧਮਾਦਨ [gāḍhmadan] a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhmadhan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudhimalaya. This range starts from north-east of Badrikashram. 2 See ਰੋਮਕੁੰਟ. 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance.

ਗੰਧਮ੍ਰਿਗ [gāḍhmrig] *Skt* n musk deer, from the navel of which musk comes out. See ਕਸਤੂਰੀ.

ਗੰਧਰਬ [gāḍharab] *Skt* *adj* who accepts fragrance; its lover; or who learns music. 2 *n* heavenly singer; in Atharav Ved the number of heavenly singers is 6333; of them, eight are very important: ਹਾਹਾ [haha], ਹੂਹੂ [huhu], citrārath, hās, viṣvatsu, gomayu, tūmbāru and nāḍī. There is a mythical story in Purans that sage Kanav married Daksh's two daughters Muni and Pradha and gandharavs are their progeny. Per Vishnu Puran, the origin of gandharavs is from Brahma. It is mentioned in Harivansh that gandharavs were born from Arishta's womb. 3 musk deer. 4 Indian cuckoo, nightingale. 5 in music a type of rhythm. 6 second husband of a widow. 7 horse. 8 breath. 9 day.

ਗੰਧਰਬਨਗਰ [gāḍharabnagar], ਗੰਧਰਬਪੁਰ [gāḍharabpur] See ਹਰਿਸ਼੍ਰੰਗ. 2 In Mahabharat, a town near Mansarovar, guarded by celestial singers.

गंधर्ववेद [gādhārabved] *Skt* गान्धर्ववेद a secondary Ved', in which there is mention of musicology; the creator of this secondary Ved is Bharatmuni and it bears specific relation with Samved.

गंधर्वी [gādhārbī] *n* wife of a celestial singer. "purāb janām mām he gādhārbī."—*GPS*.

गंधराज [gādhāraj] *Skt n* sandalwood. 2 raisin of Amyris agallohum tree used in incense or balms.

गंधला [gādhla] *adj* See गंधल.

गंधवती [gādhvati] *Skt n* earth, which acquires the quality of smell. In Mahabharat, Vyas's mother Satyavati, who is also named Matsyagandha, was daughter of boatman Jalik and helped travellers cross the river with permission of her father. One day on seeing her, sage Prashar got enamoured, and after ridding her body of the foul smell of fish, and making it exude pleasant fragrance, cohabited with her who then gave birth to sage Vyas. Since that day, Matsyagandha is also called Gandhvati. 3 wine. 4 jasmine-shrub.

गंधा [gādhā] *n* jasmine bud.

गंधागिरी [gādhāgiri] Gandhmadan mountain. See गंधाचल.

गंधार [gādhār] *Skt n* a country on the bank of river Sind, including Peshawar, Kohat, Buner areas etc. 170 miles long from east to west and 100 miles broad in the north east; and referred to in Atharav Ved. 2 See गंधार. 3 See गंधार.

गंधारा [gādhārā] *adj* fragrant.

गंधारी [gādhārī] See गंधारी.

गंधी [gādhī] *n* fragrance. 2 See गंध. 3 *Skt* red grass.

गंधी [gādhī] *Skt* गान्धिक *n* perfume seller. 2 *Skt* 'Rigved encompasses four volumes; likewise Gandharav Ved is not the name of a single book. But all treatises relating to musicology come under this nomenclature.

गन्धी musk deer. 3 See गंधी. "cīju bhāri gādhī aī."—*sava m 1*.

गंधीला [gādhīlā] *adj* polluted, dirty. 2 *n* he who keeps donkeys. 3 Bauria race, people of which go bare foot, do not wear shoes on their feet, holding that their ancestor was once a king and they will not wear shoes on their feet and tie turbans on their heads until they achieve sovereignty. Gandhīlas keep donkeys and live in wattle huts.

गंधु [gādhū] See गंध. 2 filth; bad smell. "bīṇu nāve muhī gādhū."—*var mālā m 1*. 3 language which hurts; adverse talk or insinuation. See गंध *vr*. "tītu dīnī bolānī gādhū."—*ram var 2 m 5*.

गंधुष [gādhūṣ] See गंधुष. "gādhūṣ koṭī kārāhī jēkar."—*bher ā kabir*.

गंधुषानगरी [gādhūṣānāgrī] See गंधुषानगरी. "jan gādhūṣānāgrī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

गंधुषिस [gādhūṣīs] गंधुष-दीप्ति. Lord of Gandharavs. See गंधुष.

गंध [gān], गंधला [gānla] segment of a tree, timber beam. "vaḍḍhe gān tākhaṇī."—*cāḍī 3*. 2 fragment, piece. "sīr dhār bahā gānle."—*cāḍī 3*.

गंधा [gānā] *n* sugarcane having knots or a variety of sugarcane with a single joint. 2 counting, enumerating. "toṛāhu tribhāvān gānā."—*var mālā m 1*.

गंधी [gānī] *n* a type of sugarcane with long and soft stems or segments. 2 a type of thick growth of elephant grass, having roots like those of sugarcane plant. 3 edge of an eyelid on which eyelashes grow. 4 outer side of a cart wheel. See गंध.

गंधन [gānbhan] *Skt* गन्धन् *n* bottom, depth.

गंधरी [gānbhārī] *adj* sober (woman).

गंधीर [gānbhīr] *Skt* adj sedate, deep, fathomless. "gānbhīr dhir nam hīr."—*ram pāṭal m 5*. 2 fathomless, inscrutable. 3 heavy, big, as

gābhīrnad, gābhīr svār. 4 *n* lotus. 5 a disease. See ਗੰਭੀਰ 2.

ਗੰਭੀਰੀ [gābhīrī] *adj* sober woman. 2 *n* sobriety, humility. See ਪੈਰਿਹਰੀ.

ਗੰਮ [gām] See ਗੰਮਿ and ਗੰਮਤ.

ਗੰਮਤ [gāmat] See ਗੰਮਿਤ and ਗੰਮਤਾ. 2 *M n* merry-making, spring-like atmosphere. 3 enjoyment. 4 act of going, travelling. "gāmat karte sēhī subhāe. ləvpur mahīcalkar ae."—*NP*.

ਗੰਮਤਾ [gāmta] See ਗੰਮਤਾ.

ਗੰਮਿ [gāmī] *Skt* ਗਮ *adj* worth going. "sadhu ke sāgī sārēb than gāmī."—*sukhmāni*. 2 worth obtaining, worth finding. 3 worthy of authentication.

ਗੰਮਿਆ [gāmīa] *adj* reached. See ਗਮ *vr*. 2 sang. 3 See ਗੰਮਤਾ.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmīt] *Skt* ਗਮਿਤ *adj* known. See ਗਮ *vr*. "gian guru gāmīt."—*gəu kabir*.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmī] See ਗੰਮਿ. "tre lok gāmī."—*sāhā m 5*.

ਗੰਮਤਾ [gāmīta] *n* arrival, entry.

ਗੰਮਤਾ [gāmīta] *Skt* married woman (wedded wife), who is ripe for sexual intercourse. Many writers have used this epithet for a harlot.

ਗਜ [gy] *Skt* ज्ञ *n* knowledge, understanding. 2 scholar. 3 *adj* learned, knower; used at the end of a word as gūṇagy, rāṣagy.

ਗਜਪ [gyap] *Skt* ज्ञप् *vr* know, understand, train, instruct, please, see, observe. 2 See ਜਪਿਆ.

ਗਜਾ [gya] *Skt* ज्ञा *n* knowing.

ਗਜਾਤ [gyat] *Skt* ज्ञात *adj* known.

ਗਜਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ [gyatyovna] in poetry a heroine, who is aware of her blossoming youth.

ਗਜਾਤਵਜ [gyatavy] *adj* knowledgeable.

ਗਜਾਤਾ [gyata] *Skt* ज्ञातृ *adj* scholarly.

ਗਜਾਤਿ [gyatī], ਗਜਾਤੀ [gyatī] *Skt* ज्ञाति *n* descendant, in the line of forefathers; member of one's own community. "pīta pītanujar j gyatī."—*NP*. "ek gyatī ko rāha nā koi."—*kālki*.

2 ਜਾਨ੍ਹ *adj* learned, knowledgeable.

ਗਜਾਨ [gyan] See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਗਜਾਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [gyanīdri] See ਗਿਆਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ and ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਗਜਾਨਕੁਪ [gyankup] See ਗਜਾਨਵਾਪੀ.

ਗਜਾਨਗਮਜ [gyangamy] worthy of attaining knowledge; the Transcendent One.

ਗਜਾਨਚਕੁਸ਼ [gyancakṣu] *Skt* ज्ञानचक्षुस् *adj* who has reflective eyes; who has attained self-realisation. 2 blind person.

ਗਜਾਨਦੇਵ [gyandev] a Brahmin named Vitthalpanth, resident of Alandi Gram (Deccan). Gayandev was born in his house in 1275 AD. He was a poet of great intellect and man of self-realisation. See ਨਾਮਦੇਵ.

ਗਜਾਨਬੱਧ [gyanbaddh] *adj* proud of information, but lacking true knowledge. "īk nāgyanbaddh je hoī. tīn ki śrey kare nāhī koī."—*GPS*.

ਗਜਾਨਮਯ [gyanmāy] *adj* having supremacy of knowledge; having profound knowledge. 2 the Transcendent One; the Creator.

ਗਜਾਨਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ [gyanrātnavli] an exegesis of Var 1 of Bhai Gurdas, biography of Guru Nanak Dev, written by Bhai Mani Singh.

ਗਜਾਨਵਾਨ [gyanvan] *adj* intellectual, scholarly.

ਗਜਾਨਵਾਪੀ [gyanvapi] a well in Kashi, which, according to Sakand Puraṇ, was dug by Shiv using his trident, from which knowledge flowed in the form of water. There is a story prevalent in Kashi that when Aurangzeb reached Banaras, Vishavnath Shivling jumped into the well, Aurangzeb destroyed the temple of Vishavnath and got a mosque constructed at that place. It still exists there.

ਗਜਾਨਵੰਤ [gyanvāt] *adj* knowledgeable, scholarly.

ਗਜਾਨੀ [gyani] See ਗਿਆਨੀ. 2 higher level examination in Punjabi. 3 person who has passed Gyani examination. 4 scholar adept in the interpretation of Guru Granth Sahib; Sikh

'It seems Aurangzeb uprooted the शिवलिंग and threw it into the well.

scholar'.

ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਵਿਖ [gyanēdrīy] See ਵਿਖਿਤ.

ਗੁਰਪਕ [gyapək] *Skt* ਗੁਰਪਕ *adj* helpful in realising or understanding. See ਗੁਰਪ *vr*.ਗੁਰਪਨ [gyapən] *Skt* ਗੁਰਪਨ *n* realising, instructing. 2 expressing.ਗੁਰਾਰਸ [gyarəs] *n* lunar fortnight's eleventh day.

ਗੁਰਾਰਹ [gyarəh] See ਗਿਆਰਹ.

ਗੁਰਾਰਥ [gyarəv] *adj* eleventh; day eleven. "gyarəv bəṛəkh vītīt bhəyo."—*parəs*.

ਗੁਰਾਰਥੀ [gyārki] See ਗਿਆਰਥੀ.

ਗੁਰੇਯ [gyey] See ਗੇਯ 2.

ਗੁਰਸ [grəs] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸ *vr* eat, swallow, surround.2 See ਕਾਲਗੁਰਸ. "pəre kalgrəs kua."—*sor kəbir*.ਗੁਰਸਟ [grəsət] See ਗੁਰਿਸਟ. "he pəpilkā grəsṭe!"—*səhəs m 5*.ਗੁਰਸਤ [grəsət] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸਿਤ-ਗੁਰਸਤ *adj* eclipsed, besieged, caught "jiu grəsət bīkhāi dhēdh."—*bīla ə m*5. 2 ਗ੍ਰਹਿਸਤ *n* householder, person leading family life. "grəsṭən mārī tū bəḍo grīhṣṭi."—*gūjə m 5*.ਗੁਰਸਤੀ [grəsṭī] *n* killer, noose.—*sənāma*.ਗੁਰਸਤਿ [grəsṭi] in family life. See ਗੁਰਸਤ 2. "səkhī sāherī mēre grəsṭi ənēd."—*bher m 5*.

ਗੁਰਸਤੀ [grəsṭi] See ਗੁਰਸਤੀ.

ਗੁਰਸਨ [grəsən], ਗੁਰਸਨਾ [grəsna] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸਨ *n* eating, swallowing. "kāṛā kak grəsna."—*bīla chāt m*

5. 2 grasping, entangling, adopting. "prəbhu

The explicators of Guru Granth Sahib's meanings thus

define their school: Bhai Mani Singh and Karam Singh

learnt its meanings from Guru Gobind Singh. From them

learnt Divan Singh, and in sequence the tradition of this

learning continued with Khajan Singh. Gurdial Singh.

Gurbakhash Singh, Amar Singh, Kaur Singh and Surat

Singh, Amar Singh, Ram Singh, Biant Singh, Chanda

Singh. Bhai Sant Singh scholar of Harimandir. son of

above-mentioned Surat Singh, learnt from him this

explication. Bhai Sant Singh, Santokh Singh's above

famous follower (disciple), was a great poet. This tradition

continues now with Bhai Chanda Singh etc.

seti rēgratīa tate gārəbhī nā grəsna."—*bīla m*

5. 'not to get entangled in conception.'

ਗੁਰਿਤ [grəsīt] See ਗੁਰਸਤ.

ਗੁਰ [grəh] *Skt* ਗੁਰ *vr* acquire, get, grasp, stop, collect. 2 *n* planets like the sun, having gravity.

Per epistemology, there are infinite number of planets but astrologers of Hindu religion believe in nine planets, which are worshipped on the occasion of marriage, oblation etc. See ਨਵਗੁਰ.

3 persistence, stubbornness. 4 endeavour.

5 knowledge. 6 suggestive of nine because

planets are accepted as nine in number. "sun

sun grəh atma, sāmāt adī pāchan."—*GPS*.

'that is to say, Sammat 1900.' 7 kindness.

8 See ਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਣ [grəhən] *Skt* ਗੁਰਣ *n* acquiring. 2 grasping.

3 understanding the meaning. 4 the sun and the

moon getting eclipsed; as a result we can not

see them whole or in part. Purans accept the

cause of the eclipse as the seizing of the sun and

the moon by Rahu and Ketu, but actually the

moon is eclipsed by the earth coming between

the sun and the moon. The sun is eclipsed only

on a moonless day or night and the moon gets

eclipsed only on a full moon night. During the

time of eclipse, Hindus donate and pray to save

sun and moon from troubles and abstain from

eating and drinking because of impurity. These

superstitions are discounted in Gurmat.

"hərī hārī nam mājən kərī suce,

koṭī grəhən pūn phəl muce."

—*gəu m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਹਿਤਾ [grāhita] *adj* who holds or grasps. See ਕੰਠਗ੍ਰਹਿਤਾ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਿਮੇਧੀ [grāhīmedhi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਮੇਧਿਨ੍ family man, who performs a sacrifice; a householder, who performs an oblation etc. "ih asrām kīse grāhīmedhi ka hovega."—*JSBM*.

ਗ੍ਰਹੇਸੁਰ [grāhesur], ਗ੍ਰਹੇਸੁਰੀ [grāhesuri] owner of the house, lady of the house.

ਗ੍ਰਜਸਤਾਨ [grājastān] Gardezstan, a territory between India and Gazni. See ਗਰਦੇਜ਼. "grājastān gāji."—*kalki*.

ਗ੍ਰਥਨ [grāthan] *Skt* *n* act of braiding. 2 collecting. 3 kneading.

ਗ੍ਰਦੇਜੀ [grādeji] See ਗਰਦੇਜ਼ and ਗਰਦੇਜੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਭ [grābh] See ਗਰਭ. "te duje bhai pāvāhi grābhjoni."—*jet m 4*. 2 *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਭ੍ *vr* capture, collect, receive. 3 *n* capturing, holding.

ਗ੍ਰਭਿ [grābhi] in the womb. "jiu bāhut grābhi vase."—*bavān*.

ਗ੍ਰਾ [gra] *adj* holder; short for grāhāk. "sargra birha."—*sānama*. 'the string that holds the arrow.'

ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [gras] *Skt* *n* morsel. 2 food. "gras dehu pār bas nā deu."—*GPS*. "sas gras ko dato thakur."—*gāu kabir*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਸਨਾ [grasna] See ਗ੍ਰਸਨਾ. "jāmāhi grase jhot."—*sar m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਸਿ [grasi] while eating. See ਗ੍ਰਾਸ. "sasi grasi hārinamu sāmāhi."—*sukhmāni*. 'while breathing and eating.' 2 having captured. "hāume grasi ikātu thāi kie."—*asa a m 1*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹ [grah] See ਗਰਾਹ 2.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਕ [grāhāk] *Skt* *adj* holder, receiver. 2 purchaser, client. 3 trapper. 4 hawk, that captures partridges etc.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ [grāhaj], ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜਿ [grāhajī], ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜੁ [grāhajū] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ *adj* worth having "ek māhāhi tū sābh kīchu grāhaj."—*gāu m 5*. "sāci bikhia le grāhajū kini."—*brīla m 5*. "sāti sātoku grāhajī lāyo."—*sāveye m 2 ke*. 2 worth accepting.

3 worth knowing.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [grāhi] *n* morsel. 2 *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਿਨ੍ *adj* holder, grasper, receiver.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ [grāhy] See ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮ [gram] *Skt* *n* village "gram gram nāgār sābh phirā."—*nāṭ a m 4*. 2 group, community. 3 basic note in the musical scale of a rag; in music three houses viz śarāj, mādhyam and gādhar are described which are alternately known as nādyavārāt, subhadrā and jīmūt; with śarāj (the first note) in mind if we expand the remaining notes, then śarāj is a house; the same is true for mādham and gādhar; some scholars are of the view that pācam is the third house in place of gādhar.

In some books of music, mādhrā house is śarāj, mādhyam is mādhyā house, nīṣad is tar house.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮਪਾਲ [grāmpal], ਗ੍ਰਾਮਾਧੀਸ਼ [grāmadhiṣ] *n* landlord of the village. 2 village headman.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਣ [grāmīṇ], ਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਨ [grāmīn] *adj* rural 2 *n* villagers "kāhē su māne nāhi grāmīn."—*GPS*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮਜ [grāmy] *Skt* *adj* rural. 2 uncivilised, fool. 3 *n* a verse in which uncivil words are used in abundance. 4 animals such as donkeys, pigs etc which are reared in the villages.

ਗ੍ਰਿਸਟ [grisat] very heavy. See ਗਰਿਸ਼. "gāda grisat paṇṇē."—*VN*. 2 distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched palm. See ਗਰਿਸਟ. "musatī āgusat gristā pērmanṇē."—*jānmejāy*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਸਤ [grisat] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤ *n* husband and wife living together as a family. 2 household or family life. "vice grisat udas rahai."—*guj m 4*. 3 In Shastarnāmānālā grāsīt has occasionally been used for grisat.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹ [grīh] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹ *n* house. "grīh bān samsār."—*asa m 1*. 2 family "vice grīh gurbācāni udasi."—*var guj 1 m 3*. See ਨਵਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤ [grīhasat], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤੀ [grīhastī], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ

[grīhasəth], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥੀ [grīhasṭhī], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ [grīhasṭh]
See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤ. person who takes to married life in
the household. "grāstān me tū bāḍo grīhasṭhī."—
gūjə m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ [grīhṇī] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣੀ *n* wife.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਧਰਮ [grīdhārəṁ] *n* householder's duty.
"grīdhārəṁ gāvae sātīguru nā bhete."—maru
ə m 1.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਬਸਤ੍ਰ [grīhbāstrə] tent. See ਬਸਤ੍ਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ.
2 homespun and woven clothing.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਭਾਉਣ [grīhbhāuṇ] *n* solar system.
2 according to astronomy, planetary movement.
"prābhū hāmāre sāstrə sōuṇu. sukh sāhājānād
grīhbhāuṇ."—bher m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ [grīhmedhī] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਾਰਥ [grīharəth] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਾਰਥ *n* household
articles. 2 household affairs. "dhrig sānehā
grīharəth kəh."—sāhə m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿ [grīhi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿ *n* master of the house,
husband.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣੀ [grīhṇī] housewife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀ [grīhi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਨ੍ family man. "jogī grīhi
pāḍit bhekhdhari."—bher m 3. 2 only the
house. "grīhī ētārī sacī livlagi."—gəuə m 3.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ [grīhit] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ *adj* grasped, held,
captured. 2 accepted. 3 acquired.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ੍ਵਾ [grīhitva] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ੍ਵਾ having grasped or
held. "grīhitva jābe sāstrə āstrə āparē."—parəs.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ [grīhu] house. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ. "dhānu su grīhu
jītu prəḡṭī aī."—asa m 5. 2 family. "jəu grīhu
kārāhī tē dhārəmu kārū."—s kəbir. 3 husband.
"grīhu vāsī gurī kina hāu ghār ki nārī."—suhī
m 5. 4 *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ beggar.

ਗ੍ਰਿਜਨ [grījan] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਜਨ *n* carrot. 2 turnip.
3 garlic.

ਗ੍ਰਿਧ [grīdh] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਧ *vr* wish, desire, tempt or
allure.

ਗ੍ਰਿਧ੍ਰ [grīdhṛ] *Skt* *n* vulture; lured by flesh,
tempted by carrion. See ਗ੍ਰਿਧ.

ਗ੍ਰੀਖਮ [grikham] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰੀਖਮ *n* season that swallows

comfort. summer; months of Jeth-Harh.
"grikham rutī aī gakhṛī jēthī ākhāṛ gham
jiu."—ram rutī m 5. See ਬਟਰਿਤੁ.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵ [griv] neck. See ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ. due to compounding
ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ [griva] becomes ਗ੍ਰੀਵ [griv] as sugriv.
'having a beautiful neck'.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਹ [grivha] *n* which takes away life when
put around the neck, noose.—sānama. 2 *adj*
who executes.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ [griva] *Skt* *n* neck 2 throat.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾਅਰਿ [griva-ārī] sword.—sānama. The neck
is cut with a sword. 2 noose.—sānama.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹ [greh] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ, ਗ੍ਰੇਹ. "dhān dara sāpātī
greh."—bāḣāt m 9. "bānīta sut deh greh."
—dhāna kəbir.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣ [grehṇ], ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣਿ [grehṇī] wife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣਿ
and ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣਿ. "sunāt sok kinās yut grehṇ."—GPS.

ਗ੍ਰੰਥ [grāth] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰੰਥ *n* act of braiding. 2 a book,
in which texts are interwoven.

ਗ੍ਰੰਥਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ [grāthsahib śrī guru] supreme
amongst all the holy scriptures; the most
revered book of Sikhs. Having collected the
sacred hymns of his predecessors, Guru Arjan
Dev asked Bhai Gurdas to take down the same
in Sammat 1660 on the bank of Ramsar
(Amritsar). After including his own and other
saints' hymns, he completed it in Sammat 1661
and installed it the same year, in Harimandir
for preaching of Gurmat and appointed Bāba
Buddha as the grāthī.

Three different manuscripts of Guru Granth
Sahib are extant: the first one scribed by Bhai
Gurdas, the second one of Bhai Banno and
the third is of Daundama. The details regarding
these are as under:

The manuscript Guru Arjan Dev got scribed
by Bhai Gurdas came to the known as Adi
Granth. It contains thirty rags from Sri to
Prabhati rag. The total number of banis (sacred
hymns) including shabads, sloks, pauris upto

Mundavani come to 5,751. At present this manuscript is kept at Kartarpur. In the book form, it has 975 leaves¹. A border has been added to each leaf. The initial Mool Mantar of Japu has been written by Guru Arjan Dev himself and page 541 bears the signature of Guru Hargobind on it.

In between Kabir's shabads in Rag Asa "rəhu rəhūri bəhūria" and "kərvətu bhəla nə kərvətu teri", another "dekhəhu loga" numbered 35 was written and thereafter effaced with orpiment, but is still legible and numerical order is still intact. A shabad of Mira Bai was scribed and then struck off.

Several Sikhs are of the opinion that Guru Arjan Dev had left certain leaves blank for including the compositions of the ninth Guru. But it is a misconception, as the leaves so left blank are at those places where bani of Guru Teg Bahadur cannot be entered. For example one side of leaf number 60 is blank and three leaves are blank in the bani of Guru Arjan Dev himself in Sri Rag. Seven leaves are left blank at the end of Asa Di Var and there is no blank space left for the sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur.

2 Bhai Bano of Mangat took Guru Granth Sahib from Guru Arjan Dev for getting it bound from Lahore. He made a copy of it and incorporated some additional compositions of his own accord. This manuscript came to be known as Bhai Bano's. It also contains 30 ragas and a total number of 5,757 shabads, and sloks in it. This manuscript is available at Mangat (district Gujarat) and is in the custody of his progeny. It is in the form of a book and contains 467 leaves. See ਮੰਗਟ.

The details of additional compositions included in this manuscript of Bhai Banno are

¹Pagination starts from table of contents and in line with the rule of Sanskrit books, numbering starts from page 2.

as under:

(a) There is a shabad in Rag Sorath "əudhu so jogi guru mera. ɪs pəd ka jo kərə nɪbera."²

(b) In Ram Kali of m 5, in place of two lines of the shabad "ruŋjhūjhaŋra" full four stanzas are given.

(c) In Maru Rag, there is a shabad of Mira Bai.

(d) In Sarang Rag, there is "chaḍɪ mən, həɪɪbɪmukhən ko səg," a complete shabad.

(e) At the end under the heading-səlok m 1, there are three saloks "jɪtu dəɪɪ ləkh məhəmda," "esə kəliə pəj bhiṭiə," and "dɪsəɪɪ nə rəhia nanka."

(f) There is a shabad of m 1 i.e "baɪ atəs ab" containing sixteen stanzas.

(g) From "asən sadh nɪɪɪləm rəhe" to "nanək kəhe beragi soi." there is a composition of 25 stanzas and is named Ratanmala.

(h) "həkiəkət rah mukam sɪvnabhɪ raje" is a prose text.

(i) At the end, the method of the preparation of ink is given. If Ramkali and Sarang are omitted then there are seven additions as well.

At the gurdwara of Baba Ajapal Singh of Nabha, there is an old manuscript of Bhai Banno's volume. It contains 741 leaves. In this volume word məhla has been replaced by ਪਤਸਾਹੀ [patsahi] at all places and in Rag Gujri, the following shabad of Trilochan, not found in other volumes of Banno, is included—

nəv nɪdhi pəɪsi kaɪ re
cɪta əcɪt kəlpətro ॥
kən pasɪ həu magət achəu
mera prəbhu lajə lach bəro ॥ 1 ॥
gobɪd gobɪd gobɪde ॥
gobɪd bɪnu mɛ əvəru nə jəcəu
nam vəkhaŋəu gobɪd ka ॥ rəhəu ॥

²This shabad is not included in other copies of Bhai Banno.

gobīd kerī mukti dasi
 sənīasi sīv racile ॥
 taci dasi maha əsət sīdhī
 nahi kaju hama tisu seti ॥2॥
 dhaturbaji rəsa upjile
 tājīle eh kubodhi ॥
 mānī bhitəri bicari nə dekhəri
 gobīdbhəgəti bhəli rəsu sudhi ॥3॥
 gobīd kerī bat sunije
 kəhu kīnī dekhīa nēni ॥
 gobīdnam cərit səda həri
 gobīd səda sət ki beṇi ॥4॥
 gobīd kerī bhau bhagvətu
 man məchər məd rəhta ॥
 bədət trilocan sunī re prani
 magəu jo səsari birəkta ॥5॥

Similarly, in the Gurdwara of Nirankaris at Rawalpindi is kept a volume of Sammat 1842 which contains an additional shabad of Namdev, bearing number 6. Its opening line is "sət sāmūd jāki he kīrni dhərti jaka beṭo."

3 The volume dictated by Guru Gobind Singh through his spiritual powers at Damdama, in Sammat 1762-63 is famously known as dāmdāme vali bir (Damdama manuscript). Including Jajivanti, it contains 31 Rags and the total number of shabads, sloks, pauris etc from Japu to Mundavani is 5,867.

Apart from the four shabads under the heading "sopurəkhū", it contains 115 shabads and sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur and one slok "bəl hoa bədhən chutē" by Guru Gobind Singh. Some scholars are of the view that in Rag Sorath, a line of Kabir's shabad contained the word "khəlasē" but Guru Gobind Singh changed it to "khalse". Now this is not correct. In Kabir's original version it is "khalse". The original Damdama volume was lost by Khalsa Panth in Sammat 1818 in the battle of Kupparhirhe, during the Great Sikh Holocaust

but numerous copies of it had already been prepared.¹

The total number of pads, shabads, sloks, chāts, pauris in Guru Granth Sahib is as under:

Guru Amardas	869
Guru Arjan Dev	2,312
Guru Angad Dev (only sloks)	63
Satta Balvand, Var Ramkali 3, Stanzas	8
Sadhna	1
Sundar, Ramkali Sadu, Stanzas	6
Surdas ²	2
Sen	1
Kabir	534
Guru Gobind Singh, slok	1
Jaidev	2
Guru Teg Bahadur	115
Trilochan	5
Dhanna	4
Guru Nanak Dev	947
Nam Dev	62
Parmanand	1
Peepa	1
Farid	123
Beni	3
Savaiye of Bhatts ³	123
Bhikhan	2
Mardana, sloks in Var Bihagarha	3
Ravidas	40
Guru Ram Dass	638
Rama Nand	1

Some historians and traditional scholars are of the view that it was Guru Hargobind, who wrote the nine vars for singing, but it is erroneous. Their tunes were set by Guru Arjan

¹Some scholars are of the opinion that the original version is in Kabul but we have confirmed through the government that this manuscript is not available there.

²There is only one line of a shabad of Surdas in Sarang: "chadī mān, hāribīmukhān ko sāg."

³See ਝੋਟ 3.

Dev himself for the guidance of singers.

For the first time the word "Guru" was added to Granth Sahib in Sammat in 1765, when Guru Gobind Singh bestowed Guruship to this fountainhead of Sikhism.

Numerous people prefix the word 'Guru' to Dasam Granth as well, which is against the tenets of Gurmat. See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

Revered laureate Sant Nihal Singh thus eulogises Guru Granth Sahib:

(a) anāḁ ko ghār hē kī ōmrīṭ ko sār hē kī
devān ko tār' hē kī gyan ko sāmāj hē,
kal hū ko kal hē kī ritī hi kī pal hē kī
bhartī ko mal hē kī bhāv ko jāhāj hē,
ved ko sīdhāt hē kī dharyo rup ṣāṭī hē kī
mōkh hū ko kāṭī hē kī brāhmīṭ vīraj hē,
ragān ko bag hē kī jīvān ko bhag hē kī
dhārā ko suhag hē kī grēthmāharāj hē.

(b) ek hi cāḁhae phāl carō phāl det joi
yamē koṭī jīvān ke citī ache dhāsge,
patkī mālin ākulīn chīn dīnān ke
jāke nek dekhte kārōrō pap nāsge,
alsī ābhagi bhirū bhogān ke ragī mudh
barī ke prāṭap se su premsudha rāsge,
phāsge phābile rāg rup jo nīhare nēn
grēthmāharāj ju hāmāre mān bāsge.

(c) tōb hiye dhirāj puman ke bāsērō kin
jōb mīrī gnenī nā kāṭachbān māryo hē,
tōb tām tōm hē jāhān mē ghānerō nīc
jōb mārtāḁ nā prāṭap ko bīṭharyo hē,
tōb dukh darād sō dīntā dīkhai det
jōb devtārū ke sāmīp nā pādharī hē,
tōb pin papān ke jhūḁḁn ke jhūḁ gājē
jōb māharāj gurugrēth nā nīharyo hē.

(d) dhāny kul gotr tāko jānnī jānāk dhāny
pujīny soi cāḁrā surāj vārān ko,
kesrīnīḥal ṣo nīḥal hē prānam tāko
hotbha prāmōd vāko lakhō hī vārān ko,
nek jo nīhare koṭī patāk pālēhē beg

'tree; a mythological tree which grants all wishes.

carō phāl det cokhe carō hī vārān ko,
prīṭī sō prāṭīṭī sō ābhīṭ hvē ucaryo jas
grēth māharāj ju ke ek hī vārān ko.
(e) ṣrōn kōṭh kie khuṣī māj beṣumar beṣ
gāṭh jo ānādī kī jhāṭak hīe kholhē,
kesrīnīḥal bhag bhal ke bhālai bhurī
dhvāskē āghogh bhārī mod mē jhākolhē,
bhūlto prāpāc bhup bhīṭī ko jo bhōn bhīm
premsudha sīdhū mē dhākel jīv gholhē,
hvērāhyo ālōl cit chorke kālōl jhōl
ek ek bol grēthnāth ko āmolhē.

(f) kahū ko bhāroso hē jāmin ko jāmanē bic
kahū ko bhāroso jor cakrī jāhāj pē,
kahū ko bhāroso bhārī ṣāh patṣāh mīt
kahū ko bhāroso hē kuṭṭhī krē kaj pē,
kahū ko bhāroso dev-vanī āru parsi ko
kahū ko bhāroso sāt-girī kī mīraj pē,
kahū ko bhāroso carū caturī cālākī cokh
moko to bhāroso ek grēthmāharāj pē.

(g) dārās pārās kīnē grēthmāharāj ju ke
pap jānmātār ke pūn-rup dharte,
darād ghānerē se ānek-dhā vībhutī hot
hot hē prākās ācho bhārī ādhkar tē,
mād-dhī subuddh hvē chānek mē ānek bhātī
rog tē prāmōd bhāli ritī dūrācar tē,
jete rīpu jhūḁḁn ke jhūḁ āpkārī nīc
tete mīt hvēke nīc kaj ko sāvarte.

(h) hoto jābē bhor tābē hot hē ghānerō dukh
corān ke jhūḁ ko cākōrān kī pal ko,
hoto jābē cāḁrāma ākās mē prākās tābē
hot hē sōkoc kāj pāṭh ṣāyāmābāl ko,
hot hē cāḁhāi jābē surbīr sīghān kī
tābē bhūmī hīyo hālē dujjān kārāl ko,
hot hē su pāṭh jābē grēthmāharāj ju ko
tābē kālō hoto mukh kāl kālī kāl ko.

(i) jete dev rachās ādhīn hvē ādhen hū tē
jāhī kī trīloki bic jagtī su jot hē,
kesrīnīḥal jāke nēsāk hū dhāyan dhārē
pap jo bīdārējat pūn to udot hē,
bhānu sō pādharē jāhā ṭārē ādhkar kālū

bhule hū nī hare te kṛitāt dukhi rot he,
jhaki gurugrēth mēharaj ki bīloki jābe
baki is duse ki lalsa nā hot he.

The way to recite Guru Granth Sahib:

- (j) ʔn ko bādhej bādhan aṣan ko sadh beṣ
gat ko alol¹ sudhī ek cal lijiye,
cit ko nīrodhke prakaṣ prem
gadina vichay nā prāyōk hath dijiye²,
khāsi krodh varta jēbhai c dākar chīk
hasi sīdh mēdpon³ thuk na krijīye,
satvki subhai sō ʔkal sō lāgai dhyān
grēthju ko path pyare, esi bhāt krijīye.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

ਗੁੰਬਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਿਲਦਾਂ (ਬੀੜਾਂ) ਦੇ ਭੇਦ [grēthsahib
ji di jildā (bīṛā) de bhed] See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗੁੰਬਕਾਰਤਾ [grēthkartā], ਗੁੰਬਕਾਰ [grēthkar] adj
author, writer.

ਗੁੰਬਚੁੰਬਕ [grēthcūbak] n who reveres a book
by bestowing kisses; one who just reads
without pondering over the meanings of the
text; a shallow bibliophile. 2 just a browser,
not a scholar.

ਗੁੰਥਿ [grēthī] Skt ग्रन्थि n knot. 2 bundle. 3 gland.
4 a disease marked by pain and swelling of
joints; arthritis, rheumatism. See ਗਠੀਆ.
5 crookedness. 6 illusion.

ਗੁੰਥਿਚੇਦਕ [grēthichedāk] n pickpocket. 2 self-
enlightenment which staves off ignorance.

ਗੁੰਥੀ [grēthī] Skt ग्रन्थिन् adj one who possesses
a book. 2 one who reads a book. 3 knotty. 4 a
reader and attendant of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਗੁਲਾਨਿ [glani] See ਗਲਾਨਿ.

ਗੁਾਰ [gvar], ਗੁਾਰਨਿ [gvarani], ਗੁਾਰਨੀ [gvarni] n
milkman, cow tender, milkmaid, cow tender's wife.

ਗੁਾਰੀਟੇਰ [gvarier] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

ਗੁਾਲ [gval] n milkman, cow tender, cow tender's
wife, milkmaid. 2 a poet par excellence,
resident of Mathura, belonging to Bhatt dynasty,
who stayed for some time with Maharaja Sher
Singh at Lahore and spent his old age with
Maharaj Bharpur Singh of Nabha. His poetry
is elegant. He wrote Gurupachasa
(Panchashika) in Sammat 1917, from which
the following verses are taken:

paḍhke tihari bani ṣṛimān gobīdsīgh!

jivānmukat jān hoyrahē ʔg me,
sadhū me nā ṣerpān ṣer me nā sadhupān,

doupān dekhiyāt ap hi ke māg me,

gval kavī ʔdbhut batē khō kōn kōn,

bhōn bhōn jāhār jāhur pāg pāg me,

sīkkh je tihare sabb sāgya mahī sīgh bhāe,

sāmār me sīgh bhāe sīgh bhāe jāg me.

Tenth Master's Sword :

pan su bhāri he khārsan pe dhāri he khāri,

ṣan so bāri he manbāri cākran he,

bhanu ke sāmān tej berīn ko bhan jāg,

bhan bhan dāre rāhi tīn mukh bhan he,

gval kavī rāṇ vīvādhān nā rāhīndet,

bōkta vīdhān bhāri ʔtār kṛisan he,

cākrapānī pan pe tihare ṣṛi gobīdsīgh,

teri jo kṛīpan pāre jā pā kṛīpan he.

ਗੁਾਲਨਿ [gvalani], ਗੁਾਲਨੀ [gvalni], ਗੁਾਲਾ [gvala]

See ਗੁਾਰ-ਗੁਾਰਨੀ.

ਗੁਾਲਿਯਰ [gvaliyar] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

¹steady, constant.

²elbow or hand should not be placed on mājisahib.

³flatulence.



ਘ [ghægga] ninth character of Punjabi script. It is guttural in pronunciation. 2 *Skt* *n* gong. 3 sound of panting. 4 sunshine. 5 rain, cloud. 6 beating, reprimand. 7 year.

ਘਈ [ghai] injured. “*drig saik ke jenu ghai ghai hā*.”—*cārītr III*. 2 *Vj* *adj* deep, fathomless. 3 *n* whirlpool. 4 support, pillar, stanchion.

ਘਸ [ghas] *Skt* ਘ੍ਰੁ *vr* rub, scrub. 2 *Skt* ਖ੍ਰੁ *vr* eat. ਘਸਣਾ [ghasṇa], ਘਸਨ [ghasən] *Skt* ਘ੍ਰਣਾ *v* rub, scrub. 2 *Dg* eat. See ਘਸ੍ *vr*.

ਘਸਮਰ [ghasmār] *Skt* ਘਸਮਰ *adj* gluttonous.

ਘਸਰ [ghasār] *n* friction. 2 mark made by friction. See ਘਸ *vr*.

ਘਸਾਉਣਾ [ghasauna] See ਘਸਣਾ.

ਘਸਿ [ghasi] *adv* having rubbed, having ground “*ghasi cādan coa bahu sugādh*.”—*bāsāt ramanādh*. “*tis ghasi ghasi nak vādhara*.”—*ram m 4*.

ਘਸਿਆਰਾ [ghasiara], ਘਸਿਹਾਰਾ [ghasihara] grasscutter.

ਘਸਿਚੰਦਨੁ [ghasicādanu] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. “*ghasicādanu jasu ghasia*.”—*kāl m 4*.

ਘਸੀਐ [ghasiē] should rub. 2 practise.

ਘਸੀਟਣਾ [ghasiṭṇa], ਘਸੀਟਨਾ [ghasiṭṇa] *v* drag something in such a way as to leave a mark on the ground.

ਘਹਰਨ [ghəhrən], ਘਹਰਨਾ [ghəhərna] *v* roar with a deep sound. “*jāb hi sākhsābād ghəhrae*.”—*parās*. 2 thunder.

ਘਹਿਣਾ [ghəhiṇa] *v* stay at home; be in one's abode. “*səhāj ghər ghəhiṇa*.”—*BG*. 2 See ਘੋਣਾ.

ਘਹਿਰਣਾ [ghəhiṇṇa], ਘਹਿਰਨ [ghəhiṇən] See ਘਹਰਨਾ. ਘੱਕਾਕੋਟਲੀ [ghəkkakoṭli] See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ 3.

ਘਗਰਾ [ghagra] See ਘਘਰਾ.

ਘਘਰ [ghəghār] See ਘੱਘਰ.

ਘਘਰਾ [ghəghra] *n* pettycoat which women wear round their waist.

ਘਘਾ [ghəgha] pronunciation of Punjabi character ਘ. 2 character ਘ. “*ghəgha ghaləhu mānhī eh bin hārī dusār nahī*.”—*bavən*. “*ghəghē ghal sevaku je ghale*.”—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਘਘਿਆਉਣਾ [ghəghiauna] See ਘਿਘਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਘਘੂਟਾ [ghəghuṭa] *n* owl. 2 snail.

ਘੱਘਰ [ghəghghār] *Skt* ਧ੍ਰੁਘੌਤੀ a river of Punjab, waters of which flows with roaring sound. It originates in Sirmaur (Nahan) region and flows through the territory of Ambala and Patiala, vanishes into the sands of Hanumangarh in Bikaner state. It finds mention in Rig Ved. 2 See ਘਰਘਰਾ.

ਘੱਘਰੀਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ [ghəghghrisastrə] ਘੱਗਰ-ਈਸ਼-ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ, Ghaghar's lord, Varun; his weapon, noose. —*sənama*.

ਘਚੋਲਣਾ [ghəcolṇa] *v* produce sound as of churning water. 2 mix something in water through churning.

ਘਚੋਲਾ [ghəcola] *n* uproar, chaos, disorder. “*sābād nā suṇai bahu rol ghəcola*.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਘਟ [ghaṭ] *Skt* ਘਟ੍ *vr* happen, do, pound, collect, shine, torment, produce a sound. 2 *n* pitcher. “*bhābhkāt ghāṭ āṭī nad huyā*.”—*ramav*.

3 body. “*ghāṭ phuṭe kou bat nā puche*.”—*asa kabir*. 4 heart, mind, conscience. “*ghāṭ damānī cāmākī ḍarāo*.”—*sor m 5*. “*ghāṭ ghāṭ vasi sārāb*

nivasi.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. 5 valley, pass. 6 a raised portion of the elephant’s head, above the ears; pitcher. 7 thirty-two seers of weight. 8 moment. “əughəṭ ki ghəṭ lagi ar.”—*bher namdev*. ‘Moment of distress has arrived.’ 9 lowering clouds. 10 *adj* less, deficient. “ghəṭi phuṭe ghəṭ kəbəhī nā hoi.”—*gəu kəbir bəvən*. ‘While the body is destroyed, the soul remains intact.’ 11 In Janam Sakhi, ghəṭ is also used for belly, as “bhukkh de mare mera ghəṭ mīlgāia hē, mē rəbab kis tərā bəjavā?” ‘The belly has contracted so much that it has touched the back.’

ਘਟਸੁਤ [ghəṭsūt] *n* son of the pitcher — sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਕਾਨ [ghəṭkan] *n* having pitcher-like ears; Ravan’s brother—Kumbhkaran. “ghəṭ-kanəhu se pəl bic pəchare.”—*VN*.

ਘਟਕਾਰ [ghəṭkar] *n* one who makes pitchers; pitcher maker; potter.

ਘਟਜ [ghəṭəj] born from the pitcher, sage Agasat. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਣਾ [ghəṭna] *v* lessen, be deficient, be short. “ghəṭāt ləna sut bhrat hitā.”—*səhəs m 5*. 2 See ਘਟਨਾ.

ਘਟਨਯ [ghəṭ-təny] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟਤੀ [ghəṭ-ti] *n* deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਘਟਦੀਪਕ [ghəṭdīpək], **ਘਟਦੀਪਕੁ** [ghəṭdīpəku] *n* lamp of the body; heart’s lamp, soul. 2 self-enlightenment. “ghəṭdīpəku gurmukhī jata he.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਟਨ [ghəṭən] *Skt n* happening, being. 2 process of being made.

ਘਟਨਾ [ghəṭna] See ਘਟਣਾ. “nəh bədhən ghəṭən tīlutar.”—*bavən*. 2 *Skt v* collect, put together. 3 make, create. 4 *n* happening, event, incident as “eh ghəṭna sāmāt 1900 vicc hoi”, etc.

ਘਟਪੁਤ੍ਰ [ghəṭputr], **ਘਟਪੁਤ** [ghəṭput] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟਭਵ [ghəṭbhav], **ਘਟਯੋਨਿ** [ghəṭyonī] one who is born from a pitcher, sage Agasat. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਾ [ghəṭa] *Skt n* lowering clouds. “dāh dīs chātr megh-ghəṭa.”—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਘਟਣਾ. 3 See ਘੱਟਾ.

ਘਟਾਉਣਾ [ghəṭauna] *v* reduce. 2 insult, discourage. 3 reduce the numbers in a sum; subtract.

ਘਟਾਉ [ghəṭau] *adj* of or relating to the pitcher. “jīu jəl ghəṭau cādrāma.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘like the reflection of the moon in the pitcher’s water.’ 2 one who reduces. 3 measure of time—a moment. “sukh ghəṭau dūi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘Comfort is momentary.’

ਘਟਾਕਬਾਨ [ghəṭakban] ਘਟਾ-ਕਮਾਨ. *n* rainbow. “ghəṭakəban ubbhiyā.”—*gyan*. ‘The crest is as high as a rain-bow.’

ਘਟਾਕਾਸ਼ [ghəṭakāṣ] *n* space inside a pitcher. 2 soul.

ਘਟਾਘਟ [ghəṭaghaṭ] in each and everybody. 2 in all animate and inanimate things; in all bodily or bodiless things. “bāse ghəṭaghaṭ līp nā chipē.”—*kan namdev*.

ਘਟਾਟੋਪ [ghəṭāṭop] *n* gathering of clouds from around like a highcap. 2 cloud’s canopy.

ਘਟਾਣਾ [ghəṭāṇa] *adj* what has already happened. 2 of or relating to the mind or the heart. “həbh rəs māṇe bhog ghəṭāṇe.”—*sar chāt m 5*.

ਘਟਿ [ghəṭi] within the heart or the mind. “tītu ghəṭi diva nīhcəlu hoi.”—*ram m 1*. “ghəṭi brāhəmu nā cina.”—*guj trīlocan*. 2 within the pitcher. “ghəṭi mēhī sīdhu kio pərgas.”—*ram m 5*. ‘The ocean (soul) has illuminated the paltry being.’ 3 within the body. “jīcəru ghəṭi ātəri he sasa.”—*sor m 3*.

ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ [ghəṭi əvghəṭi] *adv* within and without. “ghəṭi əvghəṭi rəvia səbh thāi, həri purən brāhəmu dīkhaie.”—*dev m 5*. 2 in the body and mind.

ਘਟਿਕਾ [ghəṭika] *Skt n* unit of time—a measure of time equivalent to twenty four minutes. See ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ, ਘੜੀ and ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ. 2 small earthen pitcher.

ਘਟਿ ਘਟਿ [ghaṭi ghaṭi] in each body and soul
 “gupaṭ pragaṭ hāri ghaṭi ghaṭi dekhāhu.”
 —*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਟੀ [ghaṭi] unit of time. See ਘਟਿਕਾ and ਘੜੀ.
 2 *adj* became less. 3 *n* creation. “rikhi pūji
 ghaṭi sabbh pagghaṭi.”—*datt*.

ਘਟੀਆ [ghaṭia] *adj* inferior. 2 mean, insignificant.

ਘਟੀਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ghaṭiyāntṛ] *n* persian wheel; water-
 drawing mechanism in which earthen or iron
 vessels are tied to a revolving wheel.
 2 clepsydra. 3 hourglass; an instrument
 comprising sand and water, used for telling
 time. See ਘੜੀ 3.

ਘਟੁ [ghaṭu] See ਘਟ. “ghaṭu binse dukh āglo.”
 —*sri a m 1*. ‘The body perishes.’

ਘਟੋਤਕਚ [ghaṭotkac] *Skt* घटोत्कच *n* son of Arjun
 from Hirhiamba’s womb, who was killed by
 Karan’s spear during the battle of Mahabharat.
 2 See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਘਟੋਤਕਚਅਰਿ [ghaṭotkacārī] *n* Karan. 2 spear.
 “lāchmān ar ghṭotkac e pād pritham ucar. pun
 ari bhakho śakāṭi ke niksē nam āpar”
 —*sānama*. ‘Hit with spear, Lachhman became
 unconscious and Ghatotkach died.’

ਘਟੋਦਭਵ [ghaṭodbhav] one who is born from a
 pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸ਼ੁ.

ਘੱਟ [ghaṭṭ] *adj* deficient, less. 2 *Skt* घट् *vr* go,
 spread, scrub, spoil. 3 *n* landing place; place
 for filling water and bathing on the river bank.

ਘੱਟਾ [ghaṭṭa] *n* dust.

ਘਾ [ghaṭha] *S adj* worn out. “khadīa khadīa
 muh ghaṭha.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਘਣ [ghaṇ] *Skt* घण् *vr* shine, glow. 2 *Dg* cloud.
 See ਘਨ. “ghaṇ vāṛasāhi rutī ae.”—*tukha
 barāhmaha*. “ghaṇ unāvī vuṭhe.”—*ram rutī m
 5*. 3 *adj* abundant, much. “me jehi ghaṇ
 ceri.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. 4 blacksmith’s sledge.
 5 anvil.

ਘਣਹਣ [ghaṇhaṇ] *n* cloud. “ghaṇhaṅghorē, jānu
 baṇ morē.”—*surāj*. 2 roar of dark clouds,

thunder of clouds.

ਘਣਾ [ghaṇa] *S* abundant, plentiful. “rāhasu upje
 māni ghaṇa.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. “govīduvāradhie
 hove ānēdu ghaṇa.”—*majh barāhmaha*.
 2 dense, thick.

ਘਣੀ [ghaṇi] *S adj* abundant. 2 dense, thick.

ਘਣੀਅਰ [ghaṇiār] *n* blacksmith’s sledge,
 hammer. “ghaṇiār mare tīt taljīu.”—*m / bāno*.
 2 cloud. See ਘਨਹਰ.

ਘਣੇਰਾ [ghaṇera], ਘਣੇਰੀ [ghaṇeri] *adj* plentiful.
 See ਘਣਾ and ਘਣੀ. “mīṭr ghaṇere kārī thākī.”
 —*sri m 3*. “kise thoṛī kise he ghaṇeri.”—*majh
 m 3*.

ਘਣੋ [ghaṇo] *S* and *Dg adj* plentiful, much.
 “ghaṇo ghaṇo ghaṇo sād loṛē.”—*ṭoḍī m 5*.

ਘਣੰਕ [ghaṇāṅk] *n* jingle of big and small bells.
 “ghaṇāṅk ghūghru surē.”—*ramav*. 2 thunder of
 dark clouds.

ਘਤਣਾ [ghaṭṇa], ਘਤਣੁ [ghaṭṇu] *v* put, pour.
 2 throw. “tini jāni sabbhī dār suṭighaṭe.”
 —*biṛha chāt m 4*. 3 send.

ਘਠਿ [ghaṭi] *adv* having thrown. “kīthe vājna
 ghaṭi.”—*s fārid*. 2 having got. “ghaṭi gālava
 calīa.”—*var gāu m 4*. 3 having sent.

ਘੱਤਾ [ghaṭṭa] In prosody this metre consists of
 two lines, each line having thirty-two matras.
 There are four pauses each after eight matras,
 with no guru laghu restriction at the end.

Example:

uattam kārni, nīṭprāṭī kārni,
 he yāhi vārni, sikkhaṇ rīti....

(2) Keshavdas defines ghaṭṭa metre as
 comprising two lines, each having 30 matras,
 with the first pause at the tenth, second at the
 next eighth and third at the last twelfth matra,
 the end being a nāgāṇ, that is, ॥.

Example:

nīda ke tyagi, guru ānuragi, gurusikkh
 dhari sādgun....

3 In Dasam Granth, ghaṭṭa consists of

three lines, the first line having of twenty-four matras with pauses at the eleventh and the next thirteenth matra; the second line contains sixteen matras and the pause is at the eighth and the sixteenth matra; the third line has thirty-two matras, the pause here is at the eighth, and the sixteenth matra and at the end there are two lāghu matras. This variant is the most difficult one.

Example:

dharam nā kārhi ek, anek pap kehē sabbh.
laj bec tārhi, phirē sāgāl jag,
pap kamehē, durgatī pēhē, papsāmūd jehē
nāhi tar.—*kālki*.

ਘਨ [ghān] *Skt* गन्-मय *n* cloud. “jor ghāṭa ghān ae sākhi.”—*kṛisān*. 2 a musical instrument made of bronze. “git rag ghān tal sī kure.”—*bīla ā m 1*. 3 mace, iron mallet. “jēhi avṭe bāhut ghān sath.”—*asa m 5*. 4 deluge, flood. 5 anvil upon which a blacksmith beats iron. 6 मोथा [mothā], cyperus rotundus. 7 body. 8 iron. 9 camphor. 10 mica. 11 adjense. “as pas ghān tursi ka bīrva.”—*gāu kabir*. “eku bāgīca peḍu ghān kārīa.”—*asa m 5*. 12 all, entire. “dube nam bīnu ghān sath.”—*maru m 5*. 13 hard, tough. 14 solid, heavy. 15 many, plentiful. “bīkar ghān.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਘਨਸਾਰ [ghānsār] *Skt* *n* water. 2 camphor. “cādān sō ghānsār mīle.”—*hānu*. 3 sandalwood.

ਘਨਸਿੰਘ [ghānsīgh] a devout disciple from village Fazilka (district Ferozepur). Guru Gobind Singh baptised him and he showed great valour during the battles of Anandpur.

ਘਨਸੁਤ [ghānsut] *n* water, son of cloud.—*sānama*.

ਘਨਸੁਤ ਧਰ [ghānsut dhār] *n* cloud.—*sānama*.

ਘਨਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ ਤਾਤ ਅਰਿ [ghānsut dhār dhunī tat ārī] *n* ghān-sutdhār (cloud) dhunī (roar or thunder), ਤਾਤ [tat] (father), his enemy arrow. Meghnad's father—Ravan, his enemy arrow.—*sānama*.

ਘਨੱਸੁਰ [ghānnsur] *n* sound like the thunder of a cloud. “bāhuro ghānsyām ghānēssur ke.”—*kṛisān*.

ਘਨਸ਼ਯਮ [ghānsyām] *n* Krishan, who is dark-complexioned like a cloud. 2 dark cloud. 3 See ਬੰਨਾ ਕਵਿ.

ਘਨਹਰ [ghānhār], ਘਨਹਾਰ [ghānhār] *n* cloud. “ghānhār ghor dāso dīsi bāse.”—*mālā ā m 1*. “jāb unvē ghān ghānhare.”—*nāṭ ā m 4*. ‘when dark clouds gather’.

ਘਨਕਲਾ [ghānkālā] a metre, also known as citrakālā, characterised by four lines, each having sixty-three matras, first three pauses being after sixteen matras each, the fourth after fifteen matras, ending with Śl. The first and the second pauses alliterate.

Example:

hārī hārī sīmārāhu āgam āpara,
jisū sīmārātu dukh mīṭe hāmara,
hārī hārī sāṭigurupurākhū mīlavāhu,
gurī mīlīe sukhu hoi ram...
—*jet m 4*.

suṇī suṇī jivā soi tumārī,
tū prīṭam ṭhākūr ātī bhārī,
tumrē kārtāb tumhī jānāhu,
tumrī oṭ gupālā jio....

—*mājh m 5*.

2 Its second form has fourth pause at the fourteenth matra, ending with two guru, the total number of matras being 62.

Example:

veki vekī jāṭ upae,
dūī pāḍī dūī rah cālae,
gur pure vīṇu mukāṭī nā hoi,
sāccnam jāpī laha he...

—*maru solhe m 1*.

gurbāṇī rīd mahī bāsao,
dhārāmkīrāt kārī chāko chākao,
deṣ kōm pē tānu dhānu varo,
īh gursīkkhī rīṭī hē...

3 Its third form has fourth pause at the thirteenth matra, ending with lāghu guru, total number of matras being 61.

Example:

jo dise so eko tu he,
baṇi teri srāvāṇi sunie,
duji ēvaru nā japāsi kai,
sāgāl tomari dharaṇa...

—*maru solhe m 5.*

parhda sā me papā pāṭi,
bāhīda kuṛ kapaṭ di haṭṭi,
sāṭiguru meri duvidha kāṭi,
nārkāhū pakāṛ nīkalīa.
koṭhi ādhi sujhe nahi,
gote khāda maya mahī,
sāṭiguru sācce no salahi,
canāṇ kārī vekhalīa.
daṛhi teri nur jhāmākke,
māṭṭha kolā vāg ṭāhākke,
ṣārān teri jāṁ joh nā sake,
sevāk ke rākhvalīa.
sadhujān gurdārsān kita,
dho cārnāmrit guru da pita,
nāmdān guru pure dita,
āmrit nām pīalīa.

—*GV 6.*

ਘਨ ਕੋਦੰਡ [ghān kodāṇḍ] *n* rainbow. See ਫਿੰਦੂਧਨੁਖ.

ਘਨਘੋਖ [ghāṅghokh], ਘਨਘੋਰ [ghāṅghor] *n* cloud's roar or thunder. "ghāṅghor prīṭi mor."—*māla m 5.*

ਘਨਜ [ghāṇaj] *n* water produced by a cloud.

ਘਨਜਸ [ghāṇajaj] *n* ghāṇaj (water), and the tree, its son.—*sānama. 2* lotus.

ਘਨਜਧਰਨ [ghāṇajdhārān] *n* ghāṇaj (water), and its bearer—the cloud.—*sānama.*

ਘਨਤਾਤ [ghāntat] *n* water, cloud's son. "jāyō sāphri ghāntat bīna."—*GV 6.*

ਘਨਤਾਲ [ghāntal] *Skt n* pied cuckoo. 2 small cymbal. 3 See ਘਨ.

ਘਨਨਾਦ [ghān-nad] *n* cloud's thunder. 2 roaring

sound like that of a cloud. 3 Ravan's son, Meghnad.

ਘਨਨਾਦਨਿ [ghān-nadāni] *n* gun that thunders like a cloud.—*sānama.*

ਘਨ ਨਿਸੁਨ [ghān nison] *n* who thunders like a cloud, Meghnad.—*sānama.*

ਘਨਪਾਲ [ghānpal] a vārnīk metre; "rupghānachri" on transformation into gāṇīk metre is known as "ghānpal"; it is characterised in each lines by 32 characters as: SīS, SīS, III, III, SīS, I.Sī, SīS, III, SīI, III, S, I, (with 4 pauses after every 8 characters).

Example:

janto nā āt jīh, nīgām purāṇ ved,

har har ṣeṣmāṭi, pay nā sākāt jāhi.

kal hū ko kalāj, āmāṛ dyalu dev,

pujito vrījeṣāhārī, lay cit hit tāhi...

ਘਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [ghānpriy] *n* peacock. 2 pied cuckoo.

ਘਨਬੂੰਦ [ghānbūd] *n* raindrop. "as ghānbūd prīy prīy gungan hē."—*BGK.*

ਘਨਰਸ [ghānrās] *n* water. 2 camphor. 3 concentrated juice.

ਘਨਵਾਹ [ghānvah] *n* wind, that carries away clouds.

ਘਨਾ [ghāna] See ਘਟ.

ਘਨਾਕਰੀ [ghānakarī], ਘਨਾਕਰੀ [ghānachri] a metre, form of kābīṭ, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, four pauses after eight characters each ending with two lāghu.

Example:

(a) nīksāt myan te hi, chāṭa ghān myan te hi,
kaljīh lāh lāh, hoyrāhi hāl hāl.

lage āṛi gār gērē, dhār pār dhār sīr,

dhārāt nā dhīr carō, cākk pārē cāl cāl...

—*GPS.*

Instead of four pauses, this metre may have two, each after sixteen characters:

tīh jān jācāhu jāgāṭr pār jāniātu,

basur rāyāṇi basu jāko hitu nām sīu.

pārāmāṭitu pārmesur ke rāgī rāgyo,

basna te baharī pe dekhiātu dham siu...

— *sāveye m 5 ke.*

(b) Its second form is “rupghanakṣri”, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, thirty-first character being long and thirty-second short, with two pauses after sixteen characters each.

Example:

abīcāl nāgar ujaḡar sāḡal jāḡ,
jahar jāhur jāhā jotī hē jābār jān.
khāde hē prācād khār khāḡḡ kuvād dhare,
khājār tūphāḡ pūj kārād krīpan bān.
sakti sārōhi seph sāḡ jāmdarh cākḡ,
dhale ḡan bhale rūpu ḡhale chīprā jēḡ thān.
cāmkaṡ carō or ḡhor rūp kalīka ko,
bādna kārāt kavī jor panī tāhī than.

—GPS.

sāpātī ātoḡ jāko kācān rācīt koḡ,
sūdār sārūp kam kamīni kārāt rag.
pak kārē pavāk pīlār panī panipātī,
seja rācē surpātī pavān buhare bag.
jivān mrīgēdr īkk kārtar sev bīn,
is nā bācār sāke kam kī jārāt ag.
kal te nā ḡārē lār mārē tāke sis bēth,
muchān pe puch pher cūc nā svarē kag.

—*sikṣa sudhasar.*

dekhke prātap tap tāpān ko mād hot,
tārūn hārān tej kal kīn chīn chīn.
sāsī mukhī pīkbenī sūdri korāḡnēni,
suri nārī kīnri prābin līn bīn bīn.
jivān mrīgēdr jāko kācān rācīt ḡarh,
yūva jor rām bē ravān se pīn pīn.
śīv se sāhai bhāi jāke kūbhkanān se,
īdrājīt se suput bīke koḡī tīn tīn.

—*sikṣa sudhasar.*

(c) Its third form is “jālharān” marked by thirty-two characters in each line, two pauses after sixteen characters each, thirty-first character being short, thirty-second being long.

Example:

devān ke dham dhulī dhvāsān ke dhenun ko,

dhārādhar droh dhum dham kalu dhāk pāra.

sahīb sujan phātesīḡh deg teg dhāni.

det jō nā bhrātān sō sis kār pūn hāra.

carō dīsa sīdhu lō ābhav ke mrāyad brīd,

hīdu uc nicān mē hoti īslamīṣa.

lop hoti ṣārām jō mārām nā pate dhīr,

kārām pālato vyom dhārām dhāsato dhāra.

—*sīkkhi prābhakar.*

(d) Its fourth form is devghānacṣri, marked by thirty-three characters in each line, three pauses after eight characters each and the fourth at the ninth, ending with a nāḡān, 111.

Example:

sīḡh jīm ḡājē sīḡh, senasīḡh ḡhāṡa āru,
bījī jāyō khāḡḡ ūḡhē, tikhān cāmāk cāmāk..
ਘਨੰਤਕਰ [ghānātkār] n ghān-ātkār, wind that
blows away clouds.—*sānama.*

ਘਨਨੰਦ [ghānanād] n ecstasy, spiritual pleasure.

2 the supreme Being. “ghānanād ke bic sāmave.”—NP. “ghānanād purān īksar.”—NP.

ਘਨਿ [ghāni] the cloud (did). “ḡhānī hārī bārāsī sāḡal jāḡu chārā.”—*māla m 5.* ‘having rained water.’

ਘਨਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ghāniṣṡṡ], ਘਨਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ghāniṣṡṡh] Skt घनिष्ठ adj
dense, concentrated, condensed. 2 closeby, nearby.

ਘਨੀ [ghāni] See ਘਣੀ. “karāju saḡhe tīnī hāth ḡhāni tā pāune carī.”—*s kābir.* ‘Three and a half cubits of land suffices generally, but at the most quarter to four cubits are needed for a grave.’

ਘਨੀਅਰ [ghāniār] See ਘਨਹਰ.

ਘਨੇਰਾ [ghānera], ਘਨੇਰੀ [ghānerī] numerous. “bīnāsāhī pap ḡhānere.”—*bīla m 5.* “kārāsāh āudh ḡhānerī.”—*bher namdev.* Here the pun implies cutting short of Prahalad’s life.

ਘਨੈ [ghāne] See ਘਨੈ.

ਘਨੰਯਾ [ghāneya] See ਘਨੰਯਾ. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Ramdas, Khullar by subcaste. 3 See ਕਨੰਯਾ.

ਘਨੋ [ghəno] See ਘਣੋ.

ਘਨੋਪਲ [ghənopəl] *Skt* *n* a stone from the clouds; hailstone.

ਘਨੋਲਾ [ghənoḷa] a village situated to the east of Kiratpur at a distance of nine kōhs from it. On his way to Nahan, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. It falls under tehsil Ropar of district Ambala and is located to the east of Ropar at a distance of six miles. A small gurdwara exists there.

ਘਨੌੜ ਜੋਟਾਂ [ghənoṛ jəṭtā] a village under police station Dirhva, tehsil Bhavanigarh, district Sunam of Patiala state. Close by, to its north-west is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur. A hall is there and the priest is a Singh. There is no title of land assigned to this gurdwara.

It is located to the north-east of Nabha railway station. Approximately twenty-two miles of the road is metalled but beyond that it is unmetalled.

ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ [ghənhəya] dark as a cloud, Krishan. 2 See ਕਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ.

ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ghənhəyā di mīṣəl] See ਕਨ੍ਹੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਘਬ [ghəb] See ਘਬੁ.

ਘਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ghəbrauṇa] *v* be baffled; be confused.

ਘਬਰਾਹਟ [ghəbrahəṭ] *n* perturbation, anxiety.

ਘਬਾਕ [ghəbak], ਘਬਾਕਾ [ghəbaka] *n onom* sound produced by turning a stick etc. in water or by stabbing such a tender place as the abdomen. "ghagərḍi ghəbak."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਘਬੁ [ghəbu] *n* household goods. "dīhu divi ḍdghor ghəbu muhaie."—*suhi* 3 *m* 1.

ਘਬੁਦਬੁ [ghəbudəbu] household goods. See ਦਬੁ.

ਘਮ [ghəm] See ਘਰਮ.

ਘਮਸਾਣ [ghəmsaṇ], ਘਮਸਾਨ [ghəmsan] *n* battle. 2 fierce fight. 3 brawl, riot.

ਘਮਕ [ghəmək], ਘਮਕਾਰ [ghəmkar] *n* explosion.

ਘਮਰੋਦਾ [ghəmrōda] a village in Rajputana. On

his way to Deccan from Lali, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. "pur ghəmrōda sunīyāt jāhā."—*GPS*.

ਘਮਾਕਾ [ghəmakā], ਘਮਕ [ghəmək], ਘਮਕਾ [ghəmkā] *n onom* explosion. 2 jingle. "ghūghru ghəmkāt sājāe bic gər ke."—*GPS*. 3 See ਘਮਕਾਰ.

ਘਮੈਚਕੂ [ghəməcākū] *Skt* ਧਰਮਚਕੁ *n* sun. "ghəməcākū cākṛā phiri rām dohi."—*ramav*. 'Ram's command prevails as far as the chariot of the sun moves.'

ਘਮੈਡ [ghəməḍ] *n* arrogance, pride.

ਘਮੈਡਚੰਦ [ghəməḍcāṇd] Katoch chieftain of Kangra who is mentioned in the battle of Anandpur several times.

ਘਮੈਡਿਤ [ghəməḍit], ਘਮੈਡੀ [ghəməḍi] *adjarrogant*, proud. "rəṇ mēḍ udēḍ ghəməḍit cāḍ."—*NP*.

ਘਰ [ghər] or ਘਰੂ [ghəru] *n* house, place of residence. "ghər mēhī sukh bahārī phunī sukhā."—*asa m* 5. 2 body, physique. "ghər mēhī pēc vērēṭde."—*asa* 3 *m* 3. 'Five perversions such as sex operate in the body.' 3 a shastar, which includes principles of some religion. "chīṭ ghər chīṭ gur chīṭ updes."—*sohīlā*. See ਖਟਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. 4 status, rank. "so ghəru gurī nanak kəu dia."—*gəu m* 5. 'The status was bestowed by the Creator upon Guru Nanak.' 5 according to Gurmat Sangeet ghər has two meanings. One is ਤਾਲ [tal] and the other is ਸੁਰ [svər] and, after differentiating modulations in a scale, various types of singing of a rag. One to seventeen ghərs are mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib. This gives an indication to the singer that a particular hymn has to be sung according to a specific ghər of a rag¹. 6 mind, heart, conscience. "ghər bhitārī ghəru guru dīkhaīa."—*sor* 3 *m* 1.

¹It is a matter of regret that religious singers have forgotten the ghərs (svārprastār) of rags which Guru Arjan Dev had mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib.

7 wife, consort, better half. "ghar ka masu cōgera."—*m 5 var mālā*. 8 major organs and nerves of the body. "bahatari ghar iku purakhu samara."—*suhi kabir*. 9 a verse. "das dui laghu vas ghar ghar."—*rupdip*. 'There should be twelve laghus, per line.' 10 family, dynasty. "uh admi vade ghar da he."—*prov*. 11 house in a horoscope "us de tije ghar bahut cōge grah pae han."—*prov*. 12 See ਘਰਨਾ. "ketak anahī tal nājike. ko ghar ghar lavat hē nīke."—*GPS*. 'fix after shaping.'

ਘਰਉਚਾ [ghar-ucca] *n* that which resides in the sky, cloud. See ਉੱਚਾ ਘਰ and ਨਿਰਉਚਾ.

ਘਰਅਹਿ [ghar-ari] *n* horse's enemy, lion. "ghar-ari nadani adi kahī."—*sānāma*. 'gun.'

ਘਰਸਨ [gharsan] *Skt* ਘਰਸਣ *n* friction, rubbing. 2 dragging.

ਘਰਹਾਈ [gharhai] *adj* destroyer of a household. "jhagaru karē gharhai."—*gāu kabir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਘਰਹਿ [gharahi] within the family or household. "abhe nirājanu gharahi laha."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਜ [ghar ka kaj], ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ [ghar ka kām] *n* one's own work, personal work; virtuous deed, leading to salvation. "ghar ka kaju nā janī ruṛa."—*suhi m 5*. See ਘਰ ਕੈ ਕੰਮਿ.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਮਾਸ [ghar ka mas] *n* wife. "ghar ka mas cōgera."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਗੀਹਨਿ [ghar ki gihani], ਘਰ ਕੀ ਨਾਰਿ [ghar ki nari] wife, married woman. "ghar ki gihani cōgi."—*dhāna dhāna*. "ghar ki nari bahut hit ja siu."—*sor m 9*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਖਿਲਾਈ [ghar ki bilai] See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਮੁਸਾ.

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਜਠੇਰੇ ਕੀ ਚੁਕੀ ਕਾਣਿ [ghar ke jathere ki cūki kaṇi]—*asa m 5*. 'no longer afraid of the god of death.'

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਦੇਵ [ghar ke dev] *n* family deity. "ghar ke dev pitar ki choḍi gur ko sabadu laio."—*bīla kabir*. 2 elders such as parents.

ਘਰ ਕੈ ਕੰਮਿ [ghar ke kām] in one's household

affairs. See ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ. "mere ram! tori bādhān māia, ghar ke kāmī hām laia."—*gāu m 4*. "so ghar ke kāmī harī laia."—*gāu m 4*.

ਘਰਖਨ [gharkhan] See ਘਰਸਨ. "dukh the ju jite sabh hi gharkhe."—*krisan*. 'All the troubles were over.'

ਘਰਖੇਉ [gharkhou] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰਗੇਹਣਿ [ghargehani] *n* wife. "purablo krit karam nā mīṭe ri ghargehani!"—*dhāna trilocan*.

ਘਰਗੋਲਾ [ghargola] *n* children of a household slave. "kari kirpa kine ghargole."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਰਘਰਾ [gharghara] a river in UP which takes its origin from Kumaon and merges with Sarju. Gogra.

ਘਰਘਾਲਕ [gharghalak] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰ ਘਾਲਨਾ [ghar ghalna] *n* ruin a family or household. See ਘੁਡੀ.

ਘਰਣਿ [gharani], ਘਰਣੀ [gharni] *Skt* गृहिणी. *n* wife, wedded woman, consort, better half.

ਘਰਦਰ [ghardar], ਘਰਦਾਰ [ghardvar] *n* house and portico i.e. houses of ordinary people and a king's palace. "ghardar phiriṭhaki bahutere."—*oṅkar*. 'has gone through births in high and low places.'

ਘਰਦੀਬਾਣੁ [ghardibanu] *n* audience hall. 2 court chamber. "sati guru mera ghardibanu."—*bher m 5*.

ਘਰਨਾ [gharna] *v* create, organise. "isu pani te jin tu gharia."—*ram a m 3*

ਘਰਨੀ [gharni] See ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ and ਘਰਣੀ.

ਘਰਨੀਸ [gharnis], ਘਰਨੇਸ [gharnes] *n* lord of the household. "sobha sabh bhai mān maddh gharnis ko."—*krisan*. 2 queen.

ਘਰਬਾਰ [gharbar] *n* house and household material. household property. "girhi jogi tājigae gharbar."—*bīla m 5*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੀ [ghərbari] *adj* householder. “ikī udasi ikī ghərbari.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “ghərbari gursikkh hui.”—*BG*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੂ [ghərbaru] See ਘਰਬਾਰ.

ਘਰ ਬਾਲੂ ਕਾ [ghər balu ka] *n* house of sand, i.e., perishable body and worldly goods.

ਘਰ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਘਰੂ [ghər bhitari ghəru] residence within a house. 2 soul's presence within the body. “ghər bhitari ghəru guru dikhaia.”—*sor m 1*.

ਘਰਮ [ghəram] *Skt* घर्म *n* sunshine. 2 sweat, perspiration. 3 summer. 4 per etymology such substances as clarified butter, milk etc. which are heated and drunk during an oblation.

ਘਰਮਹਲ [ghərməhal] *n* time of stay. 2 time of stay, residence.

ਘਰ ਮੰਦਰ [ghər mādər] ordinary house and palace. 2 house and town. “ghər mādər khusiā tahi.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. See ਮੰਦਰ and ਮੰਦਿਰ.

ਘਰਰ [ghərar] See ਘਰੜ and ਘਰੜਨਾ.

ਘਰਰਿ [ghərarī] *adv* having closely rubbed and cropped (hair). “bhavē lābe kes kārī bhavē ghərarī muḍai.”—*s kəbir*. ‘whether have matted hair or become a closely shaved ascetic.’

ਘਰਵਾਸੁ [ghərvasu] *n* state of mind, steadfast in the body. “binu hārī kiū ghərvasu?”—*sri m 1*. 2 mating with a woman; cohabitation. “khusre kia ghərvas?”—*var majh m 1*. 3 residing in the house.

ਘਰਵਾਲ [ghərvāl] a caste of the Rajputs.

ਘਰਵਾਲਾ [ghərvala], ਘਰਵਾਲੀ [ghərvali] *n* spouse, master, mistress of the house.

ਘਰੜ [ghərar] half-churned curd. 2 See ਘਰੜਨਾ.

ਘਰੜਨਾ [ghəraṇa] *v* crop closely, scrape.

ਘਰੜਿ [ghərarī] *adv* having closely cropped, having scraped. See ਘਰਰਿ.

ਘਰਾਉ [ghərau] *adj* of or relating to the household. 2 See ਘਾਉ. 3 See ਘਰਾਹੁ.

ਘਰਾਹੁ [ghərahu] from the house. “həume mui

ghərahu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘from the heart.’

ਘਰਾਟ [ghəraṭ] *Skt* घरट *n* flourmill, especially a watermill.

ਘਰਾਣਾ [ghəraṇa], ਘਰਾਨਾ [ghəraṇa] *n* family, house, line. 2 *adj* of or relating to a house or a family.

ਘਰਾਵਲ [ghəravāl] *n* big gong; a musical instrument shaped like a baking plate made of a metal, such as bronze. “bəhu bəjəhi ghəravāl nadā.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿ [ghəri] within the house. “ghəri bahārī tera bhəvasa.”—*dhāna m 5*. “pīr ghəri sohe narī.”—*dhāna chāt m 1*. 2 in the body. “pīḍī mue jiu kiū ghəri jata?”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਘਰਿਆਰ [ghəriar] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

ਘਰਿਆਰੀ [ghəriari] *n* one who strikes a gong; timekeeper.

ਘਰਿਆਵਲ [ghəriavāl], ਘਰਿਆਰ [ghəriyar] See ਘਰਾਵਲ. “ghəriavāl bajət thənkara.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿਆਰੀ [ghəriari] See ਘਰਿਆਰੀ. “jəb ghəriari ghəri bəjavē.”—*cəritr 246*.

ਘਰਿਵਾਸੁ [ghərivasu] stay at home. “sasū buri ghərivasu nā devē.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Ignorance does not let self-realisation grow.’ 2 See ਘਰਵਾਸੁ. ਘਰੀ [ghəri] *n* a while. “adhi ghəri adhi hu te adh.”—*s kəbir*. 2 small earthen pitcher. 3 in the house. “ete jia jace hāhi ghəri.”—*māla namdev*.

ਘਰੀਅ [ghəriə] for just a while. “ramnam binu ghəriə nā jivəu.”—*asa namdev*. [ə] is a suffix means a small quantity.

ਘਰੀਆ [ghəriā] *n* goldsmith's crucible. 2 *adj* fabricator.

ਘਰੀਆਲ [ghəriāl] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

ਘਰੀਮੀਕ [ghərimik] a while. See ਮੀਕ.

ਘਰੂ [ghəru] See ਘਰ. “ghəru ləskəru səbhu tera.”—*sor m 5*.

ਘਰੁਮਹਲ [ghəru məhalu] See ਘਰਮਹਲ. “ghəru məhalu nā kəb-hu paḍa.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਘਰੂਆ [ghəruā] *n* house, residence. “bəlua ke

gharua mahi baste."—*keda kabir*. 'The sand-house means the body.'

ਘਰੇਲੂ [ghərelu] *adj* of or pertaining to the house. 2 domestic.

ਘਰੇ [ghəre] of the house. "ghare ēdārī sabbhu vāthu hē."—*asa m 3*. 2 of the house, within the house. "ghare ēdārī ko gharu pae."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 gives shape to. "ghare iṭika prem sāmēt."—*GPS*.

ਘਲਣਾ [ghəḷṇa] *v* send. "apī harī ghāḷe."—*var maru 1 m 3*. 2 See ਘਲਣਾ.

ਘੱਲਕਲਾ [ghəḷḷkālā] This village is located to the west of railway station Ghall Kalan at a distance of half a mile. It falls under police station and tehsil Moga in district Ferozepur. Close by to the north-east is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, who visited this place on his way to Darauli. A hall is built. Ten ghumaons of land are assigned to it by the village.

ਘੱਲਾ [ghəḷlā] This village is located in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh exists at this place.

ਘੱਲੁਘਾਰਾ [ghəḷḷughara] destruction, annihilation, devastation. 2 The battle which was fought on 2nd Jeth Sammat 1803 between Lakhpat Rai and the Khalsa near the pond of Kanuwan is known as Chhota Ghallughara and the one fought on 28th Magh Sammat 1818 with Ahmad Shah Durrani, near Raipur Gujjarwal at Kuppahirhe is called Vadda Ghallughara in Sikh history. About fifteen to twenty thousand Singh and approximately the same number of Durrani were killed in it.

ਘਵਿੰਡੀ [ghəvīṇḍī] a village of Sikh landlords. It is situated near police station Barqi in district Lahore. To its south-west at a distance of about half-a-mile, there stands a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. He reached here from Jahman. Some scholars have mentioned it as Lahurha Sahib because a lahurā (cardiomyxa) tree then

existed there, under which the Guru seated himself. A traders' colony was there. A son was born to a trader, so everyone was busy in making merriment. Bhai Mardana said "O Lord! I have been hungry for two days. If you permit I may go to visit the village and have my meals." The Guru permitted him to go with the warning that he should not beg meals. Mardana sat for some time at the traders' door, but they were so engrossed in merrymaking that nobody paid any attention to him.

It so happened that the boy died and they started crying and wailing. The Guru advised them to surrender to the Almighty's will and recited a shabad in Sri Rag under the title "pāhre".

There is a small gurdwara there, where Guru Granth Sahib is kept. Twenty bighas of land are assigned to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the 10th of the Shradhs. It is located to the south-west of Jallo railway station at a distance of eleven miles.

ਘਵੇਰੀ [ghəveri] *n* circle. 2 vertigo, dizziness, giddiness. 3 fragrance. "phulel ghāveri."—*BG*.

ਘੜ [ghəṛ] *n* banana. 2 See ਘੜਨਾ. 3 pitcher.

ਘੜਤ [ghəṛat] *n* composition, texture, manufacture.

ਘੜਥਲੀ [ghəṛṭhālī] *n* pitcher stand. 2 place where water is served free. "səpāt sāmūdār jacc ghəṛṭhālī."—*māla namdev*.

ਘੜਨਾ [ghəṛṇa] *v* create, give shape to; compose. "ghāṛie sabbadu sāci ṭaksal."—*jəpu*. 2 sculpt; scrape.

ਘੜਾ [ghəṛa] *n* pitcher. "kādhi kuḥaṛa sirī ghəṛa."—*s fərid*.

ਘੜਿ [ghəṛi] *adv* having sculpted. "ghəṛi bhāde jini avi sāji."—*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਘੜਿਆਲ [ghəṛiāl] *n* clock. 2 flat round plate made of metal such as bronze, which is struck in temples. 3 *Skt* घण्टिक alligator.

ਘੜਿਆਲ ਝੁੰਗਾ [ghəṛiāl būga] a tower at the

threshold of Harimandar, Amritsar, where a clock chimes to tell time.

ਘੜਿਆਲੀ [gharīali], ਘੜਿਆਲੀਆ [gharīalia] one whose job is to strike a metal gong to indicate time; timekeeper.

ਘੜਿਆਲੁ [gharīalu] See ਘੜਿਆਲ. 2 See ਘੜਿਆਲ 3. ਘੜੀ [gharī] 1 a unit of time spanning 24 minutes. See ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਟ. "ek gharī adhi gharī."—s kabir. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ. 2 small pitcher. "laju gharī siu tuṭiparī."—gaur kabir. 'Human body is a small pitcher, while rope is the age.' 3 mechanism such as a watch or clock etc. to measure time. Initially ancient scholars made sundial and clepsydra in India. These find mention in such ancient Sanskrit texts of astronomy as Goladhyay etc. Sandglass and other mechanical clocks, time pieces and pocket-watches using metallic discs of brass and iron and employing springs are inventions of the foreigners.

History is witness to the fact that the first time-measuring mechanism was invented by a German, Henry de Wyck, in 1379 AD who presented the same to Charles V king of France in Paris. Several improvements have since been made in it over a period of time, but most commendable modifications were carried out by Huygens in 1657, Hooke in 1666, Graham in 1715 and Harrison in 1726. Now three types of watches are in vogue i.e pocket watches², wall clocks and tower clocks. All these need to be wound daily or after two days with a key. The spring thus

¹गुरुकारः सैन्दुरयिते रसुस्तेः षड्विः पलस्याद् घटिका सषड्विः—*vyotis*.

Time taken in pronouncing 10 guru characters is equivalent to one breath. Six breaths make a pal and sixty pals in turn make a gharī.

²The first ever pocket watch was invented by Peter Hole, a craftsman of Nurnberg-Bavaria during the middle of the fifteenth century.

wound which imparts movement to discs slowly becomes loose and gets totally unwound. The unwound spring is wound once again. Now-a-days countless clocks run on electricity.

The largest of all the clocks are located on the clock tower of Parliament House and on the wall of Crystal Palace in London. Some people are of the opinion that the clock on Colgate Factory in New York (America) is the largest in the world.

The tower of Parliament House (London) has 360 steps and on the top of these is installed a clock named Big Ben. It was installed about fifty-five years ago. Its gigantic size can only be judged by actually seeing it. It has four dials. The diameter of each dial is twenty-three feet. Its minute hands are 14 feet long. Its pendulum weighs 450 pounds and each digit is two feet long. Gaps between minutes are one foot squares. Its gong weighs twenty-three and a half tons and the hammer with which it is struck also weighs two maunds. It is wound thrice a week and it takes five hours to wind it.

Last year (in 1927 AD) a marvellous clock, known as the eighth wonder of the world, was manufactured in Vienna—the capital of Austria. It is a musical clock. It was got ready in sixteen years. Statues of twelve famous kings of European history are concealed in it in such a way that when an hour is struck a particular statue appears and remains there for full one hour, during which time a particular tune plays continuously.

New inventions by skilled craftsmen have revolutionized the watch industry as is evident from the watches of today.

ਘੜੀਆਲ [gharīal] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a silk worker. 2 adj craftsman.

ਘੜੀਆਲ [gharīal], ਘੜੀਆਲੁ [gharīalu] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

“ghəṛial jiu dukhi reṇi vihar.”—*s fərid*.
 “dərvaḷe jaike kiṇ dītho ghəṛialu.”—*s fərid*.

ਘੜੁਅਲੋ [ghəṛuəlo] *Dg* pitcher. “jiu akase ghəṛuəlo mrigtrisna bhāria.”—*guj namdev*.
 ‘a pitcher located in the sky, filled with water of mirage.’ See ਨੈਜਰਿਆ.

ਘੜੁਕਾ [ghəṛuka] another name of Ghatotkach. See ਘਟੋਤਕਚ. “mācyo yuddh jāyō kārēn sēgō ghəṛuke.”—*nərsifgh*.

ਘੜੋਟਾ [ghəṛōṭa], ਘੜੋਲਾ [ghəṛōla] *n* pitcher. 2 small pitcher.

ਘੜੋਚੀ [ghəṛōci], ਘੜੋਜੀ [ghəṛōji] pitcher stand.
 ਘਾ [gha] short for ghatək. 2 short for ‘ghah (grass)’. 3 direction. “hāu it ghumat prem chaki, əti ghorət he uh gha ghən karo.”—*əsp̄ho*.
 4 short for ਘਾਵ (wound).

ਘਾਂ [ghā] *n* side direction. “rah lag duhu ghā te hoyo.”—*NP*. ‘The ceremony of giving fees to the menials, was performed by both the sides.’
 “gəe uh ghā nīkər.”—*rudr*. ‘Arrows went over to the other side. “pherət hē gur ke chahū ghāi.”—*GV 10*.

ਘਾਉ [ghau] *n* wound, injury. “nəhi ghau kəṭara kəri səkē.”—*sri m 1*. 2 attack, injury, stroke. “pərio nisane ghau.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘The weapon hit the target.’

ਘਾਇ [ghai] See ਘਾਉ. 2 *adv* having murdered, after killing “brahməṇu nave jia ghai.”—*dhana m 1*.

ਘਾਇਕ [ghaik] *adj* lethal, killing.

ਘਾਇਲ [ghail] *adj* injured, wounded, hurt.

ਘਾਈ [ghai] See ਘਾਹੀ. 2 wounded. See ਘਾਉ.

ਘਾਈ [ghāi] See ਘਾਂ.

ਘਾਸ [ghas] *Skt n* grass. 2 trace left due to attrition, corn. “dhanukghas in sabbh-hin hath.”—*GPS*.

ਘਾਸ ਮੂੰਹ ਲੈਣਾ [ghas mūh leṇa] See ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ.

ਘਾਸੀ [ghasi] *n* line produced due to friction; abrasion, drag. 2 convention. 3 grass cutter,

hay cutter. “je raj bəhale tā hərigulam, ghasi kəu hərinam kəḍhai.”—*gəu m 4*. 4 *Skt* god of fire.

ਘਾਸੀਦਾਸ [ghasidas] See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.

ਘਾਹ [ghah] See ਘਾਸ 1. “siha baja cərga kuhia ena khəvale ghah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ [ghah mūh vicc leṇa] *v* accept subordination; show oneself as very submissive; be ready to serve like an animal.

ਘਾਹੀ [ghahi] See ਘਾਸੀ 3.

ਘਾਹੁ [ghahu] See ਘਾਸ and ਘਾਹ. 2 worthless; insignificant. “nəḍərī upthi je kərə sultana ghahu kəraida.”—*var asa*.

ਘਾਕੀ [ghaki] *adj* (she) who kills, woman assassin. “sena əri ghaki.”—*52 poets*.

ਘਾਗਰਾ [ghagra] See ਘੁਘਰਾ.

ਘਾਗਾ [ghaga] *n* circumference, circle, sphere.

ਘਾਘ [ghagh] a sagacious scholar of Kanauj; renowned for statements regarding astrological influences. He was born in 1696 AD. 2 wise, sagacious. 3 clever, smart.

ਘਾਘਰਾ [ghaghra], ਘਾਘਿਰੇ [ghaghiro] See ਘੁਘਰਾ. “pərdesi ke ghaghre cəhu dīsi lagi aḡi.”—*s kəbir*. Here ਘਾਘਰਾ stands for the body, and soul’s robe is on fire from all around.

ਘਾਟ [ghaṭ] or ਘਾਟੁ [ghaṭu] *n* composition. “ghaṭ ghəṛət bhəyo svəran ko.”—*cəritr 70*. 2 *Skt* water channel. “gōg jəmun ke ətre səhəj sūn ke ghaṭ.”—*s kəbir*. Here, Ganga Jamuna stand for the right (īra) and left (pīgla) vessels of the body running from the loins to the head. 3 way, path. “ape guru, cəla he ape, ape dəsə ghaṭu.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 4 concept, idea. “tal madi re ghaṭ ke ghaṭ.”—*asa m 1*. 5 place. “nanək ke prabhū ghaṭi ghəṭe ghəṭi həri ghaṭ.”—*kan m 4 pəṭal*. 6 *adj* wanting, less, inferior. “ghaṭ nā kīn hi kəhāia.”—*sri ə m 5*. 7 See ਘਾਠ.

ਘਾਟਾ [ghaṭa] *n* shortage, lack. 2 hilly track, way; valley. “ghaṭa roklehu dīn ṭhaḍhe.”—*GPS*.

3 See ਘਾਠਾ.

ਘਾਟਿ [ghaṭi] in the way. "jau nā jəm kē ghaṭi." -*māla m 5*. 2 *n* shortage, lack. See ਵਾਧਿ.

ਘਾਟੀ [ghaṭī] *n* fine coarse cotton cloth. 2 hilly path; mountain pass. "ghaṭī cəṛət bel īku thaka." -*gəu kəbir*. 'Sin embodied as an ox has upon God's dictum halted on the difficult task of trudging the spiritual journey.'

ਘਾਟੀ [ghaṭīā] in mountain passes, in valleys. See ਚੰਚਲਚੀਤ.

ਘਾਟੁ [ghaṭu] See ਘਾਟ.

ਘਾਟੇ ਘਾਟ [ghaṭe ghaṭ] *adv* on one's way; en route. 2 on every route. 3 nothing but loss. "bīnu guru ghaṭe ghaṭ." -*sīdhgosaṭi*.

ਘਾਟੈ [ghaṭe] decreases, becomes less. "manu māhətu jəsu ghaṭe." -*gūj m 5*.

ਘਾਟੇ [ghaṭo] See ਘਾਟਾ.

ਘਾਠ [ghaṭh] *Skt* घाटन *n* scraped and roasted barley.

ਘਾਠਾ [ghaṭha] *n* thickened extract of roasted and boiled barley.

ਘਾਠੇ [ghaṭho] *n* loss. 2 misfortune; trouble. "tat bhayo jəb ghaṭho." -*kṛisən*. 'when Brahma was in trouble.'

ਘਾਣ [ghaṇ] *n* thickened mixture of earth and water made for plastering. 2 quantity of oil seeds that can be put into an oil press in one lot. 3 battle, war. "is ka bap muyo vic ghaṇ." -*PPP*. 4 *adj* total, in toto, whole.

ਘਾਣਿ [ghaṇi], ਘਾਣੀ [ghaṇī] *n* See ਘਾਣ 4. "səbhī rog gəvae dukha ghaṇi." -*var sor m 4*. 2 feminine of ghaṇ. See ਘਾਣ 2. "lekha dhəram bhəra tīlu pīre ghaṇi." -*bīha chāt m 5*. 3 See ਘਾਣ 1. "rəṇ vic ghəṭṭi ghaṇi lohu mīj di." -*cāḍi 3*. 4 *S* misfortune; trouble.

ਘਾਣੀ ਪੀੜਨਾ [ghaṇī pīṛna] *v* torment a lot, inflict much pain, squeeze as if in an oil press, annihilate. 2 give up the essential in favour of the inessential. "ghaṇī pīṛte sətīgur lie chəḍai." -*s kəbir*. 'Oilmen give oil to the

master and keep the residue khəl that is inessential.'

ਘਾਤ [ghat] *Skt n* attack, injury. 2 arrow. 3 murder, assassination. "kəre su ghat ghat ko paṛ." -*GPS*. 4 ambush, trap, suitable time. "es ghat phīr hath nā che." -*VN*.

ਘਾਤਕ [ghatak], ਘਾਤਕੀ [ghatki], ਘਾਤਿਕ [ghatik], ਘਾਤੀ [ghati] *adj* murderer, killer.

ਘਾਤੀਆ [ghatia], ਘਾਤੁਕ [ghatuk] *adj* who murders. 2 deceiver; trickster.

ਘਾਮ [gham], ਘਾਮ [ghām], ਘਾਮਾ [ghama], ਘਾਯ [ghamu] *Skt* घर्म *n* heat, warmth. "cāḍən cāḍ nā sərəd rutī mul nā mīṭai gham." -*var jet*. 2 sunshine; heat. "jese tapte nīrmāl ghama. tēse ramnam bīnu bapuro nama." -*gḍḍ*. 'Just as a clear day becomes hot, so does one get haughty without God's name.' 3 perspiration, sweat.

ਘਾਯ [ghay] See ਘਾਟਿ. 2 wound.

ਘਾਯਲ [ghayal] See ਘਾਟਿਲ.

ਘਾਚ [ghar] *n* mark left by erosion of soil caused by the flow of water. 2 This word has also been used for ghər. "tīte ghar ghale." -*cāḍi 2*. 'has destroyed the same number of houses.' 3 a disease ४ giddiness. It leads to vertigo and one loses vision temporarily. There are numerous reasons for it like impurity of blood, stomach's debility, constipation, over-indulgence in sex, excessive use of intoxicants, presence of heart and renal diseases, excessive discharge of menses and breast-feeding for too long etc.

The best treatment for this disease is to keep intestines clean, not to withhold faecal matter and to keep stomach free of pollution. Light food and fresh fruit should be taken.

Taking of nine mashas of ground white sandal wood in rose water, grinding of coriander seeds in rose water, mixing it with honey and licking it, taking preserved jam of

emblic myrobalan with silver-leaf stuck to it and drinking syrup of pumpkin seeds are useful for its treatment.

ਘਰੀ [ghari] *n* leak developed in the masonry of overground embankment of a well. It is caused by the pressure of the surrounding water against the weakened masonry. 2 cattle-shed. 3 See ਫੁਲਘਰੀ. 4 *adj* murderer, assassin. "med esni adī ucie. ghari āt sabbad kahu dhārie."—*sānāma*. ਮੇਦਾ [meda] (earth), [iṣ] (king), his army, its destroyer ਘਰੀ [ghari], the gun.

ਘਾਲ [ghal] *n* See ਘਾਲਣਾ. 2 service; attendance. "ghal sīanap ukatī nā meri."—*ram a m 5*. 3 labour, hardwork. "sadh ke sāgī nāhī kachū ghal."—*sukhmāni*. 4 performance, accomplishment. "pāhucī nā sakau tumri ghal."—*brīla m 5*. 5 destruction, murder. 6 water put into milk before boiling, slop.

ਘਾਲਕ [ghalak] *adj* destroyer. 2 motivator. "sārāb palāk sārāb ghalāk sārāb ko pun kal."—*japū*. 3 one who pours, pourer. 4 sender.

ਘਾਲਣਾ [ghalna] *v* send. "māt ghalāhu jām ki khābri."—*brīla kābir*. 2 destroy, ruin. "apī gāe āurān hū ghalāhī."—*gāu kābir*. 3 work hard. "kāi koṭī ghalāhī thākīpāhī."—*sukhmāni*. 4 attack, invade. "īse turavāhu ghalāhu satī."—*gṛd kābir*. 5 pour; mix. "jīsa ka sa tīsu ghalna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 6 *n* accomplishment. "īhu bhāgta ki ghalna."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਘਾਲਤ [ghalat] works hard. "an jājar brītha sām ghalat."—*sar m 5*. 2 sends 3 destroys. 4 pours, mixes.

ਘਾਲਨਾ [ghalna] See ਘਾਲਣਾ.

ਘਾਲਿ [ghali] having performed hard labour. "ghali khāi kichū hāthāhu deī."—*var sar m 1*. 2 having put, having poured.

ਘਾਲਿਓ [ghaliyo] destroyed, ruined. "buḍī! ghār ghalīo."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. 2 sent, despatched. 3 put, mixed.

ਘਾਲਿਓਨੁ [ghaliyonu] he has destroyed; has swept

it away. "ape rācānu rācāi ape hī ghalīonu."—*var sor m 4*. 2 has put, has mixed. 3 he has earned it.

ਘਾਲਿਆ [ghaliya] served, achieved. "tera ghalīa sabb thāi pāi."—*gṛd m 4*. 2 See ਘਾਲਿਓ.

ਘਾਲਿਕ [ghalik] See ਘਾਲਕ.

ਘਾਲੀ [ghali] for service. "so kām suhela jo teri ghali."—*mājh m 5*. 2 See ਘਾਲਣਾ. 3 poured, mixed. 4 sent, despatched. 5 one who renders service.

ਘਾਲੀਅਨੁ [ghaliyonu] are put. 2 made effort; served. "ape sev ghaliyonu."—*var sri m 4*.

ਘਾਲੇ [ghale] serves. 2 puts, mixes. "hāmri bhūmī kōṣṣu ghale per?"—*gāu m 5*. 3 achieves, accomplishes. "ghal sevāk je ghale."—*asa pāṭi m 1*. 4 develops, cultivates. "pār nari sīu ghale dhādha."—*bher namdev*.

ਘਾਵ [ghav] See ਘਾਉ.

ਘਾਵਰਿਯਾ [ghavriya], ਘਾਵਰੀਆ [ghavria] one who treats wounds; surgeon. "pāhucyo ghavriya ke ghār me."—*vīcarsagār*.

ਘਾੜਤ [gharāt], ਘਾੜਤਿ [gharātī] See ਘੜਤ. "gharāt tīs ki āpār āpār."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਘਾੜੂ [gharu] *adj* fabricator.

ਘਿਉ [ghiu], ਘਿਅ [ghia] *Sk* घृत *n* clarified butter. "ghiu meda khān."—*var ram 3*. "ghia pāt bhāḍa kāhe nā kōi."—*trīlāg m 1*. 'Nobody calls clarified butter and silk polluted.'

ਘਿਅੰਡਾ [ghiaṇḍa] *n* vessel for keeping clarified butter.

ਘਿਅਲੀ [ghiali] *adj* mixed with clarified butter. "rās āmrīt khir ghiali."—*var ram 3*.

ਘਿਇ [ghiai] *n* clarified butter. 2 *adv* with clarified butter. "tītu ghī-ī hom jāg sād puja."—*var mājh m 1*.

ਘਿਸਰਨਾ [ghisarna] *v* move by dragging oneself. "beṭhyo ghīsār ghīsār kār calāhī."—*GPS*.

ਘਿਸੁਆ [ghisua] *n* smouldering wood, ember. "ghisua jānu pherāt hē lārka."—*krīsān*.

ਘਿਘ [ghigh] *n* humility, submissiveness.

2 confusion, impatience. "ghighike sri guru nam ucara."—NP.

ਘਿਘਿਆਉਣਾ [ghighiauna], ਘਿਘਿਆਨਾ [ghighiana] v beg humbly; supplicate abjectly (with the lower lip drooping to plead in all submission). "vinay kare ghighiaike."—guru sobha.

ਘਿਣ [ghin], ਘਿਣਾ [ghina] Skt घृणा condemnation, censure. 2 kindness, compassion. 3 nausea, dislike.

ਘਿਣਾਵਣਾ [ghinavna] adj contemptible nauseating. 2 condemnable.

ਘਿਣਾਵਣੇ [ghinavne] with condemnation. "na nū avahi vasi bahut ghinavne."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 plural of ghinavna.

ਘਿਣਾ [ghita] Skt गृहीत adj acquired. 2 obtained, received. "kiu vāne ghita?"—var ram 2 m 5. 'how to obtain?'

ਘਿਧਾ [ghidha], ਘਿਧੀ [ghidhi] acquired, obtained. 2 S purchased, Skt व्रीਤ. "mulī nā ghidha, meku sātigur dīta."—var ram 2 m 5. 3 accepted, acknowledged. "bah pākārī thakur hau ghidhi."—jet chāt m 5.

ਘਿਨ [ghin] See ਘਿਣ. 2 See ਘਿਨ.

ਘਿਨਣਾ [ghinna], ਘਿਨਣੁ [ghinṇu] S v utter or say. "kia kia ghina tera nau ji."—suhi m 1 kucaji. 2 purchase, buy. "sāsāt vākharu tū ghināhi nahi."—asa m 5. "khābh vikādre je laha ghina savi toli."—sava m 5. See ਘਿਨ vr.

ਘਿਨਾਰ [ghinar] variant form of ਗਿਨਾਰ. See ਗਿਨਾਰ. 2 adj abhorrent.

ਘਿਨ [ghin] Skt घिण् vr take; hold.

ਘਿਰ [ghir] n circle, round. 2 house, abode.

ਘਿਰਣਾ [ghirna] v be encircled. 2 feel giddy, experience dizziness. Skt घूर्णन.

ਘਿਰਣੀ [ghirni] n pulley, wheel, spindle. 2 a top for spinning cotton. 3 giddiness, dizziness.

ਘਿਰਤ [ghirat], ਘਿਰਤੁ [ghiratu] Skt घृत n clarified butter. "pājvā pāia ghiratu."—var asa.

ਘਿਰੀਆ [ghiria] adj encircled. "bikhna

ghiria."—suhi m 5 pātal. 'engrossed in evil deeds.'

ਘੀ [ghi], ਘੀਉ [ghiu], ਘੀਅ [ghia] n clarified butter. "dal sidha magau ghia."—dhana dhāna.

ਘੀਆ [ghia] clarified butter. "sagāl dudh māhi ghia."—sor m 5. 2 pumpkin with pulp like clarified butter.

ਘੀਸ [ghis] n trace left as a result of dragging something. "gāhi goḍan te tāb ghis dayo."—krisan. "ghisat ghisat ukhālāhi kanh udharat sadhu."—krisan. 2 bandicoot rat. It is bigger than the common rat. "ghis gālure lare."—asa kabir. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਘੀਸਨਾ [ghisna] See ਘੀਸਣਾ.

ਘੀਜ [ghij] Skt ग्राह्य adj worthy of acquiring; worth adopting. "hāri bhāgti āsnehu gurmukhi ghujai."—var mēla m 1.

ਘੁ [ghu] Skt vr produce a sound.

ਘੁਸ [ghus] n entry, penetration. 2 Skt घुष् vr produce sound, praise, proclaim, murder.

ਘੁਸਣਾ [ghusna] v enter, penetrate. 2 forget; miss. "sātigur ki gānte ghusie, dukhedukhi vihar."—var gau 1 m 3.

ਘੁਸਰ [ghusar] n a word that is not clear; whisper. 2 See ਘੁਸਰਨਾ.

ਘੁਸਰਨਾ [ghusarna], ਘੁਸਰਨਾ [ghusarna] v enter, penetrate. "bāhijai ghusari bāgulare."—var gau 1 m 4. 'Hypocritical cranes forcibly get into the assembly of swans.'

ਘੁਸਾਉਣਾ [ghusauna] n cause to penetrate, drive into. 2 cause to forget. 3 stave off. "avat vākhāt ghusavāt nahi."—NP.

ਘੁਸਿ [ghusi] having entered, having penetrated. See ਘੁਸਰਨਾ.

ਘੁਸੇਰਨਾ [ghuseṛna] v push into, penetrate.

ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ [ghukkevali] a village which falls under police station and tehsil Ajnala of district Amritsar. It is located to the north of Amritsar railway station, at a distance of fifteen miles. Upto Raja Sansi, the road is metalled, the

remaining four miles is a kacca road. There are two gurdwaras in it, which previously were in village Sahinsre.

(1) Guru ka Bagh. The devout congregation of Sahinsre had brought Guru Arjan Dev to this village with great reverence. He stayed there for some days. A magnificent hall is in place. It was got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. One hundred ghumaons of land are assigned to the gurdwara. There is a garden in it. This was got planted by Guru Teg Bahadur. Formerly it was known as "Guru Ki Raurh". A fair is held here on full moon night and new moon night. It was at this place that cutting of wood for community kitchen led to a prolonged dispute. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had to launch a mammoth agitation on 12th of August 1922, that ended on 17th November 1922 AD.¹

(2) To the south of the village at a distance of about two furlongs, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way from Valla, he stayed here for some days. It is from here that he ordered the religious congregation to plant a garden at Guru Ki Raurh.

ਪੁਰਾ [ghug] See ਘੁਘ.

ਪੁੰਗੀ [ghūgci] *n* black bird, black seed.

ਪੁੰਗਟ [ghūgṭ] *Skt* ਅਵਰੁਠਨ act of drawing veil over the face. 2 veil which hides the face.

ਪੁੰਗਣੀ [ghūgṇi] See ਪੁੰਘਣੀ.

ਪੁੰਗਰਾਰ [ghūgrar] See ਪੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਪੁੰਗਰਾਰਾ [ghūgrara] *adj* curly, coiled. "kac ghūgrarā."—*ramav*. 2 having tiny bells.

ਪੁੰਗਰਾਲ [ghūgral] See ਪੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਪੁੰਗਰੂ [ghūgru] See ਪੁੰਘਰੂ.

ਪੁੰਗ [ghūgg] See ਘੁਘ.

ਪੁੰਗੀ [ghūgi] *n* dove.

ਪੁਘ [ghūgh] *adj* dense. "vuṭha ghugh girau

¹In all 5,605 Sikhs were arrested from 12th of August to 17th of November, 1922. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

jiu."—*sri m 5 pēpāi*. 'The village is densely populated' i.e. residents live in full peace and comfort. 2 *n* guttural sound.

ਪੁੰਘੀ [ghūghci] See ਪੁੰਗੀ.

ਪੁੰਘਟ [ghūghṭ] See ਪੁੰਗਟ.

ਪੁੰਘਟ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ [ghūghṭ kholhṇa], ਪੁੰਘਟ ਲਾਹੁਣਾ [ghūghṭ lahuṇa] *v* abandon modesty. 2 be shameless. See ਘੁਘਟ.

ਪੁੰਘਣੀ [ghūghṇi] *n* grams boiled in water.

ਪੁੰਘਣੀਆਸਿੰਘ [ghūghṇiasīgh] When Guru Gobind Singh camped at village Bhagte (Faridkot state), a devotee came along with his son, who carried boiled grams on his head. When the Guru enquired about the name of his son, he replied that as yet no name had been given to him. The Guru baptised him and gave him the name Ghungania Singh.

ਪੁਘਨਾ [ghughna] dense. 2 like an owl. "mara mēgān bhrāmāt ghughna."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਪੁੰਘਰ [ghūghar] *n* curl, coil. 2 small bell. "dhunā ghūghraṇā."—*VN*.

ਪੁੰਘਰਾਰ [ghūghrar] See ਪੁੰਘਰਾਲ. 2 *adj* curly, coiled, twisted.

ਪੁੰਘਰਾਰਾ [ghūghrara] *adj* curly.

ਪੁੰਘਰਾਲ [ghūghral] an ornament with lots of tiny bells attached to it.

ਪੁੰਘਰਾਲਾ [ghūghrala] curly. 2 See ਪੁੰਘਰਾਰਾ.

ਪੁੰਘਰੂ [ghūghru] small bell. "ghūghru vaje je mānu lage."—*asa m 1*. 'Only if the mind could get in unison with the rhythm, as the tiny bell rings during a dance.'

ਪੁਘਿ [ghughī], ਪੁਘੁ [ghughu] See ਘੁਘ.

ਪੁਘੁ [ghughu] *Skt* ਪੁਕ *n* owl. "ghughu sujh nē sujhai."—*BG*. 'The owl cannot see the sun.'

ਪੁੰਘੁ [ghūghrā] See ਪੁੰਘਰ.

ਪੁਟ [ghuṭ] *Skt* ਬੁਟ *vr* return, murder, stop, protect. 2 *n* such quantity of water, milk etc. as can be gulped at a time; a gulp. 3 See ਪੁਟਣਾ. "te sakāt nār jāmī ghuṭiē."—*gāu m 4*.

ਘੁਟਣਾ [ghuṭṇa], ਘੁਟਨਾ [ghuṭṇa] *v* compress, press. 2 *n* knee.

ਘੁਟਾਈ [ghuṭai] *n* act of grinding. 2 wages for grinding.

ਘੁਟਿ [ghuṭi] having compressed. "ghuṭi ghuṭi jia khavne."—*suhi m 1*.

ਘੁਟਨਾ [ghuṭunna] *n* dress to cover the knees; pyjamas.

ਘੁਟੁਆ [ghuṭua] *adv* on the knees. "kanəh cəle ghuṭua ghər bhitar."—*krisan*.

ਘੁਟਣਾ [ghuṭṇa] compression. See ਘੁਟਣਾ 1.

ਘੁਟੀ [ghuṭi] *n* a medicine given to the newborn infant. It is also known as jəmāṅghuṭi or gurhti. "ghuṭi vṛtti dei nīhare."—*BG*. It is a combination of the following constituents: myrobalan, cassia aculifolia, holarrhena antidysenterica, pulp of cassia fistula, thyme, aniseed and dried black grapes.

ਘੁੰਡ [ghūḍ] See ਘੁੰਗਟ.

ਘੁੰਡੀ [ghūḍi] *n* loop, twist. "ghūḍi bin kīa gēṭhi cāraie?"—*g5d kabir*. 2 knot or tag of a shirt etc to hold a button. 3 complication. 4 misunderstanding.

ਘੁਣ [ghuṇ], ਘੁਣਾ [ghuṇa] *Skt* घुण् *vr* move, return. 2 *n* a worm that infests wood. "jīu ghuṇ khadhi lakkri."—*BG*.

ਘੁਣਾਕਸ਼ਰ ਨਯਾਯ [ghuṇakṣar nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਘੁਥਣਾ [ghuṭhṇa], ਘੁਥਨਾ [ghuṭhṇa] *v* miss, go astray, make a mistake. "khasamāhu ghuṭhia phirāhi nīmanīa."—*sri m 1 jogi ādar*.

ਘੁਥਾ [ghuṭha] *adj* gone astray, who has forgotten his way. "mūḍhāhu ghuṭha jai."—*var asa m 2*.

ਘੁੱਦਾ [ghudda] During his stay between the villages of Kothe and Maluke, a demented saint, in spite of warning by the guard, tried to enter the camp of Guru Gobind Singh. Thereupon the guard thrashed him so badly that he died. In order to avenge his death, their superior, Ghudda, came to the Guru at a place named Bajak, but was pacified by his holy

presence. His accomplices Sukkhu and Buddhu served the Guru with devotion and recited folk songs to him. See ਬਾਜਕ.

ਘੁਨ [ghun] See ਘੁਣ.

ਘੁੰਨਾ [ghunna] *adj* taciturn, one who does not share his feelings. 2 greedy. This word is derived from Sanskrit *vr* घृण, which means to receive.

ਘੁਪ [ghup] *adj* dark, dense.

ਘੁਮਾ [ghumgha] I sacrifice myself. "həm nam vīṭəhu sād ghumgha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਘੁਮਾਣਾ [ghumjana] *v* rotate, circumambulate, sacrifice oneself. "jīni gurmukhi piara sevra tin kəu ghumiṛiaia."—*tilāg m 4*. "həu vari ghumajāvda."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਘੁਮਾਣਾ [ghumadna], ਘੁਮਾਣਾ [ghumadna] *v* (for the clouds) to lower.

ਘੁੰਮਣ [ghūmṇ] See ਘੁੰਮਣ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ [ghūmāṅgher] *n* vertigo. 2 whirlpool, vortex. 3 intense whirl of water generated by cyclones. It is very difficult for ships to come out of it. Sir Napier Shaw attributes it to enormous amount of highly water-laden hot air held at some torrid zone, getting more saturated and hot. The heat thus trapped expands the air from within. It becomes rarified and rises above. Due to this rise, it becomes a bit cold and lot of moisture condenses and takes the form of a cloud. In the process, much latent heat is released and the air becomes more rarified. This creates vacuum at the bottom. In order to fill this vacuum, air from all around rushes in violently at a speed of 100 to 300 miles per hour. It is this cyclone that causes whirlpool.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghūmāṅgherī] in the whirlpool. 2 due to vertigo or vortex. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghūmāṅgherī] See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [ghūmāṇvāṇi] *n* whirlpool. "ghər ghūmāṇvāṇi bhai."—*maru m 1*. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ 2 and 3.

ਘੁੰਮਣਾ [ghūmṇa], ਘੁੰਮਨ [ghumən] See ਘੁੰਮਨ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ [ghuməṅgher] See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ and ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਰ [ghumār], ਘੁੰਮਰ [ghūmār] See ਘੁੰਮਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਰਆਰਿ [ghūmār-ari] See ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ.

ਘੁੰਮਰਿ [ghumārī] See ਘੁੰਮਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghumārīari], ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghūmārīari]

adjvertiginous, dizzying. 2 ਘੁੰਮਰਿ ਨ evaporated water condensed in air due to coldness in winter, fog. "ghūmārīari sālī bāṇiā kejmā." —cāḍī. 'Swords of warriors are covering the battle-field as the sky is covered with fog in winter.' See ਕੇਜਮ.

ਘੁੰਮਰੀ [ghumrī] n whirlpool, vortex. 2 covered the sky. "səyain ghəṭa ghumrī ghəṅghorkē." —cāḍī 2.

ਘੁੰਮਰੇਰੀ [ghumreri] n potter's wife. "dhoban ghumreri cāmri." —GPS.

ਘੁੰਮਵਾਰਨਾ [ghumvarna] v offer something (normally money) by passing it around the head.

ਘੁੰਮਾ [ghumā] See ਘੁੰਮਾਉਂ.

ਘੁੰਮਾਉ [ghumau] See ਘੁੰਮਾਉਂ. 2 turn, round. 3 curve, bend.

ਘੁੰਮਾਉਂ [ghumāū] measure of land which is equivalent to eight kanals. See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਘੁੰਮਾਉਣਾ [ghumaūṇa] v rotate. 2 offer something (normally money) by passing it around the head. "həu sətīguru viṭəhu ghumaia." —sri m 1 jogi āḍar. "sətīguru viṭəhu ghumaia jiu." —majh m 4.

ਘੁੰਮਲ [ghumal] weaver's wood in which he fixes the ends of threads and prepares the warp.

ਘੁੰਮਿ [ghumi] adv having come back, returned. "je jāna mārījaie ghumi nā aie." —asa fərid. "je te mārənī mukia tina nā mare ghumi." —s fərid.

ਘੁੰਮਿਆਰ [ghumiar] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ and ਕੁੰਮਿਆਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਿਸਿਘ [ghūmisigh] When Guru Gobind Singh visited village Kot Bhai (district Ferozepur),

two shopkeepers, Rangi and Ghummi, presented themselves before him. The Guru baptised and turned them into Singhs.

ਘੁੰਮੇਰ [ghumer], ਘੁੰਮੇਰੀ [ghumeri] n dizziness, vertigo.

ਘੁੰਮੇਰੂ [ghumeru] adj who rotates (things). 2 n rotating pin used for converting carded cotton into thread.

ਘੁੰਮਿਓਂਦ [ghumōḍcād] See ਘੁੰਮਿਓਂਦ.

ਘੁਰ [ghur] n thunder. 2 horse. See ਘੁਰਸਾਰ. 3 Skt घुर v cry in fright.

ਘੁਰਸਾਰ [ghursar] n horse stable. "ghursarhī ghor bādhaīhō." —cārī 145.

ਘੁਰਕਣਾ [ghurakṇa], ਘੁਰਕਨਾ [ghurakna] v make low noise. 2 chide, reprimand. "kop sāmē nīj nah ko ghurkāt aṭhō jam." —cārī 4.

ਘੁਰਕੀ [ghurki] n reprimand, threat.

ਘੁਰਣਾ [ghurṇa], ਘੁਰਨਾ [ghurna] v thunder. "ghurān ghəṭa aṭī kalīa." —var maru 2 m 5. "ghure nāgare." —cāḍī 3. 2 n den or hiding place of wild animals.

ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ [ghur-rāṭa], ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ [ghur-rāṭa] n snoring, sound coming from the throat of a sleeping person.

ਘੁਰਾ [ghura] n den or hiding place of wild animals. "hōī sātāna ghure nā mave." —var mālā m 1.

ਘੁਰਾੜਾ [ghurāṛa] See ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ.

ਘੁਲਣਾ [ghulṇa], ਘੁਲਨਾ [ghulna] v wrestle. 2 mix, dissolve. "je kicānī ləkh upav ta kahi nā ghulīe." —var ram 2 m 5. 3 be solved. 4 adapt.

ਘੁਲਾਵੇਗੋ [ghulavego] See ਘੁਲਾਵੇਗੋ.

ਘੁੜ [ghur] n horse.

ਘੁੜਸਾਲ [ghursal] n horse stable.

ਘੁੜਚੜ੍ਹਾ [ghurcārha] n horseman, man on horse back.

ਘੁੜਦੌੜ [ghurḍor] n horse race. 2 a game for testing the racing strength of horses.

ਘੁੜਨਾਲ [ghurnal] horse shoe. 2 See ਘੁੜਨਾਲਿਕਾ.

ਘੁੜਨਾਲਿਕਾ [ghuṛnalika] *n* horse-driven cannon.
ਘੁੜਬਹਿਲ [ghuṛbāhil] horse-driven chariot.
ਘੁੜਵਾਲ [ghuṛval] *Skt* ਘੋਟਕ ਪਾਲ horse keeper;
one who rears horses.

ਘੁੜਾਣੀ [ghuṛāṇi] a village in district Sunam of Patiala state. Here lived Ramraia tithe-collectors who maligned the Guru a lot. They disgraced (religious singer) Bulaki Singh, a ragi, and broke his double-stringed musical instrument. Due to this reason Banda Singh Bahadur conquered this village in Sammat 1767 and punished the tithe-collectors. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village. The Guru bestowed a chola (a long robe) to Surtia māsād, which is still with his descendants. Ten bighas of land are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held on the Holi festival. The village is located to the west of Doraha railway station at a distance of seven miles from it.

ਘੁੜਾਮ [ghuṛām] a village located to the south-east of Patiala, at a distance of twelve kōhs. There lived very arrogant Pathans. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army conquered it in Sammat 1766.

ਘੁਸ [ghus], ਘੁਸ [ghūs] *n* bribe.

ਘੁਕ [ghuk] *n* deep slumber. "sotta ghuk."—PPP. 2 *Skt* owl.

ਘੁਕਾਰਿ [ghukarī] owl's enemy, the crow.

ਘੁੰਗਰ [ghūṅgar] See ਘੁੰਘਰ.

ਘੁੰਘਟ [ghūṅhaṭ], ਘੁੰਘਟ [ghūṅghaṭu] veil. "raḥurāḥu ri bāhuria ghūṅghaṭu jin kadhē.—asa kabir. "jāb naci tēb ghūṅghaṭu kesa?"—tokha m 1. "ghūṅghaṭu kholī celi."—oākar.

ਘੁੰਘਰ [ghūṅghar], ਘੁੰਘਰ [ghūṅghar] *n* tiny bell. "ghūṅghar bādhi bājavāhi tal."—prabha m 5. "ghūṅghar bādhi bhāe ramdasa."—maru m 5.

ਘੁਟ [ghuṭ], ਘੁਟ [ghuṭ] See ਘੁਟ.

ਘੁਟਲਾ [ghuṭla] gulps, swallows. "thān cokhta makhān ghuṭla."—gōd namdev. See ਮਖਨ.

ਘੁਟਾ [ghuṭa] gulped. "hārirās ghuṭa."—sar m 5. ਘੁਟੀਐ [ghuṭiē] let us gulp i.e. let us drink. "hārirās ghutīe."—bīla m 5 partal.

ਘੁਪ [ghup] See ਘੁਪ. 2 pitch-dark. "tām āgrian mohat ghup."—bīla m 5. 3 owl.

ਘੁਮਣ [ghumāṇ] *Skt* ਘੁੰਨ *vr* revolve, go in rounds.

ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghumāṇgherī] See ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ.

ਘੁਮਣਾ [ghumāṇa], ਘੁਮਨ [ghumān] *Skt* ਘੁੰਨ *n* wander.

ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀਆ [ghumāṇgherīā], ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰ [ghumāṇgher], ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰਿ [ghumāṇgherī], ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghūmāṇgherī], ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰਿ [ghumāṇigherī] *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰ. "ghumāṇgher āgah gakhri gursābdi par utriē."—asa m 5. "ghumāṇgherī māha ātī bikhri."—ram m 5. "gharū ghumāṇigherī ghulavego."—kan m 4. 2 vertigo, dizziness. 3 fallacy of ignorance. 4 cycle of birth and death, transmigratory cycle.

ਘੁਮਰ [ghumār], ਘੁਮਰਿ [ghumārī] *n* vertigo; walking in a circle. 2 a dance which is performed in the form of a circle. "hārijās ghumārī pavāhu."—jet m 4.

ਘੁਰ [ghur] *Skt* ਘੁੰਨ *vr* be violent, torment, get old. 2 *n* frowning.

ਘੁਰਣ [ghurāṇ] *Skt* ਘੁੰਨ *vr* revolve. 2 warn through frowning.

ਘੁਰਣਾ [ghurāṇa] *n* frowning. See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*.

ਘੁਰਮ [ghurām] See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*. 2 vertigo. 3 dizziness due to intoxication.

ਘੁਰਾ [ghura] *n* sweepings, trash. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. "ghūra lātkān jāṇiē."—BG. 3 a subcaste of Khatri.

ਘੁਲਨ [ghulān] *v* dissolve, be mixed, become indistinguishable. "ghulāhi tēu mān jāvavāhi sārna."—bavān. "tēu prāsadi ghulīē."—jet chāt m 5. "jisū kripalū tisu sadh sāgī ghulē."—asa m 5.

ਘੇਉ [gheu] *n* clarified butter. "dāhi viloi gheu kadhāra."—BG.

ਘੇਉਰ [gheur] See ਘੇਵਰ.

ਘੋਇਆ [gherya] See ਘੋਈਆ.

ਘੋਈ [ghei] a subcaste of Khatris, who were involved in the trade of ghee (clarified butter).
2 a trader of ghee. 3 mixed with ghee.

ਘੋਈਆ [gheia] *n* a substance resembling ghee, prepared by beating and mixing such ingredients as butter, eggs etc. 2 ball of soft butter, collected from the top of buttermilk during the churning of it. "makhui le gheia tih karyo."—*caritr* 132.

ਘੋਸ [ghes] *n* feigning ignorance. 2 irritation. 3 gnashing.

ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghesla] *n* heavy club; cudgel. 2 wooden grinding rod with which spices etc are pounded.

ਘੋਪ [ghep], ਘੋਬ [gheb] territory of Fatehjang and Pindigheb, which falls in district Campbellpur.
"dhāni gheb kī pothohar."—*GPS*.

ਘੋਰ [gher] *n* vertigo. "tin avārat ki cuki gher."—*ram* m 5. 'Vertigo of head (soul) caused by the whirlpool of three attributes has ceased i.e. nature into which three attributes had gone having fulfilled its duty has got wary of the free-soul.' 2 enclosure. 3 surroundings, ambience.

ਘੋਰਣਾ [gherna] *v* surround, encircle.

ਘੋਰਣੀ [gherni] *n* vertigo. 2 circular instrument which, when revolved, is used for preparing thread from cotton. 3 A wheel upon which criminals were mounted for punishment in ancient times. See ਚਰਖੀ.

ਘੋਰੜ [gherā] a subcaste of Khatris. Bhagwan Das, who had disgraced Guru Hargobind at Sri Gobindpur, (Hargobindpur) belonged to the same subcaste. See ਸ੍ਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਘੇਰਾ [ghera] *n* periphery. 2 circumference. 3 besiegement. 4 possession. "mua kārāt jəg ghera."—*VN*. 'takes possession of wealth and land.'

ਘੇਵਰ [ghevār] *Skt* ਘ੍ਰਿਤਭਰ a type of sweetmeat
'Earlier, it was in Rawalpindi district.

in which lot of ghee is used. In shape it resembles a honeycomb. "ghevār set sīta bahu pae."—*NP*.

ਘੋਕੇ [gheke] *adj* having injured. "gha in ke sōg gheke."—*krisān*. 2 having killed.

ਘੋਣਾ [ghena] *v* send. 2 injure.

ਘੋਰ [gher] *n* presence of lot of dust particles overcasting the sky. 2 slander, disrepute.

ਘੋਸ [ghos] See ਘੁਸ *vr* and ਘੋਖ.

ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghosla], ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghōsla] *n* ਘਾਸ (grass) - ਆਲਸ (house); nest, where birds lay eggs. "ghosla me ṣḍa tājūḍat akascari."—*BGK*.

ਘੋਖ [ghokh] *Skt* ਘੋਸ *n* roar, high-pitched sound. "hot ghokh jīh gārāj suhāvāt."—*NP*. 2 a colony of milkmen where cows bellow. 3 a subcaste of Bengali Kayasths.

ਘੋਖਣਾ [ghokhna], ਘੋਖਨ [ghokhan], ਘੋਖਨਾ [ghokhna] *Skt* ਘੋਸਣਾ *n* loud proclamation. "sikhā putrā ghokhīke."—*var ram* 3. See 4 below. 2 roar, high-pitched sound. "ghān ghokhān jyō ghāhīravhīge."—*kālki*. 3 read aloud. "ghokhe sastrā bod sabbh."—*bavān*. "ghokhe munijān simārti purāna."—*dhāna* m 5. "care kūḍā ghokha."—*dhāna* m 5. 4 in Pothohar, ghokhān stands for intense deliberation.

ਘੋਖਾ [ghokha] See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਖਿ [ghokhi] having proclaimed. "bed pukarāhī ghokhi."—*dhāna* m 5. See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਖੇ [ghokhe] See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਗੜ [ghogār] *n* a scavenging bird which resembles a vulture. See ਕਲਮੁਰਗ. 2 one who eats inedible things. 3 stupid.

ਘੋਗਾ [ghoga] snail *Skt* ਕੰਝੁਕ 2 a masād of Nanheri village (Patiala state) who was imprudent to Guru Teg Bahadur. His offence was condoned by Guru Gobind Singh and he took the Guru to his house as when he was returning from Patna to Anandpur. See ਨਨਹੇੜੀ.

ਘੋਘਰਾ [ghoghra] *n* an air-filled leather sac which floats in water. People also tie themselves to

such sacs while jumping from high places to escape from being injured. "bādh ghoghre pəvən lakh kudət bhəyo bənay."—*cəritr* 72.

ਘੋਘੜ [ghoghəṛ] See ਘੋੜਾ.

ਘੋਘਾ [ghogha] See ਘੋੜਾ.

ਘੋਟ [ghoṭ] *n* attraction, pull. 2 compression, pressure. 3 See ਘੋਟਣਾ. 4 *Skt* horse.

ਘੋਟਕ [ghoṭək] *adj* one that grinds. 2 *Skt n* horse.

ਘੋਟਣਾ [ghoṭṇa], ਘੋਟਣੁ [ghoṭṇu] *v* grind. See ਘੁਟ *vr*. 2 See ਘੋਸਲਾ 2 and ਘੋਟਨਾ 2.

ਘੋਟਨਾ [ghoṭṇa] See ਘੋਟਣਾ and ਘੁਟ *vr*. 2 short wooden club used for grinding. "bhāg-ghoṭṇa hath sābhara."—*cəritr* 380.

ਘੋਟਾ [ghoṭa] *n* grinder. 2 process of grinding.

ਘੋਟਿਮ [ghoṭim] due to grinding. "ghoṭim kalṛi māsū."—*suhi m* 1.

ਘੋਪ [ghop] *n* straight sword concealed in a stick, sword stick. 2 annihilation, murder. "jine sətru ghopō."—*VN*.

ਘੋਪਾ [ghopa] *n* supportless tent. 2 suffocating place.

ਘੋਰ [ghor] *n* horse. "mrīg pākṛe bīn ghor hathiār."—*bher m* 5. "ghor bīna kесе əsvar?"—*g5d kəbir*. 2 *Skt adj* dark, dense. 3 horrible, frightening. "gur bīnu ghor ədhar."—*var asa m* 2. 4 cruel, pitiless. 5 *n* thunder. "catṛək mor bolət dīn rati sunī ghənhər ki ghor."—*məla m* 4 *pəṛtal*. 6 sound, echo. "tar ghor bajīṛ təhī."—*var məla m* 1. 7 See ਘੋਲਨਾ. "mrīgmad gulab kərpur ghor."—*kəlki*. "həlahəl ghorət hē."—*ramav*.

ਘੋਰਨੀ [ghorānī] *n* cavalry.—*sənāma*.

ਘੋਰਾ [ghora] See ਘੋਰ 1. "carōi ghorən ghayālke."—*kṛisən*. "ghore cəri bhes cəravən jai."—*asa kəbir*. See ਘਹਿਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਤ. 2 See ਘੋਰ 5. "dhunī vaje ənhəd ghora."—*ram m* 1. 3 *Skt* pitch-dark night.

ਘੋਰਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [ghorātək dhunīnī] a gun, which produces noise like the roar of a lion, the destroyer of a horse.—*sənāma*.

ਘੋਰੀ [ghori] *n* mare. 2 See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਘੋਰੰਧਾਰ [ghorədhār] pitch-dark. "guru bīnu ghorədhār."—*prəbha ə m* 3. 2 pitch-dark, suggestive of ignorance.

ਘੋਲ [ghol] See ਘੋਲਣਾ. 2 *Skt n* half-churned yoghurt. 3 sour buttermilk.

ਘੋਲਘੋਲਣਾ [gholghəṭṇa], ਘੋਲਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ [gholghumaṭṇa] *v* be sacrificed. It is customary for water to be taken round the head of the beloved and then drunk, implying that all his sufferings and misfortunes dissolve in that water and the drinker accepts them and wishes his well-being. "həu gholi jiu gholi ghumai tisu səcə gurdarbare jiu."—*majh m* 5. "həu tisu ghol ghumaia gurməti rīde gəribi ave."—*BG*.

ਘੋਲਣਾ [gholṇa], ਘੋਲਨਾ [gholna] *v* dissolve something in water or some other liquid. "gholi geru rōḡu cəraia."—*maru ə m* 1.

ਘੋਲਿ [gholi] *adv* having dissolved, having mixed. "gholi maha rəsū əmritu tih pia."—*bavən*.

ਘੋਲੀਆ [gholia] got sacrificed. "tīn vīṭəhu sədu ghumi gholia."—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4. See ਘੋਲਘੋਲਣਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghor-ṛa] *n* horse. "cəṛke ghor-ṛe kūde pəkəṛəhī."—*gəu var* 2 *m* 5. See ਫੁੱਦਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghora] *Skt* horse. "ghora kito səhəj da."—*var ram* 3.

In Rajputana names of horses are assigned according to their colours:

White — kəṛək

Whitish yellow — khōga

Yellow — həṛiy

Milky — serah

Black — khōgha

Red — kīyah

White having black calves — uga

Spotted — həlah

yellowish black — ṛīyuh

yellow having black knees — kulah

yellow with a reddish tinge – uknah

blue – nilak

pink – revāt

yellow with greenish tinge – halak

one having white chest, hoofs, mouth, mane and tail – aṣṭmāḡal

one having white tail, chest, head and both the sides – pācbhadr.

—dīḡal koṣ

ਘੋੜੀ [ghoṛī] *n* mare 2 a wooden stand on which clothes are dried. 3 tripod on which a saddle etc is placed. 4 song sung by women praising the groom and his family. See **ਘੋੜੀਆਂ**. 5 song sung at the time of the groom's ceremonial mounting the horse. 6 bridge over which the strings of a sīrāda sitar etc are stretched. 7 machine for making sāviā (noodle-like pasta for sweet dish).

ਘੋੜੀਆਂ [ghoṛīā] On the occasion of a marriage, after providing housing to the members of the marriage party and before the marriage ceremony, the groom mounted on a mare proceeds to the bride's home. This ceremony is called ghoṛī. Songs sung on that occasion are called ghoṛīā. In order to do away with the evil practice of singing indecent songs, Guru Ram Das authored a sacred hymn in Rag Vadhans under the heading ghoṛīā which underlies the sermon of attaining bliss both in this world and the next. "deh tejāṇī jī ram upaia." etc.

ਘੋੜੇਵਾਹਾ [ghoṛevaha] a village in tehsil and district Gurdaspur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village.

ਘੰਘੋਰਨਾ [ghāghorna], **ਘੰਘੋਲਨਾ** [ghāgholna] *v* mix something into water by stirring. 2 make water dirty by shaking it. 3 rinse a garment into water in order to remove its dirt.

¹At some places, ceremony of ghoṛī is also held at the time of departure of marriage-party from the bridegroom's house.

ਘੰਟ [ghāṭ] *Skt* घण्ट् *vr* speak, shine. 2 See **ਘੰਟਕ**.
ਘੰਟਕ [ghāṭak] gong, bell. See **ਘੰਟਕਾ**. "ghāṭak jyō sunke bār bani. rāhe thādḡ dhig mirgāhī sāmāni."—*NP*. See **ਘੰਟਕਹੋਰਿ**.

ਘੰਟਕਹੋਰਿ [ghāṭak-herī] *n* hunter's bell; the bell a hunter carries with himself. "chālbe kahū ghāṭak-herī bājāyo."—*Kṛisān*. 'A hunter hiding himself in the forest rings a bell. In order to find out from where the sound comes, the deer is drawn towards it.'

ਘੰਟਕਾ [ghāṭaka] See **ਘੰਟਕਾ**.

ਘੰਟਾ [ghāṭa] *Skt* *n* bronze bell moulded in the shape of an upside down tumbler. It is struck with a hammer from within or without. Small bells have been in vogue since time immemorial. They were discovered in ancient Egyptian tombs and in the ruins of Nineveh. In Rome, the time of the royal bath was announced with the stroke of a bell. Since long, ringing of bells has been prevalent in temples in India where the biggest bell was installed at Somnath temple. It was broken into pieces by Mahmood Ghaznavi and its golden chain was plundered.

As of now, the biggest of all the bells is in Moscow (Russia). It weighs 198 tons. It was cast in 1733 AD. There is also another bell in this city which weighs 128 tons. There are heavy and huge bells in Burma, Peking (China), Cologne (Germany), Vienna and Paris. In England, the largest of all the bells weighs 16 tons, which is installed in the cathedral of St. Paul. "ghāṭa jāka sunie cāhu kōṭ."—*asa m* 5. i.e., 'the celestial sound.' 2 unit of time spanning two and a half ghāṛis, equalling an hour. See **ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ**. 3 clock. See **ਘੜੀ ਨੰ**: 3.

ਘੰਟਾਹੋਰਾ [ghāṭahera] See **ਘੰਟਕਹੋਰਿ**.

ਘੰਟਾਕਰਣ [ghāṭakaraṇ] *n* son of Mangal, who was born to Medha. He was an attendant deity of Shiv. On account of a curse, he was born

as a man. He was a great scholar of Ujjaini Nagri. 2 according to Harivansh, a demon who was a devotee of Shiv. In order to avoid hearing the name of Vishnu, he hung bells from both his ears. 3 according to Saravloh, a soldier of Brijnad (Viraynad), the demon. "ghāṭa karaṇ bhāt."—sāloh.

ਪੰਟਿਕ [ghāṭik] See ਪੰਟਿਕਾਲ.

ਪੰਟਿਕਾ [ghāṭika] *Skt* घण्टिका *n* bell. 2 gullet, throat.

ਪੰਟੀ [ghāṭi] See ਪੰਟਿਕਾ 1.

ਪੰਡ [ghāṇḍ] *n* big bell, gong. 2 trachea. See ਪੰਟਿਕਾ 2. 3 *Skt* घण्ट large black bee. 4 wretch, vile. "jñākh maraṇi sabbh nīdāk ghāṇḍa ram."—*brha chāt m 4*. 5 mischievous. 6 a subcaste of Bahujai Khatri.

ਪੰਡ ਵੱਜਣਾ [ghāṇḍ vājṇa] a typical sound that breathing produces due to the entrapped tracheal mucus.

ਪੰਡਾ [ghāṇḍa] See ਪੰਡ 4. 2 bell. "khāṇḍaheṛa mīṛag jiu."—*BG*. 'as the sound of a hunter's bell stops the deer from running.'

ਪੰਡਾਹੇੜਾ [ghāṇḍahara] See ਪੰਟਿਕਹੇੜਿ and ਪੰਡਾ 2.

ਪੰਡੀ [ghāṇḍi] See ਪੰਟਿਕਾ 2.

ਪ੍ਰ [ghnā] *Skt* adj when suffixed to a word, it means destroyer as ਕ੍ਰਿਤਪ੍ਰ (ungrateful), ਗੋਪ੍ਰ (slaughterer of cows).

ਪ੍ਰਾ [ghra] *Skt* *vr* smell, kiss.

ਪ੍ਰਾਉ [ghrau] *n* smell, odour. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਉ. See ਪ੍ਰਾ *vr*. "jiu udian kusam pāphulit kine nā ghārau lāio."—*gāu kabir*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [ghraṇ] *Skt* *n* organ of smell; nose. "ghraṇ vilocan pōchē cir."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* smelled.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ [ghrat] *Skt* *adj* smelled.

ਪ੍ਰਾਮ [ghram] *Skt* घर्म *n* heat. 2 sunshine. 3 summer. 4 sweat, perspiration. "nā ghram he nā gham he."—*ākal*.

ਪ੍ਰਿ [ghri] *Skt* घृ *vr* wet, shine, drip.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ [ghris] *Skt* घृष *vr* pulverize, pound, grind.

ਪ੍ਰਿਣ [ghriṇ] *Skt* घृण *vr* shine, hate.

ਪ੍ਰਿਣਾ [ghriṇa] *Skt* *n* hatred. 2 condemnation. 3 compassion. "tājī tat ghriṇa bān bic nīkare."—*ramav*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤ [ghrit] *Skt* *n* clarified butter. "kagadu luṇu rāhe ghrit sāge."—*ram m 1*. 2 per etymology, water is also called ghrit. 3 *adj* sprayed, sprinkled. 4 oiled, lubricated, buttered. 5 shining.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਚੀ [ghritci], ਪ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ [ghritaci] *Skt* घृताची per books like Mahabharat etc, an extremely beautiful fairy, whose sight led Vyas to discharge his semen. As a result of that, Shukdev was born. Parmiti, son of sage Chyavan, produced a son named Ruru from her womb. Kushnabh, king of Kanauj, begot one hundred daughters from Ghritachi. See ਕਨੌਜ. Bharadwaj was charmed by her, leading to the discharge of his semen. The discharged semen was kept in a boat-shaped wooden cup and from that Dronacharya was born. "brīkbbhanusuta ki bārabar murāṭi śyam kāhe su nāhi ghritci he."—*krisan*. "śīdhusuta ru ghritaci triya."—*krisan*. daughters of the sea, Lachhami and Ghritachi. 2 ladle for pouring clarified butter during a fire ritual. 3 per etymology, it also means night. 4 night, bedewed and calm.



ਭ [ṇṓṇa] tenth character of Punjabi script. It is of articulated from the throat and the nose. 2 *Skt* sexual desire, carnal desire. 3 words that are felt. 4 deity Bhairav.

ਭਭਾ [ṇṓṇa] the character ਭ. 2 pronunciation of ਭ. See ਭੰਭਾ.

ਭਣ [ṇṓṇ] See ਭਣਨਾ.

ਭਣਤੀ [ṇṓṇti], ਭਣਨਾ [ṇṓṇna] *n* counting, enumeration, calculation. “ṇṓṇti ṇṓṇi nāhi kou chuṭe.” –bavān.

ਭਣਿ [ṇṓṇi] having counted. “ṇṓṇi ghale sabbh divās sas.” –bavān.

ਭਣੀ [ṇṓṇi] counted. 2 with counting. See ਭਣਤੀ.

ਭਰਾਸ [ṇṓras] See ਭੁਾਸ.

ਭਿਆਤਾ [ṇiata] *adj* learned, erudite. “ṇṓṇa

khatsastr hoi ṇiata.” –bavān.

ਭਿਆਨ [ṇian] *n* knowledge. “ṇik bhekh ṇu ṇian dhian.” –bavān.

ਭਿਆਨੀ [ṇiani] *adjscholar*, sage. “bhagat ṇiani soi.” –bavān.

ਭਿਆਨੁ [ṇianu] See ਭਿਆਨ.

ਭੁ [ṇu] *Skt vr* produce a sound.

ਭੰਭਾ [ṇṓṇa] character ਭ. See ਭਭਾ. “ṇṓṇa ṇianu nāhi mukhbatau.” –bavān.

ਭੁਾਸ [ṇras] *n* morsel. 2 swallow. “ṇṓṇa ṇrase kal tih.” –bavān.

ਭ੍ਰਿਹਾਲ [ṇrihal] *adj* who enjoys; who uses. See ਭ 2. “ṇriastva ṇrihalā.” –gyan. ‘You enjoy through the character ਭ.’ 2 Scholars interpret this word to mean a family man.

ਚ [cacca] eleventh character of Punjabi script. Its articulation is made from the palate. 2 *surf* of. "sīghac bhojan jo nār jānē."—*asa namdev*. 3 *Skt* part again, and 4 faith, belief. 5 comparable. 6 *n* sun. 7 moon. 8 tortoise. 9 thief. 10 rascal, evil person. 11 Shiv. 12 in Punjabi, short for *vicc* as in: "thorē dīnāc īh kām ho jāuga."—*prov.*

ਚਉ [cəu] infinitive of *cəvaṇu*; say, state. See ਚਵਣ. "tū cəu sājən medīa."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 See ਚਉ. 3 four. "sekha, cəu cākīa cəu vaīa."—*var sor m* 3. See ਚਉਚਕਿਆ and ਚਉਵਾਇਆ. 4 trust, belief. "lakhyo aj kās hē cəu badhō."—*NP.*

ਚਉਸਠ [cəusəθ] See ਚਉਸਠਿ.

ਚਉਸਠ ਕਲਾ [cəusəθ kəla] See ਕਲਾ.

ਚਉਸਠ ਚਾਰ [cəusəθ car] sixty-eight. "bhare jogñi patr cəusəθ carā."—*cāḍi* 2. See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਚਉਸਠਿ [cəusəθi] *Skt* ਚਤੁਸ਼ਠਿ sixty-four.

ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘਰੀ [cəusəθi ghəri], ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘੜੀ [cəusəθi ghəri] day and night, nowadays; a day and night consist of 60 ghəris and each ghəri is of 24 minutes but in earlier times a ghəri was said to be of twenty two and a half minutes. Hence 64 ghəris used to comprise a day and night. "aθ jamī cəusəθi ghəri tuā nīrkhat rāhe jiu."—*s kabir*.

ਚਉਸਰ [cəusər], ਚਉਸਾਰ [cəusar] *Skt* ਚਤੁਸ਼ਾਰਿ *n* a game of four flanks; a game of dice. 2 a game of four counters. See ਚਉਪੜ and ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਚਉਸੀ [cəusi] *n* a type of indigenous cloth with four hundred cords (threads) in its warp.

ਚਉਹਟਾ [cəuhəṭa] *n* a bazaar with shops on all the four sides; a crossing. 2 a bazaar with four flanks on a crossing.

ਚਉਹਠ [cəuhəθ] See ਚਉਸਠ.

ਚਉਹਾਣ [cəuhan], ਚਉਹਾਨ [cəuhan] See ਚੋਹਾਨ.

ਚਉਕ [cəuk] See ਚੋਕ. 2 an ornament for women to wear on their heads.

ਚਉਕਸ [cəukas] See ਚੋਕਸ.

ਚਉਕਸਾਈ [cəuksai], ਚਉਕਸੀ [cəuksi] See ਚੋਕਸਾਈ and ਚੋਕਸੀ.

ਚਉਕਰੀ [cəukri] *n* a group of four persons or things. "jugən ki cəukri phīraei phīrət hē."—*akal*. 2 See ਚਉਕਤੀ.

ਚਉਕੜ [cəukəṛ] *n* a group of four cowries. 2 See ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ. 3 cord made of four threads.

ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ [cəukəṛ khərcəṇa] *v* spend four cowries; a wedding ceremony of giving gifts by bridegroom's side to the menials at bride's house. It is a gesture of humility conveying that a paltry sum is spent on the wedding. "cəl kər cəukəṛ khərcən kəriē."—*NP.*

ਚਉਕੜਿ [cəukəṛi] with four cowries. "cəukəṛi muli aṇaīa."—*var asa*. 'bought a sacred thread for four cowries.' See ਚਉਕੜ.

ਚਉਕੜੀ [cəukṛi] *n* quadrangular platform. 2 a group of four. 3 a group of four persons i.e. a gang. "dusətcəukṛi sēda kuṛ kāmavāhī."—*sor m* 3. 4 a group of four horses for driving a carriage. 5 a group of all the four aeons. See ਯੁਗ. 6 a leap with all the four legs in the air; well known is the leap of a deer. 7 posture of sitting cross-legged.

ਚਉਕਾ [cəuka] *n* quadrangular courtyard or a stone of similar shape. 2 a group of four. 3 something indicative of four. 4 a quadrangular enclosure of a kitchen. "gobəru juṭha cəuka

jutha."—*bāsāt kabir*. 5 plastering done on the kitchen floor. "deke cāuka kadhū kar."—*varasa*. 6 animal with four developed teeth. 7 two teeth in the upper and two in the lower jaw. "cibuk caru visrit kachu cōka cāmka."—*GPS*.

ਚਉਕੀ [cāuki] *n* seat with four legs. 2 a group of four watchmen. "cāuki cāugīrād hāmāre."—*sor m 5*. 3 a group of four devotional musicians. "gavāt cāuki sōbād prākās."—*GPS*. See **ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ**. 4 a group of worshippers who sing devotional songs while circumbulating.

ਚਉਕੇ [cāuke] in the kitchen. "bāhī cāuke pāia."—*varasa*. 'put on the sacred thread while sitting in the kitchen.'

ਚਉਖੰਨ [cāukhān] four parts. "hau tisu vitāhu cāukhānīe."—*sri m 4*. meaning: 'I sacrifice myself'. 2 four directions. "kormāra cāukhānīe koī nā belī."—*BG*. 'all the relatives.' 3 a blow with a sword. See **ਚੌਰੰਗ** 3.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ [cāukhānīe] See **ਚਉਖੰਨ**.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ [cāukhānīe vāṇṇa] *v* be cut into four parts, i.e. be sacrificed. 2 move all around, i.e. be devoted.

ਚਉਗਣ [cāugan], **ਚਉਗਨ** [cāugan] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ**.

ਚਉਗਾਨ [cāugan] See **ਚੌਗਾਨ**.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦ [cāugīrād] *adv* on all the four sides, all around. "cāuki cāugīrād hāmāre."—*sor m 5*. "cāugīrād hāmāre ramkar."—*brīla m 5*. 2 *n* a mountain surrounding the earth and its seven seas. See **ਲੋਕਾਲੋਕ**.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦੇ [cāugīrdō] from all sides. "dhae rakhās rohle cāugīrdō bhare."—*cādi 3*.

ਚਉਗੁਣ [cāugun], **ਚਉਗੁਨ** [cāugun] *Skt* **ਚਤੁਰ੍ਗੁਣ** *adj* four-fold, four-sided.

ਚਉਘਰ [cāughar], **ਚਉਘਤ** [cāughar] See **ਚਉਝਤ**. "cuḥar cāughar lākhnaū."—*BG*.

ਚਉਚਕਿਆ [cāucakīa] incited by four persons, i.e., provoked by four scoundrels. "sekha! cāucakīa."—*var sor m 3*.

ਚਉਝਤ [cāujhar] a Khatri subcaste from amongst

Bunjarian, mentioned as cāughar by some scholars. "cādu cāujhar sev kāmāi."—*BG*. See **ਚਉਘਤ**. **ਚਉਣਾ** [cāṇa] *n* a group of quadrupeds: a herd of grazing animals. "cāṇe sūina paie cūṇī cūṇī khavē ghasu."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *adj* four-fold, four times.

ਚਉਣੀ [cāṇī] four-fold. See **ਚੌਣੀ**.

ਚਉਤਰਾ [cāutra], **ਚਉਤਾ** [cāuta] *P ੨੨ n* platform, *Skt* **ਚਤੁਰ** platform. 2 court of a kotwal. "śah cāutre jāī jatai."—*cārītr 61*. "jhāgra kārde cāute aya."—*BG*.

ਚਉਤਾਰ [cāutar] See **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ**.

ਚਉਤਾਰਾ [cāutara] *n* song from a four-stringed instrument or mridāṅg. 2 rābāb, which has four strings or any other four-stringed musical instrument. 3 cloth which has four-ply thread in its weft.

ਚਉਤੀ [cāuti], **ਚਉਤੀਸ** [cāutis] *Skt* **ਚਤੁਰ੍ਵਿੰਸਤ** thirty-four.

ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਖਰ [cāutis akhar], **ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਛਰ** [cāutis akhar] Originally Sanskrit had the following 34 letters.

ਅ ਭ ਤ, ਕ ਖ ਘ ਙ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ, ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ, ਟ ਥ ਦ ਧ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਕ ਸ ਹ; the remaining letters are their combinations, as ਈ is a combination of ਈ and ਸ, ਝ of ਜ and ਝ, ਞ of ਤ and ਰ etc. The same ਸ has three forms¹.

¹Numerous scholars are of the view that characters which do not initiate any word are not counted amongst characters. Such characters as are combinations of two characters are not independent letters. Accordingly there are only the following thirty four characters: ਅ ਭ ਤ ਆ, ਕ ਖ ਘ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ, ਟ ਠ ਡ, ਟ ਥ ਦ ਧ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਕ ਸ ਈ. ਆ is used for ਲ, and ਲ does not initiate any word. ਟ ਝ ਞ do not initiate any word either. ਏ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਏ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਐ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਐ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਐ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਐ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਐ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ. In Veds the letter ੜ is not used in conventional words.

"nana khian puran bed bidhi cāutis akhār (āchār) mahi."—*sor and maru ravidas*.

ਚਉਤੀਹ [cāutih] See ਚਉਤੀ.

ਚਉਤੁਕਾ [cāutuka] *n* a composition containing four lines; a passage having a division after every four lines.

ਚਉਥ [cāuth] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਥੀ *n* fourth day of the bright and dark side of the moon. "cāuthahī cācal mān kau gahāhu."—*gāu thiti kabir*.

ਚਉਥਾ [cāuthā], ਚਉਥੀ [cāuthī], ਚਉਥਾ [cāutha] *adj* fourth. "tregun māramohu hē gurmukhī cāuthapad paī."—*sri m 3*. "hārī cāuthī lav mānī sahājū bhāīa."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਚਉਥਾਪਦ [cāuthapad] *n* state of knowledge beyond that of the worldly and bodily comforts: enlightened state. "cāuthē pad kau jo naru cinē."—*keda kabir*.

ਚਉਥਿ [cāuthi] fourth declension. See ਚਉਥ. "cāuthi upae care beda."—*bīla thiti m 1*.

ਚਉਥੀ [cāuthi] feminine of cāutha. "cāuthi nīatī rasī kār."—*var majh m 1*.

ਚਉਦਸ [cāudas] *n* ਚਤੁਦਸ fourteen.

ਚਉਦਸਿ [cāudasī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਦਸੀ *n* fourteenth day of the moon's bright and dark sides. "cāudasī cāudāh lok mājhārī."—*gāu thiti kabir*.

ਚਉਦਹ [cāudāh] fourteen. "cāudāh bhāvan tere hañale."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਚਉਦਹ ਚਤਨ [cāudāh rātan] according to Purans, the ocean was churned and fourteen precious objects were obtained. See ਚਤਨ. "cāudāh rātan nīkalīanu."—*var ram 3*.

ਚਉਦਹ ਲੋਕ [cāudāh lok] See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cāudāh vidyā] knowledge of four Veds, six vedāg, nyay, mimāsa, Purans and dhāramśāstrā. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ 3 ਐ 6. According to Bhai Mani Singh these fourteen scriptures are:

"sri akkhār jātārān cākītsa or rāsain, jotak jotī prābin rag khāṭ ragānī gāin, kok-kala vyākārān or bajātr bojain.

turāhī tor nāt nritī or sār dhānukh cālāin, gyan kārān or caturī et nam vidyā vāre, eh caturdas jagat me catur sāmājh mān me dhāre."

—*JSBM*.

See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ and ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚਉਦਹਿ [cāudāhī] See ਚਉਦਹ. 2 fourteenth day of the lunar month. "cāudāhī carī kūt prābh apī."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਚਉਦਣੇਚਕ [cāudṇocak] fourteen spheres, fourteen worlds. "cāccak cāudṇocakā."—*ramav*. 'Fourteen worlds were taken aback.' 2 beings of the fourteenth sphere.

ਚਉਦਾ [cāuda] states, speaks. See ਚਉ and ਚਵਣ. "jo gurbānī mukhī cāuda jiu."—*majh m 4*. 2 See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚਉਦਾਂ [cāudā] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚਉਦਿਆ [cāudia] *adv* uttering. "as purī hārī cāudia."—*suhi chāt m 4*. See ਚਵਣ.

ਚਉਦੋ [cāudo] *adj* worth stating. "cāudo mukhī ālāi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 says, utters.

ਚਉਧ [cāudh], ਚਉਧਨਾ [cāudhna] See ਚੌਧ and ਚੌਧਨਾ. ਚਉਧਰੀ [cāudhri] *n* bearer of a ploughpin; a ploughman. 2 *Skt* ਚਤੁਰ੍ਧਰੀ headman among four. "cāudhri rau sādāie."—*sri a m 1*.

ਚਉਧਿਤ [cāudhit] See ਚੌਧਿਤ.

ਚਉਪ [cāup] See ਚੌਪ.

ਚਉਪਈ [cāupai] See ਚੌਪਈ.

ਚਉਪਦਾ [cāupada] *Skt n* quartet, quatrain; a piece of poetry having four stanzas. See under ਰਾਗ ਗੁਜਰੀ. "kīrīa car kārāhī khāṭ kārma."—a hymn by Guru Arjan Dev. 2 See ਚੌਪਦ 2.

ਚਉਪਦਾ ਦੁਪਦਾ [cāupada dupada] a poetic composition having four stanzas of two lines each i.e. four couplets.

ਚਉਪਰ [cāupar], ਚਉਪੜ [cāupar], ਚਉਪਤਿ [cāuparī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਾਟ dice cloth with four flanks and the game which is played upon it. "hāume cāuparī khelna jhūṭhe āhākara."—*asa a m 1*. "kāram dhāram tum cāuparī sajhū sātū kārāhu tum sari."—*bāsāt m 5*. See ਚਉਸਰ and ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਚਉਪਈ [cəupai] See ਚੌਪਈ. 2 cot. 3 adj having four feet. "khaṭ magau cəupai."—*sor kəbir*. 'a plank sans legs.'

ਚਉਬਾਰਾ [cəubara] *n* house on the upper storey having doors on all the four sides. "carī kūṭ cəubara."—*sor m 1*.

ਚਉਬਾਰੇ [cəubare] plural of cəubara. "se æsthāl so in cəubare."—*majh m 5*. upper story made of gold. 2 adv all around. "pəvən koṭī cəubare phirāhi."—*bher ə kəbir*. 3 in the upper storey.

ਚਉਬੀਸ [cəubis], **ਚਉਬੀਹ** [cəubih] See ਚੌਬੀਸ.

ਚਉਬੋਲਾ [cəubola] *a* metre, characterised by four lines, each having 15 matras ending with ləghu guru. It is a form of cəupai (a metre or verse of four lines). See ਚੌਪਈ 3. 2 any form with different rhyme schemes. This name is due to its four separate alliterations. For this very reason a səveya is called cəubola in Ramavtar. as for example:

sri rəghuraj sərəsən le
ris ṭhan ghāni rən ban prəhare,
birən mar dusar gəe sər
əbər te bəse jənu ore,
bajī gəji rəth saj gire dhər
pəṭṭi ənek su kən gənəve,
phagun pən prəcəḍ bəhe
bənəṭrīn ke mānu pətr uḍane.

3 In music, caturāg is also called cəubola. Any system having a melody of an ordinary song, sərgam, tərana and mridāg is caturāg. See the following caturāg¹ of vrīdabəni sarāg²:-

"caturāg guṇiān mīlī gae bojaie rījhaie.

¹It is an aarav sārav rag. rīṣabh is vadi (primary) and pācam is sāvadi (secondary). It is sung from the third watch of the day.

ascending - śa rā mā pā nā śa
descending - śa nā dha pā mā rā śa

²'bol' (words or phrases) of caturāg (musical features of a composition) are set by singers in consonance with the rhythm. Rules of prosody are often ignored.

guṇiān ke age le ko səpurān kər dīkhaie.

nā śa rā mā rā mā pā dha, pā mā rā mā rā śa nā śa.
dīr dīr ta nā nā dīr ta nā, nā ta rē nā tom tana.
dhīr dhīr dhum kīṭ təkran ta, təkran dha
dhum kīṭ təkran dha dha.

4 Any metre in which four languages are used is also called cəubola. In the following example Vrij, Multani, Dingal and Hindi have been used:
gaje māhā sur ghūmi rəṇā hur

bhrāmi nābhā pur bekhā ənupā,
vāle vāli sāī jivī jugā tāī
tēḍe gholi jāī əlavi tē eṣe,
ləḡō lar thāne bəro raj mhanē
kāhō or kāne hāṭhī chad thesō,
bəro an moko bhājō aj toko
cəlo devloko tajo beg lāka.—*ramav*.

5 a metre, whose fourth line starts as a vocative is also a cəubola. See ਅੜਿਲ 5. 6 a sacred hymn of Guru Granth Sahib which refers to the four³ devotees, even though its stanza is a couplet:

musən məkər prem ki rāhi ju əbərī chār,
bidhe bādhe kəməḷ māhī bhəvər rāhe ləṭṭā rī.
—*cəu m 5*.

7 Some scholars are of the opinion that taṭṭak metre is in fact a cəubola. See ਤਾਟਕ.

8 Numerous poets hold that the cəubola metre consists of two lines, with each line having thirty matras. The first pause is at the 16th, second at the succeeding 14th matra, end being ləghu guru.

Example:

śāstrā sājā dhyay jagdiṣvər,
survīrtā cīt dhəro,
aləś kā rīta kōjusi,
kādi nā rīn kā sēg kəro.

ਚਉਮੁਖ [cəumukh] *n* one having four faces, Brahma.

2 adj (an earthen lamp) having four wicks. "cəumukh diva jotī duar."—*ram beṇi*. 'self-

³sāmān, musən, jamaḷ, pāṭṭg.

enlightenment that illuminates all the four sides.'

ਚਉਰ [cəur] See ਚਮਰ. See ਚਉਰਢੂਲ. 2 direction.

"sabhna cəurā vikhe asəṇ thape."—*māgo*.

ਚਉਰਢੂਲ [cəurḍhul] *n* waving of a fly whisk.

"cəurḍhul jāce he pəvəṇu."—*māla namdev*.

ਚਉਰਾਸੀ [cəurasī], ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ [cəurasih] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਤਿ *n* eighty-four. 2 transmigratation.

ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿਧ [cəurasih sidh] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ.

"sidh cəurasih māra māhi khela."—*bher kabir*.

ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਨਰਕ [cəurasih narak] eighty-four lac births, which comprise a terrible hell. "cəurasih narak sakət bhogaie."—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਨਰਕ.

ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਲਖ ਜੋਨਿ [cəurasih lakh jonī] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ.

ਚਉਰਾਹਾ [cəuraha] *n* a place where four paths converge; a crossing.

ਚਉਰਾਨਵੇ [cəuranve] ninety-four.

ਚਉਰਾਇਆ [cəuraia] *adj* who has no wisdom of his own but echoes what the other four say.

"sekha! cəucakia cəuraia!"—*var sor m 3*.

2 *adv* all around. "pəuṇ phire cəuraia."—*BG*.

ਚਉਰੀਹ [cəuvih] See ਚੌਰੀਸ.

ਚਉਰਤ [cəur] *n* affection. 2 game, longing. See

ਚੁੜ *vr*. 3 bare ground. 4 See ਚੌੜ 2. 5 devastation,

destruction. "us ne cəur kər ditti."—*prov*.

ਚਉਰਚਪੋਟ [cəurcəpəṭt] utter ruination, complete devastation.

ਚਉਰਿ [cəuri] *adv* on the bare ground. "re nər. nav cəuri kət boṛi?"—*gəu kabir*.

ਚਉਰੁ [cəuru] *adj* devastating, who turns verdure into wilderness. 2 spoilt. 3 mischievous.

ਚਉ [cəu] *n* ploughpin.

ਚਉਣ [cəuṇ]. ਚਉਣਾ [cəuṇa], ਚਉਣੀ [cəuṇi], ਚਉਨ

[cəun], ਚਉਨਾ [cəuna], ਚਉਨੀ [cəuni] *adj* four-

fold, four times. "duṇ cəuṇi de vəḍiai."

—*sor m 5*. "din prəti duṇ cəun visala."—*NP*.

ਚਈਆ [caia] *n* eagerness, ardour. 2 wish, desire.

"prəbhu dekhən ko bəhūt māni cəia."—*bīla*

m 4. 3 See ਚੈਯਾ. 4 *adj* eager, enthusiastic.

ਚਸ [cas] *Skt* चष् *vr* kill, torment, eat.

ਚਸਕ [cəsək] *n* pang, ache, shooting pain. 2 *Skt*

ਚਸਕ inebriant. 3 honey.

ਚਸਕਾ [caska], ਚਸਕਾਰ [cəskar] *n* drinking habit.

2 ardent desire for taste. See ਚਸ *vr* and ਚਸਕ 2.

ਚਸਪਾ [cəspā] *P* چسپا *adj* sticking; pasted. 2 like, appropriate, suitable.

ਚਸਪੀਦਨ [cəspidən] *P* چسپیدن *v* stick, paste.

ਚਸਮ [cəṣəm] *P* چشم *n* eye. 2 vision, eyesight.

ਚਸਮਦੀਦ [cəṣəmdid] *P* چشم دید *adj* witnessed.

"bāde! cəṣəmdidā phənai."—*īlāg m 5*.

ਚਸਮਨੁਮਾਈ [cəṣəmnūmai] *P* چشم نوازی *n* act of threatening or frightening, reprimand.

ਚਸਮਪੋਸ਼ੀ [cəṣəmpoṣi] *P* چشم پوشی *n* forgiveness. 2 act of ignoring or not taking notice.

ਚਸਮਾ [cəṣma] *P* چشم *n* sun. 2 spring, fountain.

3 eye of a needle. 4 spectacles. "lai cəṣme

jəh təha mājud."—*īlāg kabir*. 'fountain of knowledge and prudence.'

ਚਸਮਾਏ ਕੋਸਰ [cəṣmae kəsər] *P* چشمه کوسر a river in heaven having water whiter than milk and

sweeter than honey.

ਚਸਮਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cəṣmasahib] See ਚੌਹਾਸਾਹਿਬ 2.

ਚਸਾ [casa] See ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਟ. "sev kari pəl casa na vichura."—*majh m 5*.

ਚਸਿਆ [cəsia] plural of cəsa. "visue cəsia ghəria pəhra thiti vari māhu hoa."—*sohila*.

2 with tastes.

ਚਸੀਦਹ [cəsidəh] *P* چسیده tasted, ate.

ਚਸੀਦਨ [cəsidən] *P* چسیدن *v* taste, eat. See ਚਸ *vr*.

ਚਸੁਆ [cəsua] *adv* for a fraction of a moment.

"us te ghəṭe nəhi ruci cəsua."—*gəu m 5*.

ਚਹ [cah] *Skt* चह *vr* cheat; be haughty; pulverize.

ਚਹਚਹਾ [cəhcəha] *adj* favourite, likeable. 2 bright.

ਚਹਬੱਚਾ [cəhbəcca] *P* چاه *n* small tank, reservoir.

"cəhbəcca me nhan sidhare."—*cəritr 266*.

ਚਹਮਚ [cəhməc] *n* happiness, joy. "gurmukh bhai bhəgəti cəhməcce."—*BG*. 2 crowd, mob.

ਚਹਲ [cəhəl] *n* festival, eagerness, ecstasy.

2 mud, dirt.

ਚਹਲਕਦਮੀ [cəhəlkədmi] See ਚਿਹਲਕਦਮੀ.

ਚਹਲਪਹਲ [cəhəlpəhəl] *n* mirth. 2 hustle and bustle.

ਚਹਲਾ [cəhla] See ਚਲਾ.

ਚਹਾ [cəha] *adj* wished for, desired. 2 *n* an aquatic bird; snipe.

ਚਹਾਰ [cəhar] *P* ਚਾਰ *n* four. *Skt* ਚਾਰ੍ਵ.

ਚਹਾਰਮ [cəharəm] *P* ਚਾਰ੍ਵ *adj* fourth.

ਚਹਾਰਮੀ [cəharmi] one who receives one fourth of a crop's yield. See ਚੌਥ 3.

ਚਹਿ [cəhi] *n* stain, blemish. "tən ko cəhi nəhi lagan pəre."—*GPS*. 2 *adv* having coveted.

ਚਹਿਕਨਾ [cəhikna] See ਚੁਹਕਾਰ.

ਚਹੁ [cəhu] See ਚਹਿ. 2 four. "cəhu chiə məhi səniasī."—*prabha* *a m* 1. 'renunciants in ten sects.' See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਾਸੀ. "sei sukhie cəhujugi."—*sri m* 3. 3 to the four (people); the four did. "əsəṭdasi cəhu bhed nə pəra."—*asa m* 1.

ਚਹੁੰ [cəhū] *adv* all the four.

ਚਹੁ ਉਮਾਹਾ ਹੋਇ [cəhu umaha hoī]—*var mālā m* 1. cobras, deer, fish, amorists.

ਚਹੁਭੁੰਡੀ [cəhukūḍi] in the four directions, universally, on all sides. "jini jəni gurmukhi bujhia su cəhukūḍi jape."—*var mālā* 2 *m* 5.

ਚਹੁਚਕ [cəhucək] *Skt* *adv* in the four directions, on the four sides. "cəhucəki kianu loa."—*var rām* 3.

ਚਹੁਚਿਅ [cəhuchīə] ten. See ਚਹੁ 2.

ਚਹੁਬਦਨ ਕੋ ਜਾਨ [cəhubədən ko jan] Brahma having four faces, and his conveyance, the swan. "cəhubədən ko jan he."—*NP*.

ਚਹੁ ਵੇਚੋਰਾ ਹੋਇ [cəhu vechoṛa hoī]—*var mālā m* 1. bullocks, the poor, travellers and servants. After the rainfall, bullocks are put to yoke and get separated from the herd; labourers go abroad for work or cultivation; travellers get stuck (due to lack of roads) at their own places; at the end of the war, soldiers in old days, for want of expedition, were sent on leave during

the rains, therefore they could not stay together in the cantonment.

ਚਹੁੰ [cəhū] *adv* all the four.

ਚਹੁਥਾ [cəhugha] *adv* in the four directions; on the four sides.

ਚਹੁਚਕ [cəhucək], ਚਹੁੰਚਕ [cəhūcək] See ਚਹੁਚਕ.

ਚਹੇੜ [cəheṛu] See ਫਹੇੜ.

ਚਹੋਰਾ [cəhora], ਚਹੋੜਾ [cəhoṛa] *n* a kind of paddy with sweet smell.

ਚਕ [cək] *Skt* ਚਕ੍ *vr* sparkle, prevent, eradicate pain, be satiated. 2 *Skt* ਚਕ੍ *n* direction. "cəkr bəkr phire catur cək."—*japu*. 3 wheel of the chariot. "rəth ke cək kaṭgīrae."—*krisən*. 4 potter's wheel. "koḷu cərkha cəki cəku."—*var asa*. "cəku kumīar bhəvaia."—*asa chēt m* 4. 5 circular base on which a platform or embankment is raised around the well. "pun kasəṭ ko cək ghərvai."—*GPS*. 6 adjastonished, amazed. "ləgyo bhal me rəhyo cək."—*ramav*. 7 See ਚੱਕ.

ਚਕਈ [cəkəi] *n* small circle, small wheel. "kəte cəkəi mənə chuṭcālī he."—*krisən*. 2 See ਚਕੀ. 3 *Skt* name of a bird like ruddy sheldrake; brahminy duck. "cəkəi jəniṭi bichure."—*s kabir*.

ਚਕੀ [cək-hi] *n* pear-shaped wooden or metal toy rotating on a sharp point at the bottom when let in motion by hand or string. "cək-hi jənu avət he kər me phir dhae."—*krisən*.

ਚਕਚਉਧ [cəkcaūdh] See ਚਕਚੋਧ.

ਚਕਚੁੰਧਰ [cəkchūdhər] See ਚਚੁੰਧਰ.

ਚਕਚੂਰ [cəkcur] *n* flour or powder of something ground in a (hand-operated) mill. 2 something ground like flour. "mar ke dhur kīye cəkcur."—*cāḍi* 1.

ਚਕਚੋਧ [cəkchōdh] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 *adj* surprised, amazed. "cəkchōdh rəhe jən dekh səbhe."—*nərsīgh*.

ਚਕਚੋਧੀ [cəkchōdhi] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 surprise.

ਚਕਟੀ [cəkṭi] *Skt* चकटि *n* antidote: medicine that negates the effect of poison. 2 keen or intense desire. extreme interest. "sadhu jāna pəg cəkṭi."—*dev m 4*.

ਚਕਣਾ [cəkṇa] *v* lift, raise; an exercise practised by lifting arms or standing upside down. 2 inflame, instigate. See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਚਕਿਆ.

ਚਕਤ [cəkət] See ਚਕਿਤ.

ਚਕਤੀ [cəkṭi] *Pkt* *n* a patch of cloth; rag. 2 curved knife. "cəkṭi cəpra əsɪ dhar sɪpər."—*səloh*.

ਚਕਰੇਰ [cəkphər] *n* revolution. "matr būd te dhərɪ cəku phərɪ."—*bəsət ə m 1*. See ਆੜ੍ਹ.

ਚਕਮਕ [cəkmək] *T* چکمه *n* flint; hard stone that produces fire when struck against iron. To begin with, stone-guns were operated with this stone (flint) which was kept at the nozzle of the gun. When the trigger was pressed, it produced sparks by striking against iron. The ammunition caught fire from this spark. "cəkmək ki si ag."—*hənu*.

ਚਕਰ [cəkər] a village in tehsil and police station Jagraon, district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind and Guru Gobind Singh. This is also called Guruser. The sixth Guru visited this place while coming from Lopoke and the tenth Guru came here from Lamme. It is located 12 miles to the south of Jagraon railway station. 2 See ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਚਕਰਤਨ [cəkərtən], ਚਕਰਦਨ [cəkərdən] *P* چکر کردن *tearing apart, refuting.* "sūbh cəkərtən."—*əkal*. "dhumrach cəḍ mūd cəkərdən."—*NP*.

ਚਕਰਾਉਣਾ [cəkraṇa], ਚਕਰਾਉਣਾ [cəkrauna] *v* be surprised, amazed. 2 feel dizzy, reel.

ਚਕਰੀ [cəkri] *n* whirlpool, eddy of water, swirl. 2 small circle. See ਚਕ੍ਰੀ.

ਚਕਰੇਲ [cəkrel] *adj* who is in service or employment. 2 who takes rounds; nomadic. "ɪh cəkrel phɪrət the rəhe."—*PP*.

ਚਕਲਾ [cəkla] *n* flat round stone or wooden disc used for flattening dough and for rolling

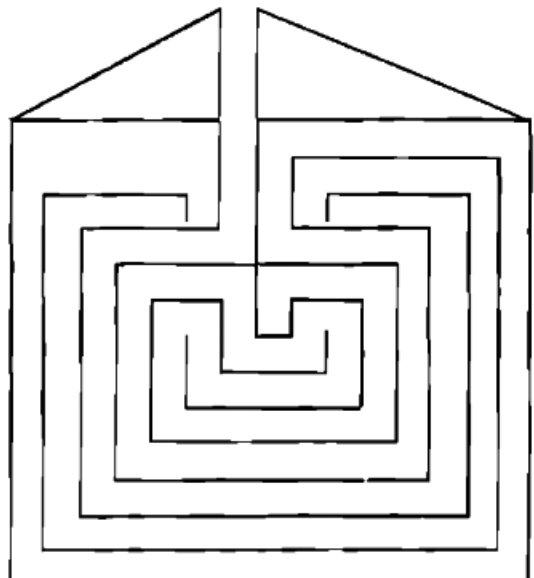
chapattis. 2 a particular area, district or region. 3 brothel.

ਚਕਵਾ [cəkva], ਚਕਵੀ [cəkvi] *n* ruddy sheldrake, ruddy goose or brahminy duck; who crave for the sight of the sun. Per literary tradition, the couple gets separated at night. "esi həri sɪu prɪɪ kəri jesi cəkvi sur."—*sri ə m 1*.

ਚਕਸ [cəkəs] *Skt* चकास् *vr* shine.

ਚਕਾਚਕ [cəkacək] *P* چکاچک *onom* sound created by the clashing of weapons like swords etc.

ਚਕਾਬਜੂਰ [cəkabyuh] *Skt* चकबजूर *n* maze as a trap laid by soldiers, out of which the enemy cannot escape. Abhimanyu, son of Arjun, died after he was trapped in a maze. The diagram is given here.



ਚਕਿ [cəkɪ] short for cəkɪt; amazed. "cəkɪ cəkɪ rəhē dev danəv muni."—*həjare 10*. 2 *adv* by lifting, picking up.

ਚਕਿਤ [cəkɪt] *Skt* *adj* afraid. 2 surprised.

ਚਕਿਆ [cəkɪya] *Pun* *n* hand-operated mill to grind flour etc. "cəkɪya ke se pəɪ bəne gəgən bhumɪ pun dɔɪ."—*cəɪɪr 81*.

ਚਕੀ [cəkɪ] *n* hand-operated mill etc "kolu cəkha cəkɪ cəku."—*var asa*. 2 *adj* lifted, raised.

3 provoked, instigated, stimulated.

ਚਕੀਆ [cəkia] *Pu* See ਚਕਿਆ.

ਚਕੀਝੋਟੀ [cəkijhōṭi] *v* work a handmill to grind flour etc. 2 pick up a row. "put kuput ceki uṭhi jhoi."—BG.

ਚਕੀਦਨ [cəkīdān] *P* چکيدن *v* leak, drip.

ਚਕੀਰਾ [cəkira], ਚਕੀਰਾਹਾ [cəkiraha] *n* woodpecker, so named because it can peck at the wood with its beak; hoopoe, lap wing A ੫੫ See ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ.

ਚਕੁ [caku] See ਚਕ.

ਚਕੋਤਰਾ [cəkōtra] *n* pomelo citron; a large sized lemon of the shape of a gourd; Citrus Decumana.

ਚਕੋਤਰੀ [cəkōtri] *n* small-sized owl.

ਚਕੋਤਾ [cəkōta] *n* fixation of agricultural rent after assessing the produce of a field. Rent paid in cash rather than barter of crop.

ਚਕੋਰ [cəkōr] *Skt n* hill partridge with red legs. Greek partridge. Poets talk about its love for the moon. "mān prīti cād cākōr."—Bīla ੨ m 5. In olden times, kings used to tame partridges and take food only after feeding it to the partridge to find out whether the food was poisoned. The partridge's eyes at once turned red and it died that very instant if the food was poisoned. That is why this bird is also named as viṣḍarṣan-mṛityuk.

Many poets have described this bird as fire-eater. "cūcān cap cāhū dīṣī ḍolāt caru cākōr āgarān bhorē."—keṣav. At its back is the belief that the partridge eats glowworms and sometimes by mistake swallows fireballs too. 2 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ and ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11. 3 See ਚਕੋਰ.

ਚਕੋਰੀ [cəkōri] female partridge.

ਚਕੌਤ [cəkōṭ] be surprised. "cəkōṭ caru cādrīka."—gyan.

ਚੱਕ [cakk] *n* instigation, provocation. 2 marks left when bitten with two upper and two lower teeth. 3 village, marked area. 4 circular disc like potter's wheel; circular wooden

foundation of a well; trough for cooling down sugarcane syrup into jaggery or sugar. 5 a round ornament worn by women on the head. 6 direction, side. "car cakk sikkhi vīstari."—GPS. 7 See ਚਕ.

ਚੱਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ [cakk guru ka] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 See ਗੁਰਪਚਤਪ.

ਚੱਕਣਾ [cakkṇa] See ਚਕਣਾ and ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਚੱਕਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [cakkprema] See ਚੰਡਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚੱਕ ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ [cakk phatesīgh], ਚੱਕ ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘਵਾਲਾ [cakk phatesīghwala] a village in district Ferozepur, police station Nathana, very close to the Phusmandi railway station. To the east of the village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. About four ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. A Singh of the Nirmala sect is the priest there. The place where the Guru stayed for a while is also called Buraj Sanghu Singh Wala. Ram Singh, grandson of Bhai Bhagtu, had requested and taken the Guru home.

ਚੱਕਭਾਈਕੇ [cakk bhaikē] Chakk Phate Singh is also called Chakk Bhai Ke. 2 a village near Budhlada railway station district Karnal owned by Bhai ke. In Sammat 1899, the village was founded by Bhai Masadda Singh, a descendant of Bhai Bhagtu.

ਚੱਕਰ [cakkār] See ਚਕਰ. 2 See ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਚੱਕ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ [cakk ramdas] a village in Mande police station district Gujjaranwala. Moved by the ardent devotion of Bhai Pirana, Guru Arjan Dev visited the village. A gurdwara has been built at the place where the Guru stayed. Forty ghumaons of land was attached to the gurdwara during the Sikh rule. The land is exempted from revenue. The village is located ten miles to the east of Emnabad railway station. 2 Amritsar was known as Guru Ka Chakk, Chakk Ramdas and Ramdaspur, during the time of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਚਕੁਵਾਕ [cəkṛavak], ਚਕੁਵਾਕੀ [cəkṛavakī] See ਚਕਵਾ-ਚਕਵੀ.

ਚਕੁਵੈ [cəkṛavē] See ਚਕੁਵਰਤੀ. "mādhata guṇ rāve jan cākṛavē kōharo."—*sāveye m / ke*.

ਚਕੁਵਰਤ [cəkṛavyuh] See ਚਕਾਬਰਤ.

ਚਕੁਰਿਤ [cəkṛakṛit] *Skt* चक्रङ्कित् *adj* one whose body is marked with Vishnu's cakkār; stamped with the cakkār. 2 *n* a sect of Vaishnavs who stamp their bodies with a hot metal to make the mark of Vishnu (Chakar), in Dwarka or ashram of their guru. For more details See ਪਦਮਪੁਰਾਣ 251.

ਚਕੁਰਿਕਾ [cəkṛika] *Skt* चक्रिका *n* small circular disc. 2 knee cap, patella. 3 hand-operated mill for grinding wheat. 4 whirlpool. 5 beating around the bush and not carrying forward the argument, regarded as a flaw in the art of discourse.

ਚਕੁਰਿਤ [cəkṛit] See ਚਕਿਤ.

ਚਕੁਰੀ [cəkṛi] *Skt* चक्रिन् *adj* one who has a cakkār. 2 *n* Vishnu. 3 the creator. 4 ruddy goose. 5 all powerful emperor. 6 potter. 7 snake. 8 spy, detective. 9 oilman. 10 donkey. 11 crow. 12 charioteer. 13 Nihang Singh.

ਚਕ [caks] *Skt* चक्ष् *vr* speak clearly; see; suck.

ਚਕੁ [cakṣu] *Skt* चक्षु *See* ਚਖ. 2 in Vishnu Puraṇ, a river which is now called Amu (Oxus).

ਚਖ [cakh] *Skt* चक्ष् *vr* eat, have meals. "aghae rās cākha."—*sar m 5*. 2 *Skt* चक्ष् *vr* speak clearly, see, suck. 3 *Skt* चक्षु *n* eye. 4 *P* छ battle, war. 5 enmity. 6 effort, endeavour.

ਚਖਣਾ [cakhṇa], ਚਖਨਾ [cakhṇa] *v* taste. "cakhṇaṇad purāṇ sad."—*brīa m 5*.

ਚਖਮਕ [cakhmak] See ਚਕਮਕ.

ਚਖਿ [cakhṇi] *adv* after tasting. See ਚਖਣਾ.

ਚਖੀ [cakhī] *adj* who has superbly beautiful eyes, a deer.—*sanama*. See ਚੱਖੀ.

ਚਖੀਦਨ [caxidān] *P* چکيد fight, quarrel, enter into dispute.

ਚਖੁ [cakhū] ਚਖੁ eye.

ਚੱਖੀ [cakhāgi] *adj* ਚਕੁ-ਅੰਗੀ. "cācla cakhāgi."—*akal*. 'a female whose eyes shine like lightning.'

ਚੱਖੀ [cakhhi] See ਚਖ *vr*. 2 *n* feed given to birds of prey like a hawk to allure them to prey. Only a little is given to tempt them to prey for more. "cakhhi baj det bīgsae."—*GPS*.

ਚਗਤਾ [cagta], ਚਗਤਾਈਖ [cagtaixā], ਚਗੱਤਾ [cagatta] Chagtai Khan, son of Chagcckhan. Tartar Mughal, was king of Balakh, Badkhasan, etc in the year 1227. One of his descendants, Mehmood Khan, was brother of Babur's mother. Being from this dynasty of their maternal grandparents, the descendants of Babur were called Chagtais or Chagattas. 2 See ਚੋਗੱਤਾ.

ਚਗਲ [cagḷ] *n* act of chewing or masticating something without swallowing. 2 something debased and low in quality. 3 *P* چل leather washer used in handpumps to lift water from under the ground for bathing etc. It is used by all. That is why a debased and mean person is given this epithet in Punjabi.

ਚਗਾਰ [cagar] See ਚੁਗਾਰ.

ਚਗੁਨ [cagun] *adj* fourfold, quadruplicate. "dīnprāti cah cīt cagun hoī."—*GPS*.

ਚਗੁੰਨ [cagūn] See ਚਗੁਨ. 2 *P* چگون well being, remarks about why and how a thing is. See ਬੇਚਗੁੰਨ.

ਚਚਹਜਾਰਾ [cāc-hājara] See ਛਛ ਹਜਾਰਾ.

ਚਚਕ [cacak] See ਚਚਿਦਣੋਚਕ. 2 female hawk, also called cipāk. See ਸ਼ਿਕਰਾ.

ਚਚਰ [cācār] *Skt* adj inconstant, transitory.

ਚਚਰਚਰੀ [cācācra] *Skt* चर्चरी *n* division or parting of the hair. "cācācra kākān mudrika māhīdi bāni."—*BGK*.

ਚਚਰੀਆ [cācra] There is no evidence of this word in Dasam Granth. But there is a reference to it in Shastarnammala.

"ho, chād cācra māhī nīṣṅk prāmanīye."

This poetic form has been referred to as cārcari, cācri, cācli and vibudhpriya in books of prosody. It has four lines; each line is structured as SIS, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, SIS.

Example:

aio tīhkal brahmāṇ yāgy ko thāl dekhkē,
tahī puchāt bolē rīkhi bhāt bhāt vīsekhe,
sāg sūdār ram lākṣmāṇ dekhī dekhī su hārkhai,
bēthkē sui rajmāḍal vārnai sukh vārkhai.

—ramcādrīka.

2 matrīk cācri metre comprises four lines, each line having 46 matras, with three pauses at the intervals of 12 matras each with assonance, fourth pause after 10 matras, and the last matra is guru.

Example:

tyagdehu māno pap, kije sabbh se mīlap,
japo kētar jap, sātcīt hoīkē,
deś sath prem dhar, jati ābhīman tar,
vidya kārke prācar, ābhīman khoīkē....

The difference between this metre and kabītt lies in it being based on matras and the kabītt, being vārnīk, based on characters. If the first two lines are read as “tyag dīo māno pap, kije sabbh se mīlap, japo kētar jap, sātcīt hoīkē,” it would be a kabītt, not cācri.

ਚਚਾ [cāca] *n* father's younger brother. 2 11th character of Punjabi script. “cācca cārānkāmāl gur laga.”—bavān. 3 pronunciation of 11th character of Punjabi script. 4 short for cārca. “āli āli mer cāca gun re.”—maru m 1. ‘The male and the female blackbees are engrossed in lauding the lotus flower.’ See ਮੇਰ 3.

ਚਚਾਢੇ [cācaphāggo] name of a merchant, who was a resident of tehsil Sasram, district Shahbad in Bihar. As a devoted Sikh of the Guru, he pledged not to shift to his newly constructed house, until the Guru visited and stayed in it. Guru Teg Bahadur graced his house by his holy visit. Now there is a

gurdwara located at this place.

“gāmne sātīgur gāe āgari.
sāhāsrav ke pāhuc mājhari.
cācaphāggo ke ghār gāe.
kāri prātīgya purāt bhāe.”

—GPS.

ਚਚੀਛਾ [cācīḍa] *Skt* चचेछा a fruit like cucumber that grows on climbers. It has white spots on it. It ripens in summer and rainy season and is cooked as a vegetable. It is also called snake gourd.

ਚਚੁੰਦਰ [cācūdhar], ਚਚੁੰਦਰ [cācūdhar], ਚਚੁੰਦਰ [cācūdhar] *Skt* छन्दुरि *n* a rodent, which emits very foul smell. It is a well known belief that if a snake happens to catch this rodent, he can't eat it because of the foul smell it emits and for fear of getting leperous. If he does not eat it and lets it go, it attacks the snake in the eye as a result of which it turns blind. “gāhi phāni cācūdharō tājī nā khāī yō bhāyo.”—NP. See ਛਚੁੰਦਰ. 2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

ਚਚੇਰਾ [cācera] *adj* pertaining to the uncle; for example : “cācera bhāī” ‘cousin, son of father's younger brother.’

ਚਛ [cāch] eye. See ਚਛੁ, ਚਖ and ਚੱਛੁ.

ਚਛਰਾਸੁਰ [cāchrasur], ਚੱਛਰ [cācchār] *Skt* चक्षुर a demon that annihilates the enemy just by looking at him. 2 *Skt* चिचुर a demon that fought against Durga. See ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ, ਸਕੰਧ 5, ਐ 14. “cāchrasur māraṇ.”—ākāl. See ਚਿੱਛਰ.

ਚੱਛੁ [cācchu] *Skt* *n* eye.

ਚਜ [cāj] *n* the area of Doab between Chenab and Jehlum. 2 *Skt* चय something worth doing; way of doing something. “cājacar kīchubīdhī nāhī jānī.”—āsa m 5. See ਚਜੁ.

ਚਜੁ [cāju] See ਚਜ 2 and ਬੁਹਮਚਜੁ. “gur mīlī cāju ācaru sīkhu.”—sri m 5.

ਚਟ [cāt] *Skt* चट् *vr* pour, dismantle, unsettle, pack up, roll up, break. 2 *Skt* उटति *adv* quickly,

instantaneously. "ṭṛiy rovaṭ kuṭvar ke taṭ caṭ kuki jaṛ."—*cārītr* 76. 3 *n* disciple, pupil, novice, follower. 4 student.

ਚਟਸਾਰ [caṭsar], ਚਟਸਾਲ [caṭsal], ਚਟਸਾਲਾ [caṭsala] *Skt* ਚਟਸਾਲਾ *n* school, where students enrol themselves for studies. 2 boarding house.

ਚਟਸਾਲਿ [caṭsali] in the school. "caṭsali balaku para."—*ram m* 5 *bāno*.

ਚਟਕ [caṭak] *n* love, devotion. 2 brilliance, lustre. 3 nimbleness, quickness. 4 creaking sound; sound of something getting torn. 5 *Skt* male sparrow.

ਚਟਕਣਾ [caṭakṇa], ਚਟਕਨਾ [caṭakṇa] *v* be torn; make a sound of tearing apart. 2 knock, throw down. "chṛīṭi pē caṭke caṭkile."—*cārītr* 1. 3 descend.

ਚਟਕਾ [caṭka] *n* taste, ardent desire. 2 cracking sound, sound of something getting torn. 3 female sparrow.

ਚਟਕੀਲਾ [caṭkīla] *adj* of gaudy colour. 2 clever. See ਚਟਕਨਾ 2. 3 praiseworthy. 4 blossoming. "upbān me gulab caṭkile."—*GPS*.

ਚਟਣਾ [caṭṇa], ਚਟਨਾ [caṭṇa] *v* lick, pass tongue over. "sīṭ jog aluṇi caṭṇe."—*var ram* 3. See ਸਿਲ.

ਚਟਨੀ [caṭṇi] *n* something worth licking; sauce. 2 sauce made by crushing together mint, salt, sour lemon juice, chilli.

ਚਟਪਟ [caṭpaṭ] *adv* at once, instantaneously. "caṭpaṭ bhaje."—*ramav*.

ਚਟਪਟਨਾ [caṭpaṭana] *v* feel uneasy, agitated or perturbed. 2 be in a haste; be rash. 3 writhe with pain. 4 make noise. "caṭpaṭai triṇ jayō jaryo."—*xam*.

ਚਟਪਟੀ [caṭpaṭi] *n* excitement, haste. 2 nervousness. 3 something saucy and delicious.

ਚਟਵਾਨਾ [caṭvana] See ਚਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਚਟਾ [caṭa] *n* disciple, pupil, novice. 2 earthen vessel, pitcher. 3 cup made by palms of the hand. "saṭi caṭe sīṭi chai."—*var majh m* 1. 4 See ਚੱਟਾ.

ਚਟਾਉਣਾ [caṭauna] *v* make someone lick. 2 bribe.

"kahūko muhrē caṭvai."—*cārītr* 55.

ਚਟਾਈ [caṭai] *n* act of licking. 2 mattress made of straw.

ਚਟਾਕ [caṭak] *n* blemish, stain. 2 sudden sharp noise. 3 *adv* promptly; hastily. "caṭak coṭṛ."—*ramav*.

ਚਟਾਨ [caṭan] *n* level ground in a hilly area; rock, large boulder.

ਚਟਾਨਾ [caṭana] See ਚਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਚਟਾਰਾ [caṭara] *Skt* *n* young one of a sparrow. "cīṛgaṭ pharī caṭara legāro."—*asa kabir*. A caṭara has a delicate body. See ਚਿਰਗਟ.

ਚਟੀ [caṭi] *n* penalty, fine. "bādha caṭi jo bhare, na guṇu na upkaru."—*var suhi m* 2. 'What one bound by order performs, does not have any merit.'

ਚਟੀਆ [caṭia] *n* earthen vessel. 2 disciples, pupils. See ਚਟੁ. "caṭia sabbhe bigare."—*bher namdev*.

ਚਟੁ [caṭu] *Skt* *n* lovely remark. 2 flattery. 3 raised seat for a holy man. 4 belly, abdomen. 5 disciple, pupil. 6 *adj* beautiful, lovely.

ਚਟੁਕਾਰ [caṭukar] *Skt* flatterer.

ਚੱਟਾ [caṭṭa] *n* disciple, follower. 2 heap of bricks laid in order. 3 *adv* immediately; quickly. "kār tau apne bāl ko tēn caṭṭa."—*kṛīṣan*.

ਚੱਟੀ [caṭṭi] See ਚਟੀ 1. 2 sucked or licked, See ਚਟਣਾ. 3 halting place for pilgrims on way to Badrinath.

ਚਠ [caṭh], ਚੱਠ [caṭṭh] *Skt* ਚੈਤਨੇਸ਼ੁ *n* deity of the house, to whom prayers are said at the time of inaugurating the house. (house-warming ceremony) "caṭh arābhī guru kārta."—*GPS*.

ਚੱਠਾ [caṭṭha] a Jatt subcaste, that fought Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The battle finds mention in Chatthian di Var. 2 Several villages founded by farmers of this subcaste go by this name.

ਚਡਾ [caḍa], ਚੱਡਾ [caḍḍa] *n* praise, flattery. "tinha nahi kīse di kīchu caḍa ram."—*bīṛha chāt m* 4. 2 hip, buttock. 3 See ਚੱਢੇ.

ਚੱਡੇ ਗਾਟੇ ਕਰਨਾ [cəḍe gaṭe karna] v throw somebody on the ground by holding him firmly by the hip, "kahe mardana yāko marō cəḍe gaṭe kār."—NP.

ਚਢਤ [cəḍhət] n offering to the guru or deity; oblation. 2 attack, invasion, assault.

ਚਢਨਾ [cəḍhna] v ascend, ride. 2 climb. 3 attack the enemy.

ਚਢਾਉ [cəḍhau] n uphill climb i.e. ascent. 2 improvement, enhancement, progress.

ਚਢਾਉਨਾ [cəḍhauna] v help someone climb or go up. "dharti te akasī cəḍhave."—sar kabir.

ਚਢਾਈ [cəḍhai] n act of ascending or climbing. 2 assault on the enemy. 3 march, departure. 4 a death.

ਚਢਾਵਨਾ [cəḍhavna] v make someone ascend or climb. "budimue nāuka mīle kahu kahī cəḍhavau?"—brīla sādhanā. 2 See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ.

ਚਢਾਵਾ [cəḍhava] n offering made to the deity; donation. 2 gifts (clothes and ornaments) sent by the bridegroom to the bride to be worn at the time of wedding; i.e. vārī.

ਚੱਢਾ [cəḍḍha] See ਚੱਡਾ. 2 See ਚੱਢੇ.

ਚੱਢੇ [cəḍḍhe] a subcaste among Jatts. 2 a higher caste among Khukhrain Khatris. "jāṭu bhanu tirtha carcāile cəḍḍhe care."—BG.

ਚਣ [cən] n a variety of sugarcane which is extremely sweet and of good quality. 2 Skt suf famous. 3 a suffix, meaning competent, for example vidyacən.

ਚਣਕ [cənək], ਚਣਾ [cəṇa] Skt ਚणक n gram, chicken pea. See ਛੋਲਾ.

ਚਣਾਕਾ [cənaka] See ਚਾਣਕਨ.

ਚਤਰ [cəṭar] See ਚਤੁਰ.

ਚਤੁ [cəṭu], ਚਤੁਆਰ [cəṭuar] Skt four. "pālke kare cəṭu bharī."—gyan. 'four parts of the mouth.' "vəṛətaḥī jug cəṭuare."—maru solhe m 1.

ਚਤੁਸਟਯ [cəṭusəṭay], ਚਤੁਸਟੈ [cəṭusəṭe] See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ.

ਚਤੁਸਪਦੀ [cəṭuspadī] Skt ਚਤੁਸ਼ਪਦੀ a poetic form comprising four equal parts. It has four lines,

each line having thirty matras, first pause at the 10th, second at the next 8th and the third at the subsequent 12th, ending with one sṛgaṇ and guru. It is also called cəṭpeya or cəpeya.

Example:

jəp-hē nā bhəvani, əkəth kəhani,
pəpkəram rəṭī ese,
manhē nā devə, ələkh əbhevə,
dūrkrīṭ munivəṛ jese,
cinhē nā batə, pəṛṭīṛy rəṭə,
dhəram nā kəram udasi,
janhē nā batə, ədhīk əgyatə,
əṭ nərək kər basi.

—kəlki.

ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ [cəṭusṭay], ਚਤੁਸ੍ਟੈ [cəṭuste] Skt ਚतुष्टय n a group of four, as for example: cəṭusṭay sādhan (four approaches), that is, veragy, vivek, khəṭsəpəṭṭī and mumukṣuta.

ਚਤੁਸ੍ਟੈਸਾਧਨ [cəṭustesādhən] See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ.

ਚਤੁਰ [cəṭur] Skt adj clever. 2 alert, active. "janəhu cəṭur sujan."—s m 9. 3 skilful, sagacious, wise. 4 Skt four. "cəṭur dīsa kīno bəl əpnā."—dhāna m 5.

ਚਤੁਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [cəṭur əvəstha əṛī] enemy of the fourth stage of life : the enemy of old age i.e. əmrīt. —sənama. See ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ 2.

ਚਤੁਰਗੁਣ [cəṭurguṇ] See ਚਤੁਰਗੁਣ.

ਚਤੁਰਚਤੁਰ [cəṭurcatur] adj clever and discreet, sensible and smart.

ਚਤੁਰਥ [cəṭurəṭh] adj fourth.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ [cəṭurəṭh əvəstha] n stage of enlightenment that is beyond waking, sleeping and dreaming. 2 old age, the fourth stage; the last stage of life as childhood, adolescence, youth and old age.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [cəṭurəṭh əvəstha əṛī] the fourth stage; its enemy, əmrīt.—sənama. 2 In medicine, elements that destroy the effect of old age.

ਚਤੁਰਥਪਦ [cəṭurəṭhpəd] n fourth stage of spiritual

ਚਤੌਰ [cəʈɔr], **ਚਤੌਰ** [cəʈɔr], **ਚਤੌਰਗੜ੍ਹ** [cəʈɔrgəʈ] ਚਤੁਥਕੋਟ a famous fort in Rajputana which was the capital of Mewar. It is three and a quarter miles long and twelve hundred yards wide. Spread over 690 acres, it was constructed on 500ft high hill by Mori Rajput Chitrang¹ in the 7th century AD. Bapparav captured the fort in 734 AD. Afterwards, it remained the capital of Mewar till 1567.

The fort was first attacked by Alaudin Khilji in Sammat 1361, who, charmed by the beauty of bewitching Padmavati,² the attractive wife of Bhim Singh, the uncle of raja Lakshman Singh of Mewar, invaded Mewar to possess her. After the victory, he entered the fort, only to find that Padmavati had already immolated herself. Alaudin Khilji entrusted the fort to his son Khijar Khan, after whose name, it was renamed Khijrabad.

The second attack on the fort was launched by emperor Akbar in Sammat 1624 during the time of Rana Udai Singh. The injured Rana had to flee. Jaimal and Patto [phatta] gave a tough fight but were killed. After this, Udaipur was made the capital of Mewar.

Of the many historical memorials and temples in Chataur, the following two are most famous.

1. Nine storeyed and 120 ft high pillar of glory built in memory of Rana Kumbh, who ruled over Mewar for 35 years from 1433 to 1468.

2. The other most famous memorial was constructed in the name of brave Rajputs Jaimal and Patto.³ A pillar, 80 feet high, has

¹Some scholars believe that this fort was called Chitarkot or Chitrangkot after the name of king Chitrang who built it.

²She was the daughter of Hamir Shankar.

³See ਅਕਬਰ.

also been built to commemorate Jain Tirathankar Adinath. Chataur is also called Chitaur.⁴

ਚਤੌਰਗੜ੍ਹ ਚੌਤਨਾ [cəʈɔrgəʈ tɔɳna] v xɑ piss, urinate. It means that the Khalsa can accomplish easily tasks, found arduous by the people.

ਚਤੌਰ ਮਾਰੇਰਾ ਪਾਪ [cəʈɔr marera pap] See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਚਤ੍ਰ [cəʈr] See ਚਤੁਰ. "cəʈr cəkr kəɳta."—japu. a clever 'cəkr kəɳta'.

ਚਤ੍ਰਾਨ [cəʈr-an] Brahma. See ਚਤੁਰਾਨਨ. "bɪsəkh cəʈr-an ko."—brahm.

ਚਤੁਰ [cəʈvər] *Skt n* platform, dais. 2 crossing. 3 place cleaned for the performance of an oblation. 4 four.

ਚਤੁਰਸ [cəʈvas], **ਚਤੁਰ** [cəʈvar] *Skt* चतसृ-चत्वार. four.

ਚਤੁਰਿੰਸ [cəʈvarɪʃ] *Skt adj* fortieth.

ਚਤੁਰਿੰਸਤ [cəʈvarɪʃət] *Skt n* forty.

ਚਨਕ [cənək] See ਚਣਕ.

ਚਨਣਾਠੀ [cən-ṇaṭhi] cāḍan-kāṭhi. *n* a piece of sandalwood. "tera namu kəri cən-ṇaṭhia je mānu ursa hoɪ."—guj m l.

ਚਨਾ [cəna] See ਚਣਾ and ਛੋਲਾ. "jɪu kəpɪ ke kər mʊsəɪɪ cənən ki."—gəu kəbir. "kəb-hu kurənu cənə bɪnave."—bher namdev.

ਚਨਾਇਣ [cənaiṇ] *n* moonlight. 2 brightness, illumination.

ਚਨਾਬ [cənab] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ.

ਚਨਾਰ [cənar] *P* च॒ n a tree that grows in northern India especially in Kashmir. *L* Platanum Orientalis (Poplar). It is a tall shady tree. Its leaves resemble an open human hand. Its wood is used for furniture and buildings. According to the Persian poets, this tree burns in its own fire. "ā cuna soxtəm zā atɪʃ. həkɪ bəʃʊnɪd cū cənar bəʃoxət."—digo. 2 See ਚੁਨਾਰ.

⁴Rana Sangram Singh (Sanga) of Chataur fought a battle against Babur on 16th March 1527, in the battlefield of Khanunan or Kanhwa, located in Bharatpur state to the west of Agra. Rana was defeated in this battle. He died in the year 1529 (Sammat 1586).

ਚਪ [cəp] *Skt* चप् *vr* explain, instruct, thrash, beat, dupe. 2 *n* obstinacy, tenacity. 3 *P* चप trick, fraud. 4 *adj* left. 5 opponent. 6 This word has been used in place of chəp: "sadhu samuh prasān phirē jag, satru sabhē avīlok cəpēge." —*akal*. 7 See ਚਾਨੁਸੁਆਂ.

ਚਪਕ [cəpək] *Dg n* left flank of the army.

ਚਪਟਾ [cəpta] See ਚਿਪਟਾ.

ਚਪਟੀ [cəpti] See ਚਿਪਟੀ. 2 *n* artificial reproductive organ. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 109. ਛੰਦ 52

ਚਪਣਾ [cəpna], ਚਪਨਾ [cəpna] *v* resist, retaliate. 2 take a stand. 3 be surrounded. 4 be vexed. All these words have their root in the Persian word cəp.

ਚਪਰਾਸ [cəpras] *n* a metal badge in the belt or baldric, with a sign of office or licensed employment, worn by an orderly. See ਚਪਰਾਸੀ.

ਚਪਰਾਸੀ [cəprasi] an orderly; peon. 2 policeman who regulates traffic. 3 watchman.

ਚਪਰਾਹਤਪੁਰ [cəprahətpur], ਚਪਰਾਤ [cəpraṭ] name of a place, where Guru Hargobind stayed on his way to Kashmir. The Guru thrust a lancer in the ground and water gushed out for the congregation and troops to satiate their thirst. A gurdwara exists here on the land of village Rahisma. See ਰਹਿਸਮਾ.

ਚਪਲ [cəpəl] *Skt adj* playful, inconstant. "cəpəlbudhi sru kəha bəsar?" —*bəsāt kabir*. 2 *n* mercury. 3 fish.

ਚਪਲਤਾ [cəpəltā], ਚਪਲਤਾਈ [cəpəltai], ਚਪਲਤ੍ਵ [cəpəltva] *n* cleverness, playfulness.

ਚਪਲਾ [cəpla] *Skt adj* fickle, inconstant. 2 *n* lightning. 3 wealth, goddess of wealth. 4 prostitute, harlot. 5 tongue.

ਚਪਲੀ [cəpli] *n* posture of sitting cross-legged. 2 Kashmiri slippers made of straw and leather.

ਚਪਲੰਗ [cəpləŋ] *adj* fickle and uncertain. "tahi sāmē cəpləŋ turēgān." —*kṛīsan*.

ਚਪੜਾ [cəpṛa] *n* flat piece of a purified sealing wax. 2 a kind of flat dagger which is less long

but more broad. "cəpṛa asī sar sīpār." —*səloh*. ਚਪੜਾਸ [cəpṛas], ਚਪੜਾਸੀ [cəpṛasi] See ਚਪਰਾਸ and ਚਪਰਾਸੀ.

ਚਪੜੀ [cəpṛi] *P* چپڑی *n* thin and flattened bread; thick sweet bread.

ਚਪਿ [cəpi] *adv* because of enmity. 2 irritatingly. 3 by resisting. See ਚੱਪਣਾ.

ਚਪੇਟ [cəpet], ਚਪੇਤ [cəpet] *Skt* चपेट *n* slap given as a warning; blow.

ਚਪੋਲ [cəpəl] sudden and quick attack on the enemy.

ਚੱਪਣੀ [cəppni] lid to cover an earthen vessel. 2 knee cap; patella.

ਚੱਪਾ [cəppa] *n* one fourth. 2 measurement, four fingers broad. 3 oar. 4 forehead, front part of the hand.

ਚਬੱਚਾ [cəbəcca] *P* چبچا *n* water reservoir, tank. 2 special tank at the birthplace of the Gurus, where the newborn is given a bath. It is called Chabacha Sahib. 3 See ਚੁਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cəbəccasahib] See ਚਬੱਚਾ 2 and ਚੁਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਬਣ [cəbən], ਚਬਾਨਾ [cəbana] *Skt* चबन *n* chewing with teeth, grinding with teeth. "sarucəbī cəbī hārīrās piṇe" —*kālī a m* 4. 2 teeth with which something is chewed. "cəbən cələn rātēn se sunīar bəhīgāe." —*s fārid*. 'Teeth, feet, eyes and ears got disabled in old age.'

ਚਬਿ [cəbi] by chewing. See ਚਬਣ 1.

ਚਬੀਣਾ [cəbiṇa], ਚਬੀਨਾ [cəbina] *n* that which is worthy of chewing; roasted corn etc.

ਚਬੂਤਰਾ [cəbutra] *n* See ਚਉਤਰਾ.

ਚਬੋਲਨਾ [cəbolna] *v* relish something by rolling it between the tongue and the palate.

ਚਬੋਲਾ [cəbola] See ਚਉਬੋਲਾ. 2 *adj* something chewed and masticated. 3 swallowed, gulped. "prem pīala cupp cəbola." —*BG*.

ਚੱਬਾ [cəbba] a village located at about two and a half kōhs south of Amritsar. A famous place called Sangrana, connected with the sixth Guru,

is located here. Sulakhni, a Jatti, got a boon at this place. See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਮ [cəm] *Skt* चम् *vr* take semi-liquid food, sip some liquid. 2 *Skt* short for ਚਮੀ.

ਚਮਈਆ [cəmaia] *adj* one who earns his living by tanning leather and making leather goods. "rəvdas cəmaia cəmaia."—*bīla 3 m 4*.

ਚਮਸ [cəmas], **ਚਮਸਾ** [cəmsa] *Skt* चमस *n* tumbler or cup for taking liquid; bowl used in vedic rituals. 2 spoon.

ਚਮਕ [cəmak] *n* miracle, light, illumination.

ਚਮਕਣਾ [cəmakṇa], **ਚਮਕਨਾ** [cəmakna] *v* sparkle, shine, radiate. 2 be provoked.

ਚਮਕਾ [cəməka] *adj* alert, vigilant, cautious. "jo nrīp cəmkā na rāhe."—*cəritr 50*.

ਚਮਕਾਰ [cəmkar], **ਚਮਕਾਰੂ** [cəmkaru] *n* miracle, radiance. "cəmkar bijul tāhi."—*sor namdev*. 2 act of provoking. "həsti dino cəmkar."—*bher namdev*.

ਚਮਕਿ [cəməki] *adv* by flashing. "daməni cəməki dərāio."—*sor m 4*.

ਚਮਕੀ [cəmkī] *n* leather whip, thin twig-like whip of leather.

ਚਮਕੌਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [cəmkor sahib] a village under Morinda police station, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Three historical gurdwaras are located here:

(1) After leaving Anandpur Sahib, Guru Gobind Singh, along with his two elder sons and forty Sikhs, fought the Mughal army from inside the fortress of Chamkaur on 7th Poh, Sammat 1761. The place is now called Garhi Sahib. A gurdwara has been built here; Patiala state gives annual grant of Rs. 25 to the gurdwara. It was here that Guruship was bestowed upon the Khalsa. For this reason the place has been named Tilak Asthan. It is located 25 miles east of Doraha railway station.

(2) Katalgarh. Baba Ajit Singh and Baba Jujhar Singh, elder sons of Guru Gobind Singh

after showing rare valour attained martyrdom in Chamkaur Sahib on 8th Poh, Sammat 1761. An elegant gurdwara has been constructed at the place where the bodies of the Sahibzadas and other martyrs were cremated. A fair in memory of the martyrs is organised here every year on 8th Poh. During the Sikh rule, 100 bighas of land were allotted to the gurdwara. A grant of rupees 300 per annum was allocated by raja Bhup Singh of village Raipur. A sum of rupees 661 per annum was granted by Patiala state.

(3) Damdama Sahib. The tenth Guru stayed here for sometime while on his way to Kurukshetar. seventeen ghumaons of land is allocated to the gurdwara.

Another monument in the name of the valiant Jiwan Singh is also located in Chamkaur Sahib. **ਚਮਕੀਨੀ** [cəmkāni] perform miracles. "bijulia cəmkāni ghorāni ghāta."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਚਮਗਾਦਰ [cəmgadər], **ਚਮਗਿੱਦੜ** [cəmgiddər] *n* a bird with the face of a jackal. It has leather wings and hangs upside down on the tree. It is a night bird that lives on vegetarian diet. Flying fox (Bat).

ਚਮਚ [cəmac], **ਚਮਚਾ** [cəmcā] See ਚਮਚ. *P* ਚਮਚ small ladle, spoon.

ਚਮਚਿੱਚੜ [cəmcicṇṇ] *n* something that sticks to the body; by making a loop in the skin, it sucks blood; a tick. 2 a man that sticks like a tick and refuses to leave. 3 one who sheds merit and sticks to demerit.

ਚਮਜੂ [cəmjū] louse that sticks like a tick to the body; tick, louse.

ਚਮਤਕਾਰ [cəmatkar] *Skt* चमत्कार *n* marvel, wonder. 2 something amazing. 3 miracle, ascetic's magical exercise. 4 dazzling light. "damini cəmatkar tiu vətara jəgkhe."—*gəu var 2 m 5*. 5 literary feat that charms the reciter and the listener.



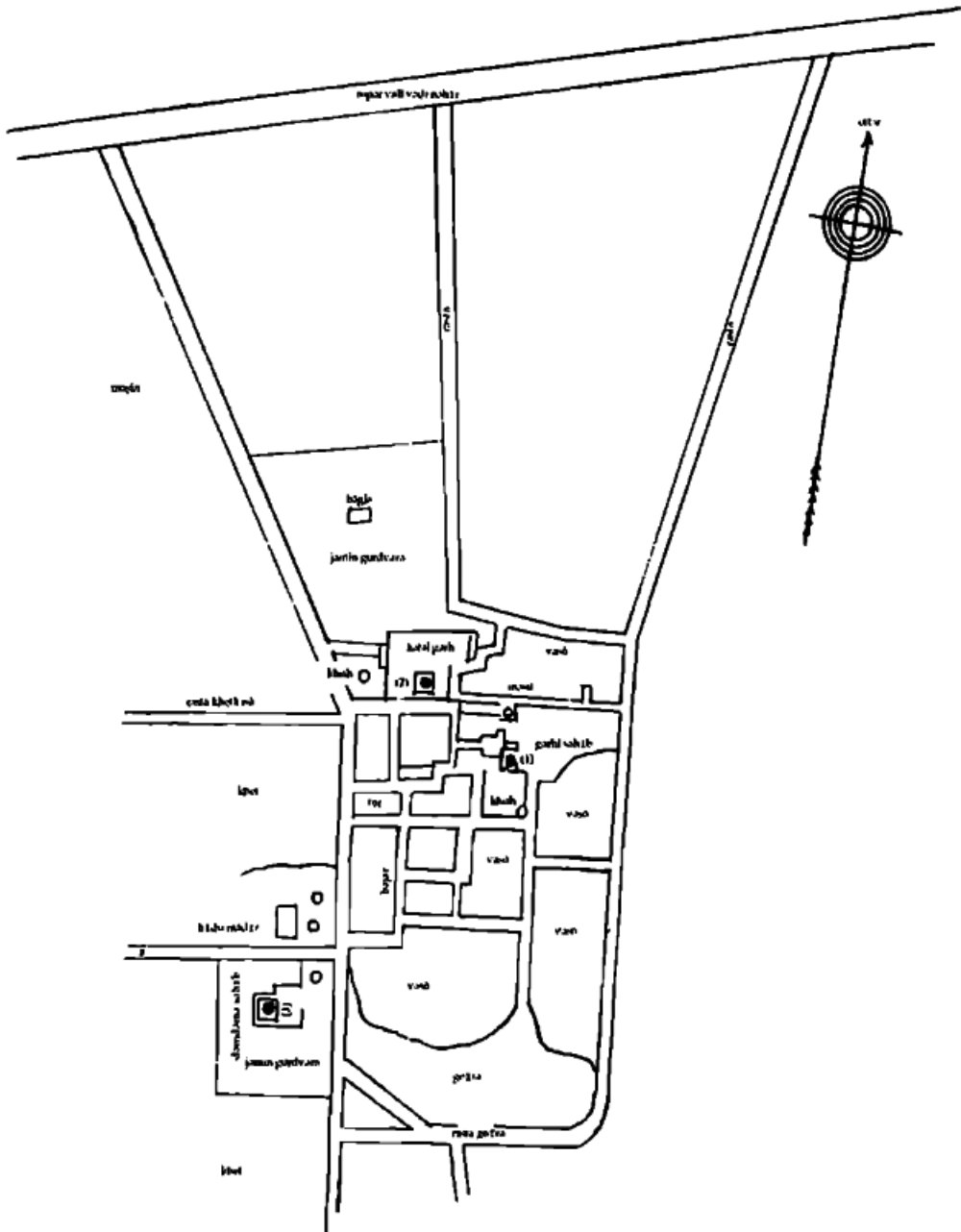
GURDWARA TILAK ASTHAN, CHAMKAUR SAHIB



GURDWARA KATALGARH, CHAMKAUR SAHIB

nəxşə cəmkər sahıb

nəşən gurdvare-----●



MAP OF CHAMKAUR SAHIB

ਚਮਤਕਾਰੀ [cəmətkari] *adj* marvellous, wonderful.

2 miraculous. 3 illuminating, resplendent.

ਚਮਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [cəmətkṛiti] *n* wonder. 2 rarity.

3 miracle, magical exercise.

ਚਮਨ [cəməṇ] *P* چمن *n* lawn, garden. 2 flower garden, flower bed. 3 a railway station on the border of Balochistan, 4,311 feet above the sea level.

ਚਮਰ [cəməṛ] *Skt* चमरी *n* heavenly cow. 2 tuft of hair at the tail end of a heavenly cow, i.e., sura gau (cəməri). "tā pār hot cəməṛ chəbī bhag." —*NP*. 3 opposite of cəməṛ. "cəməṛpos ka mēdər tera." —*bher namdev*. 'living beings having body covered with skin.' 4 This word is used in place of cīməṛ (cīməṭ). cāməṛ (cābəṛ). "jahī cəməṛ tū mukh te kəhī hē." —*cəṛitr 68*.

ਚਮਰਸ [cəməṛəs] *n* boil or wound caused by a scratch on the skin.

ਚਮਰੇਟਾ [cəməṛəṭa] *n* son of a cobbler; leatherman's son. "cəməṛəṭa gāṭhī nā jənəi." —*sor ravidas*. See **ਚਮਰੇਟਾ**.

ਚਮਰਨਾ [cəməṛnə] *v* cling, stick.

ਚਮਰਪੋਸ [cəməṛpos] See **ਚਮਰ** 3.

ਚਮਰਵਾ [cəməṛva] *adj* pertaining to cobbling; of the cobbler.

ਚਮਰਾ [cəməṛa] *n* leather, hide, skin. 2 *adj* of the cobbler. "səbhī dokh gāe cəməṛe." —*maru m 4*. 'All troubles of the cobbler Ravidas have come to an end.' "uh dhove dhōr hathī cəmu cəməṛe." —*bīla m 4*. 'Cobbler Ravidas always had a hide in his hand.' 3 something sticking (to the skin).

ਚਮਰੇਟਾ [cəməṛəṭa] *n* son of a cobbler.

ਚਮਰੇਰੀ [cəməṛeri] *n* female cobbler. See **ਘੁਮਰੇਰੀ**.

ਚਮੜਾ [cəməṛ], **ਚਮੜਾ** [cəməṛa] *n* hide, skin. "kapəṛu choḍe cəməṛ lie." —*asa m 1*. 'wore the skin of a deer.' 2 See **ਚਮਰਨਾ**.

ਚਮੜੀ [cəməṛi] See **ਗਲਚਮੜੀ**. 2 *n* skin or hide. "kəpṛi ləkṛi cəməṛi." —*asa m 1*. 'a celibate who carries a skull, and covers himself with deer

skin.'

ਚਮਾਰ [cəməṛ], **ਚਮਿਆਰ** [cəməiṛ] *Skt* *n* one who works on the hide of animals; one who skins animals, dyes the skin and makes objects from it. "mukəṭ bhəio cəməiṛo." —*guj m 5*. 2 per Hindu scriptures, son of a Kshatriya woman from a śudra is a cəməṛ. See **ਔਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** § 4.

ਚਮਿਆਲ [cəməiṛ] See **ਚੰਬਿਆਲ**.

ਚਮੁ [cəmu] skin, hide. 2 See **ਚਮੁ**.

ਚਮੁੱਟਾ [cəmuṭṭa] *adj* sticking with something. "jəṇu dāli cəmuṭṭe avle." —*cāḍi 3*.

ਚਮੁੱਡਾ [cəmuḍḍa], **ਚਮੁੱਡਾ** [cəmuḍḍa] See **ਚਮੁੱਡਾ**.

ਚਮੁ [cəmu] *Skt* *n* who vanquishes the enemy army. "bhāji cəmu səbh danvi." —*cāḍi 1*. 2 army of specific strength: 729 elephants, 729 chariots, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot soldiers.

ਚਮੁਚਲ [cəmučal] *n* disorder in the army. 2 army's departure.

ਚਮੁਨਾ [cəmunə] See **ਲਾਲ**.

ਚਮੇਲੀ [cəmeli] *Skt* a climber with white moon-like flowers. *L Jasminum grandiflorum*. Flowers of this perennial plant give out very pleasant smell from which scent is made. Yellow-coloured cəmeli is called cəpəkvəlli. These flowers don't have any fragrance.

ਚਮੋਟਾ [cəmoṭa] *n* piece of leather. 2 *adj* made from leather.

ਚਮੋਰਨ [cəmorən], **ਚਮੋਰਨਾ** [cəmorəṇa] *v* stick, paste; tempt, involve. "dəs nari əudhut denī cəmorie." —*var guj 2 m 5*. 'Ten sense organs can tempt even an ascetic.'

ਚਯ [cəy] *Skt* *n* group, pile. 2 fort, rampart.

3 foundation, base, root, origin. 4 dais, platform.

ਚਯਨ [cəyən] *Skt* *n* collection, accumulation etc.

2 laying bricks; raising with bricks or stones.

3 picking, selecting.

ਚਰ [cəṛ] *Skt* चर *vr* go, wander, stroll about, consume, eat, rob, enchant, disobey, serve, indulge in depravity, raise character, think deeply. 2 *n* spy; he who keeps watch in order

to collect information. 3 adj one who wanders.

4 See ਚਰਜ. 5 See ਚਰਨਾ.

ਚਰ ਅਚਰ [cār acār] *n* animate and inanimate, movable and immovable.

ਚਰਸ [cārās], ਚਰਸਾ [cārśa] leather bag to draw water with. See ਚਰਸ and ਚਰਸਾ.

ਚਰਕ [cārək] *Skt n* messenger, spy. 2 beggar. 3 traveller, path finder. 4 an ancient ascetic, who wrote a treatise on medicine called Charaksanhitā. Sanskrit scholars believe that Sheshnag took the form of a saint and appeared on this earth and saw the miseries of the people, and preached the lore of traditional Ayurvedic medicine. 5 short for cāraksāhita. 6 See ਚਰਗ 2.

ਚਰਕਟਾ [cārəkṭa] *n* chopper that cuts fodder for animals. 2 person who cuts and feeds fodder to the elephant. 3 now, in Punjabi, a mean person is given this epithet.

ਚਰਕਣਾ [cārəkṇa] *v* squabble. 2 sound of frothy liquid falling from the intestines. 3 suffer from dysentery due to fear.

ਚਰਖ [cārakh] *P* چرخ *n* circular disc. 2 lathe. 3 whetstone, grindstone. 4 celestial sphere, celestial globe. 5 name of a village near Gazni. 6 melting of a metal on fire.

ਚਰਖਰ [cārkhār] *n* circular disc with serrated edge. "cārkhār sāgō."—*ramav.*

ਚਰਖੜੀ [cārkhārī] See ਚਰਖੀ.

ਚਰਖਾ [cārkhā] *P* چرخ *n* circular wheel etc. 2 spinning wheel—an instrument to spin cotton with. "kolu cārkhā cākī caku."—*var asa.*

ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [cārkhā sāheṛna] *v* marrying a woman who spins cotton on the spinning wheel. "ab sāheṛbo cārkhā cāhiē. jis te briddhpano nīrbāhiē."—*GPS.*

ਚਰਖੀ [cārkhī] a huge circular instrument like a spinning wheel, used to punish a convict. Half of his body was tied to this device while the rest was left hanging. When the wheel

revolved fast, the hanging part of the body was cut into pieces. Many people were tortured to death in this way during the Mughal rule. Lawyer Subeg Singh, Shahbaz Singh and many Singhs were put to death and martyred in this manner. "cārḥ cārkhārī marō dukh dē bhare." and "sāgh cārkhī pār cārḥvāe."—*PP.* 2 horse's movement in a circle. "cārkhī phīr gerāhr āsvar."—*GPS.* 3 small spinning wheel.

ਚਰਖੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [cārkhī cārāuṇa] *v* tie someone to the serrated wheel. See ਚਰਖੀ 1.

ਚਰਗ [cārəg] *n* cār (to move) ਗ (sky). a bird, that flies in the sky, called چرخ in Persian and 𐦪 in Arabic. It is a black-eyed bird of prey, of the hawk species, smaller in size than a large kite. It has heavy claws, but is very agile. Its eyes are bigger than those of a kite. It is not a native of Punjab. It migrates from the hills at the start of winter and retreats in summer. It lays eggs in hilly caves. It lives on rats and lizards and sometimes preys on birds also. When domesticated, it is good for hunting hares and curlews. Hunters keep it for only six months or at the most for one year. After that, it gets useless. While eating meat, it shakes its head vigorously.

This bird is a female. The male called cārgela is short-statured and is useless for hunting. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ. "siha baja cārga kuhia ena khāvale ghah."—*var majh m* 1. 2 tārək, a hyena, is also called cārək and cārəg.

ਚਰਗੇਲਾ [cārgela] male species of cārəg. It is not tamed for hunting.

ਚਰਚ [cārəc] *Skt* चर्च *vr* speak, discuss, vilify, torture, think, study. 2 See ਚਰਚਨ. 3 See ਚਰਚਾ.

ਚਰਚਨ [cārəcən], ਚਰਚਨਾ [cārəcna] *v* plaster with sandal wood. 2 anoint a deity or a scripture with sandalwood.

'A bird that eats while flying is also called a cārəg.

ਚਰਚਰੀ [cārcārī] See ਚਰਚਰੀਆ. 2 *Skt* ਚਰਚਰੀ *n* song sung in the month of Phaggaṇ during the Holi celebration. 3 tamburine, drum. 4 bustle and elaborate show of dance and music “kārāt kārāt cārēc cārēc cārēcārī.”—*kan m 5*. ‘Worshippers sing, dance and besmear themselves with sandalwood paste.’ 5 griddha, a female folk dance. 6 a poetic metre. See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 7 a posture in yoga.

ਚਰਚਾ [cārca] *Skt n* description, explanation. 2 dialogue in question and answer form. There are four kinds of discussions :

(a) ਵਾਦ [vad] is to satisfy the other person by answering his questions with a feeling of love.

(b) ਹਿਤ is to give a rejoinder without having any ill-will.

(c) ਜਲਪ is to refute the other person’s viewpoint.

(d) ਵਿਰੋਧ is to defeat the other person’s argument by hook or by crook.

3 besmear or plaster with sandalwood.

4 fame, rumour etc.

ਚਰਚਾ ਚਰਚ [cārca cārēc] remembering and worshipping the Creator, and pondering over His attributes.

ਚਰਚਾਰ [cārca] *Skt* ਚਰਚਾਰਿ *adj* worthy of worship. 2 worthy of description. “cārca cārēcārī hūhārī.”—*vinā*.

ਚਰਚਿਤ [cārcait] *Skt* ਚਰਚਿਤ *adj* worshipped; plastered with sandal paste etc.

ਚਰਣ [cārṇ] *Skt vr* go, roam about. 2 *n* feet. “cārṇ ṭhākūr ke rīde sāmāṇe.”—*majh m 5*. 3 a line of metrical verse. “tīthī hōī kālā prāthmā cārṇ.”—*rupdip*. 4 swallow, eat. 5 character, temperament, conduct. “jin sadhu cārṇ sadhpāg seve.”—*jet m 4*.

ਚਰਣਸਮੂਹ [cārṇsāmuh] *Skt* ਚਰਣਸਮੂਹ one who moves about everywhere; omnipresent. “mai rī, matī cārṇsāmuh.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣਕਮਲ [cārṇkamāl], ਚਰਣਕਵਲ [cārṇkavāl] *adj* lotus-like feet, feet like lotus flowers. “cārṇkamāl mān prāṇ ādhārī.”—*suhi m 5. 2 n* See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆ. 3 See ਚਰਣਕੌਲ.

ਚਰਣਕੌਲ [cārṇkāl] See ਚਰਣਕਵਲ. 2 There is a village, Jindowal, in police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar, district Jalandhar. Two furlongs to the north west of it, is the gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who stayed here for a number of days while going to Kiratpur from Phagwara. His horse Suhela was taken ill here.

Thirty-five acres of land are attached with the gurudwara in villages of Taharpur and Banga. An Udasi Sikh is the priest here. The building and residential plots were got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A huge pond got built by the daughter of Sardar Dhanna Singh lies close by. A fair is organised on the 14th Chet. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the east of the railway station Banga.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸ [cārṇdas] Ranjit, son of Murlidhar Dhusar of village Dehra in the state of Alwar in Sammat 1760, who became an ascetic; and also called Charandas. He used to preach the worship of Radha and Krishan. Charandas died in Delhi in Sammat 1839. A fair at his memorial is organised on Vasant Panchami. His disciples are called Charandasie. They consider their guru Charandas as an incarnation of Shukdev. His disciples can get married or remain celibates. With devotion they read Bhagwat Gita as also Svarodaya, a book by Charandas. They preach that one should not indulge in slander, adultery or violence etc termed by them as ਨਾਰੂ [naru]. See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

2 Charandas was an adopted son of Mata Sundri. He ran away from Delhi after the murder of Ajit Singh. He changed his name

from Singh to Das and spent the rest of his life at Bhadaur in Patiala state.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀ [cārāṇdasi] *n* maid; female who serves and sits at the feet of her master. 2 Sadhus, or ascetics, use this word for shoes. 3 Some people even call their wives by this name.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀਆ [cārāṇdasīā] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ.

ਚਰਣਧੂਤਿ [cārāṇdhutī] dust of the feet. "cārāṇdhutī tere jān ki hova."—*suhi m 5*.

ਚਰਣਪ [cārāṇp] one who takes water with feet; tree, which absorbs water through its roots.

ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ [cārāṇpaduka] *n* traditional wooden sandals. 2 See ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਬੰਦਨਾ [cārāṇbādnā] *n* act of bowing head on somebody's feet. "cārāṇbādnā āmol dasro."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣਰੇਨੁ [cārāṇrenu] *n* dust of the feet. "cārāṇrenu gur ki mukhī lagi."—*gāu m 5*.

ਚਰਣਾ [cārāṇa] *v* move about. "gāgānu rāhāra hukme cārāṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The movement in the sky takes place as per His Will.' 2 manger; trough for feeding animals. 3 See ਚਰਣ. "bālī bālī jai sātīgur cārāṇa."—*bher m 5*. 4 eat, devour. See ਚਰ *vr*. See ਚਰੀਦਨ.

ਚਰਣਾਕਾ [cārāṇaka] See ਚਾਣਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਾਠੀ [cārāṇāṭhī] See ਚਨਣਾਠੀ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਤ [cārāṇamāt] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਤਿ [cārāṇamātī] feet worthy of reverence. "rakh le raj bīkhe cārāṇamātī."—*ramav*. 'Hey Ram! let me revere your feet while I am performing my duty towards the kingdom.'

ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [cārāṇamrit] *n* nectar (āmrīt) from the sacred feet of a deity or Guru; water in which the Guru's feet have been washed. The first nine Sikh Gurus used to initiate new entrants, by administering them water in which the Guru's feet had been washed. It was also called cārāṇpahul or pāḡpahul. See ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਚਰਣਾਯੁਧ [cārāṇayudh] *n* one whose feet are his weapons: cock, rooster etc.

ਚਰਣਾਰਬਿੰਦ [cārāṇarbid], ਚਰਣਾਰਵਿੰਦ [cārāṇarvid] *adj* feet like lotus. "cārāṇarbid mān bīdhyā."—*gatha*.

ਚਰਣਿ [cārāṇī] with the feet. 2 *Skt n* human being. 3 *adj* who moves around.

ਚਰਣੀ [cārāṇī] (second declension) to the feet. "cārāṇī lage tā māhālu pave."—*gāu ā m 3*. 2 (third declension) with the feet. "cārāṇī cālāu māragī thakur kē."—*sar m 5*. 3 (seventh declension) in the feet. See ਚਰਨੀ.

ਚਰਣੀਠਾ [cārāṇīṭhā] *Skt* adorable feet, loving feet. "bālī bālī prabhu cārāṇīṭhā."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣੋਦਕ [cārāṇodak] *Skt n* water in which sacred feet are washed. "cārāṇodak le acmān hāume dubīdha rog gāvae."—*BG*.

ਚਰਨ [cārāṇ] See ਚਰਣ. 2 graze, pick. "ūṭhke cārāṇ lage pun sare."—*NP*. 3 character, conduct. "sāt cārāṇ cārāṇ mān laie."—*bīla m 5*. 'Let us dwell upon the feet and the conduct of devout persons.' 4 ascend, ride a horse. "sri hārīgobīd ap cārāṇ ko. rākhvayo kār suṣṭu varān ko."—*GPS*. 'had a horse to ride on.'

ਚਰਨਕਮਲ [cārāṇkamāl], ਚਰਨਕਵਲ [cārāṇkaval] See ਚਰਣਕਮਲ. "cārāṇkamāl āsthīt rīd āṭarī."—*sar m 5*. "cārāṇkaval hīrde gāhī nanak."—*gāu m 5*. 2 See ਚਾਰ ਚੋਕੀਆ.

ਚਰਨਦਾਸ [cārāṇdas] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ. 2 a spiritually awakened disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi. **ਚਰਨਪਾਹੁਲ** [cārāṇpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ, ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ and ਪਾਹੁਲ.

ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ [cārāṇpaduka] See ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ. 2 Many gurdwaras of this name exist in the sacred memory of Guru Nanak Dev. Apparently, the wooden sandals of the Guru were respectfully installed at these places in earlier times. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ, ਕੋਟਦੁਾਰ, ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ and ਢਾਕਾ.

ਚਰਨਬਿਧਿਕ [cārāṇbādhik] *adj* one who causes perforation in the feet. "cārāṇbādhik jān teu

¹Bharat says so.

mukāṭ bhāe.”—*gāu namdev*. ‘The huntsman was liberated who pierced the feet of Krishan with his arrow.’ See ਜਰ 5.

ਚਰਨਚਵਾਰ [cārṇrāvar], ਚਰਨਚਵਾਲ [cārṇrāval], ਚਰਨਚੇਣ [cārṇrēṇu], ਚਰਨਚੇਨ [cārṇrēn] *n* dust of the feet. “bāche cārṇrāvaro.”—*guj m 5*. “cārṇrēn bāche nīṭ nanāk.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾ [cārṇa] See ਚਰਣਾ. 2 ascend, climb. “māḍarī cārīke pāṭhu nīharāu.”—*sor m 5*. “cārī sātēn nav tarāro.”—*gāu am 5*. 3 receive, get. “phīrī rā aṣarū cārē nā hātha.”—*bavān*. 4 rise. “as cākvi dīn cārē.”—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਠੀ [cārṇaṭhī] See ਚਨਣਾਠੀ.

ਚਰਨਾਮਭ [cārṇamāṭ], ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [cārṇamrīt] nectar; water in which guru’s feet have been washed. See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ. “cārṇamrīṭsīkkhā pilaya.”—*BG*.

ਚਰਨਾਰਬਿੰਦ [cārṇarabīd] ਚਰਣਕਮਲ lotus-feet. See ਚਰਣਾਰਬਿੰਦ. “cārṇarabīd bāsar hīrā.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਰੇ [cārṇarē] (second declension) to the feet, towards the feet. 2 short for cārṇrēṇu.

ਚਰਨਾਵੈ [cārṇavai] *Skt* ਚਰਣਮੇਵ feet, only the feet. “mān avār nā bhavē cārṇavē cārṇavē.”—*bīla m 5 pāṭal*.

ਚਰਨੀ [cārṇī] (seventh declension) in the feet. “gurcārṇī mān laga.”—*sor m 1*. 2 See ਚਰਣੀ. 3 *n* the initiated Sikh. See ਸਰਨੀ.

ਚਰਨੇਰੈ [cārṇerē] (third declension) to the feet. “sevāu sadh sāt cārṇerē.”—*kan m 5*.

ਚਰਨੋਦਕ [cārṇodak] See ਚਰਣੋਦਕ.

ਚਰਨੌਲੀ [cārṇoli] a village which falls under Narpur police station, tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur. It is situated twenty-eight miles to the south east of Nawanshahar railway station, and less than two miles short of Kiratpur across the river. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru used to stay here while going across Satluj from Kiratpur on way to Doaba. A Manji Sahib is also there. A baptised Singh performs the duties of the pujari. No land is attached to the gurdwara.

ਚਰਪਟ [cārpaṭ] *Skt* ਚਪਟ *n* slap, blow, spank. 2 robber, thief, pickpocket. 3 name of an ascetic said to be born from the eyes of yogi Machhandar Nath: “cākṛīṭcīṭ cārpaṭ hvē dīkhsa. cārpaṭ nāth tādīn se nīksa.”—*parās*. 4 a Gorakhpanthi ascetic who had a dialogue with Guru Nanak Dev. “cārpaṭu bole aṭṭhu nanāk.”—*sīdh-āgosāṭī*. 5 a poetic metre. There are two forms of this metre in Dasam Granth.

The first one a transform of uchal, hāsak, and pākṭī, and has Sī, S, S as its structure:

Example:

āmṛit kārme. āmrīt dhārme.

akkhāl jogē. āccāl bhogē.

—*japu*.

The other one has lī, S, S structure in each line. Hence

sārbā devā. sārbā bhevā.

sārbā kale. sārbā pale.

—*japu*.

This form reccurs in Dattavtar. Hence

gālītā jogā. dālītā bhogā.

bhagvē bhesā. suphlē desā.

6 *adj* broad and flat.

ਚਰਪਟ ਛੀਗਾ [cārpaṭ chīgā] a form of cārpaṭ metre. It comprises six matras and one guru, making a total of eight matras.

Example:

cīṭrē bārma. carē cārma.

¹An instance of the dialogue between Charpatnath and Guru Nanak, regarded authentic by Udasi sadhus is given below:

“selī nā bādhō nā pāhīrō mīrgani.

khīṭhā nā oḍhō jo hoījāī purani.

brbhūti nā cārā jo utar utar jāī.

khār vakar lejēgi merī bālāī.

duārā dekh dhuṇī nā pāṭ.

sādhīrā dekh sīṅgi nā bājāṭ.

grāhī grāhī kukār nīāī māḡaṇ nā jāṭ.

bhekh ka jogī kade nā kōhāṭ.”...

birā bərnā. bhirā bhərnā.—ramav.

2 With characteristics of the above metre, it can take the form of əkva, əjba, kānya, and tilka. Hence

khəggā khyata. gyanā gyata.

citrā jodhi. juddhā krodhi.—ramav.

ਚਰਪਟਨਾਥ [cəpəṭnath] See ਚਰਪਟ 3 and 4.

ਚਰਪਟੁ [cəpəṭu] See ਚਰਪਟ 4.

ਚਰਪਰਾ [cəpəra] *adj* pungent taste like that of a chilli. “mādhur sālvaṇ turaṣ cəpəra.”—GPS.

ਚਰਬ [cərab] *Skt* चर्ब *vr* go, depart; chew, eat etc. 2 *P* چر *adj* pungent in smell and biting in taste. 3 thick, dense. 4 strong. 5 greasy. 6 *n* victory, conquest. “ərab kharbā purā cərab sərbā kərə.”—ramav.

ਚਰਬਣ [cərbən], ਚਰਬਨ [cərbən] *Skt* चर्बट *n* roasted corn. 2 act of chewing, masticating.

ਚਰਬਨੀ [cərbəni] *adj* (a female) who chews.

ਚਰਬਾਕ [cərbak], ਚਰਬਾਖ [cərbakh] *adj* of pleasant disposition, sweet-tongued. “dut ge cərbakh.”—ramav. 2 *P* چارباک *clever*. 3 alert, active in work.

ਚਰਬੀ [cərbī] *adj* fat; obese. 2 victorious, triumphant. See ਚਰਬ 6. “sərab cərbīan cərab.”—cəritr 217. 3 *P* چربی *n* body fat.

ਚਰਬੀਦਨ [cərbidən] *P* چربیدن *v* gain victory, conquer. 2 be ahead of the other.

ਚਰਮ [cəram] *Skt* adj last, final. 2 best. 3 *n* western side. 4 end. 5 *Skt* चर्म skin, hide, leather. “lepā rəkət cəraməh.”—səhəs m 5. 6 shield, made from rhino’s skin. “oṭ gursəbəd kər cəraməh.”—səhəs m 5. “chuṭi hath cərmā.”—VN. ‘The shield slipped from the hand.’

ਚਰਮਕਾਰ [cəramkar] See ਚਮਕਾਰ.

ਚਰਮਖ [cəraməkh] *Skt* चर्मक *n* spindle of a spinning wheel.

ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ [cəramchedək] *n* arrow that can pierce a leather shield.—sənama. 2 cobbler’s awl.

ਚਰਮਣ [cəramən] *Skt* चर्मण्य leather goods. 2 See ਚਰਮ.

ਚਰਮਣੀ [cəraməṇi] which has shields—the army.—sənama.

ਚਰਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [cəramdrisṭi] *n* vision, eyesight. “cəramdrisṭi mūd, pekhe dībdrisṭi ke.”—BGK. 2 farsighted, prescient, prudent. See ਚਰਮ.

ਚਰਮਨਗ [cəramnag] western hills, where the sun sets.

ਚਰਮਨੁਵੀ [cəramnvati] See ਚੰਬਲ.

ਚਰਮਪੋਸ [cərampos] *adj* (one) who wears skins of animals. 2 *n* leather bag in which soldiers keep their ammunition. “ləkk jīnā de cərampos.”—jāgnama.

ਚਰਮਰਿ [cəramari] enemy of the shield, sword. 2 arrow.—sənama.

ਚਰਯ [cəray] *Skt* चर्य *adj* worth doing; duty.

ਚਰਯਾ [cərya] *Skt* चर्या *n* character, conduct, behaviour. 2 deed, effort. 3 livelihood, profession. 4 act of eating. 5 act of going; voyage.

ਚਰਚਜ [cə-rāj] *n* short for cəraṇ-rāj; dust of the feet. “jən cə-rāj mukhi mathe lagi.”—bila m 5.

ਚਰਵਾਰਾ [cərvaha], ਚਰਵਾਰਾ [cərvāra], ਚਰਵਾਰੋ [cərvāro] *n* shepherd, herdsman. 2 *adj* (one) who tends sheep and cattle etc. “cərvāro syam dhenu he.”—krisən. See ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ.

ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ [cərvedar] *P* چارویدار one who looks after the cattle; shepherd boy. “cərvedar tāhi legayo.”—cəritr 122.

ਚਰਾਉਣਾ [cərauna] *v* graze the cattle. “kəb-hū nā par utari cəraihu.”—asa kabir. 2 employ, use, apply. “bhəsəm jərai cəraibibhuta.”—gəu m 5.

ਚਰਾਇਤਾ [cəraitā] See ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ.

ਚਰਾਈ [cərai] wages for grazing the cattle. 2 act of grazing the cattle. 3 See ਚਰਾਉਣਾ 2.

ਚਰਾਹਾ [cəraha] See ਚਰਵਾਰਾ. “bənī ape gəucəraha.”—sor m 4.

ਚਰਾਕ [cərak], ਚਰਾਗ [cərag] *P* چراغ *n* oil lamp; earthen lamp. 2 light, radiance. “koṭi cādrəme

karāhi carak."—*bher a kabir*. "guru cənən gīan carag."—*var bīla m 4*.

ਚਰਾਗਚੀ [cəragci] *P, T* ਚਰਾਗਚੀ *adj* who lights the lamp. 2 *n* torch-bearer.

ਚਰਾਗਾਹ [cəragah] *P* ਚਰਾਗਾਹ *n* place where cattle are grazed; pasture.

ਚਰਾਗੇਜਹਾ [cəracejəhā], ਚਰਾਗੇ ਫਲਕ [cərace fəlek] *P* ਚਰਾਗੇਜਹਾ *n* lamp of the world i.e the sun.

ਚਰਾਚਰ [cəracər] animate and inanimate, living and non-living, active and inert.

ਚਰਾਨ [cəran] feet, plural of cəran. "seva gurcəran hā."—*asa m 5*. "bəsəhi rīde mohi həri cərane."—*kālī m 5*.

ਚਰਾਵਨ [cəravən] *v* graze cattle. 2 apply, fix. "həri həri namu cəravəhu rēgənī."—*asa m 5*. 3 offer, present. "gobīd puja kəhā le cəravəu?"—*gūj ravidas*. 4 put over (something). "basən māji cəravəhi upəri."—*asa kabir*. 5 climb, make someone mount a conveyance.

ਚਰਾਵਾ [cərava] See ਚਰਾਵਾਹਾ. 2 See ਚਰਾਵਾਹਾ.

ਚਰਿ [cəri] See ਚਰਨਾ. 2 having climbed. "gəu cəri sīgh pache pave."—*gəu m 5*. 'One cannot succeed by attacking a lion while riding a cow.'

ਚਰਿਓ [cəriō], ਚਰਿਆ [cəriā] *adj* grazed, ate. 2 found, got. "hath cəriō həri thoka."—*gūj m 5*. 3 roamed, moved. "khojət cəriō dekhəu priē jai."—*suhi m 5*. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਆਰ [cəriār] *adj* who has four paramours. "cəriār nari āṭhkheli."—*BG*. 2 who moves about. 3 who grazes. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਕੈ [cərike] by climbing. See ਚਰਨਾ 2.

ਚਰਿਤ [cərit] *Skt n* trait, misdeed. 2 action, deed. "apne cərit prabhī apī bənāe."—*sukhmāni*. 3 ritual, custom. 4 description, narration.

ਚਰਿਤਾਰਥ [cəritārath] *Skt* ਚਰਿਤਾਰਥ *adj* grateful, useful. 2 successful. 3 proper.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ [cəritr] *Skt n* footman, soldier (infantry). 2 character, misdeed, trait. 3 narration, description. 4 a part of Dasam Granth containing stories of the tricks played by men and women

on one another is often called cəritr though the original title is cəritropakhyān. Though they are 405, the actual number is 404. Number 325 is given after writing only "īṭī sri", without any cəritr.

In the preface to this book, it is written that a celestial beauty felt drawn¹ to a handsome king Chitar Singh² and a son, Hanuwant Singh, was born to them.³ Chitar Singh's newly married wife Rani Chitarmati was charmed by the elegant and handsome youth Hanuwant Singh. She expressed a desire for union with him. But the pious Hanuwant Singh refused to have any immoral relationship with his step-mother. As a result, Chitarmati accused Hanuwant Singh of immoral conduct and compelled her husband to order his execution.⁴ But the wise and sagacious minister of the king tried to dissuade him from doing so. Hoping to remove the doubts of the king, he narrated the fraudulent ways by which cunning women have tried to have their sway over their husbands.⁵

In these cəritrs figure incidents from Hindu shastars, and the book entitled Bahardanish, stories from the Mughal dynasty, narratives from Rajputana and tales from Panjab. Some

"citravati nagri vikhe citrasīgh nrīp ek."

"rahi āpsara rījh rup ləkh rax ko."

"ek putr lāte bhāyo āmit rup kī kharī."

māharudr hū rīs kare kamdev pāhīcānī."

"odchesoja kī hitu citr-mati tīh nam."

hānvat sīgh-hī so rāhc citvat āthō jam."

"vāki kahi nā nrāpsut mānī."

citr-mati tēb bhāi khīcānī."

"phar cir kar apne mukh nākhghar ləgāi."

raja ko rokhit kīyo tēn ko cīhān dīkhar."

"bācān sunāt krudhīr nrīp bhāyo."

mārān het sut-hī ləgyo."

"mātrīn ān rav sāmīhāyo."

trīycāritr kīnhū nāhi payo."

incidents from individual experience too have been related. The idea behind these narratives is that, driven by passion, men should not blindly follow the wiles of cunning women as by doing so, they run the risk of ruining themselves completely.¹

However it does not mean that one should not trust one's virtuous wife or other noble women. What is actually meant is that one should not lose one's sense of discretion by giving way to carnal desires.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਖਾਨਾ [cārītropakhyān] See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 4.

ਚਰੀ [cārī] millet, green fodder. See ਜਵਾਰ. 2 adj eaten. 3 (feminine gender) rode. "cōp cārī caturāg cāmu."—*kālki*. 4 found, discovered (used for feminine gender). "acīt cārī hāthī hārī hārī ṭeka."—*bher a m 5*. 'has got the support of the One who is free of all anxiety.'

ਚਰੀਆ [cārīa] adj who grazes. "cārīa jou bache."—*krīsan*. 'who grazed calves.'

ਚਰੀਐ [cārīe] let us eat or swallow. 2 let us ride. "bohīthī cārīe."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚਰੀਦਨ [cārīdan] *P* ਚਰੀਦਨ *v* cattle's act of grazing. See *Skt* ਚਰ *vr*.

ਚਰੁ [cāru] *Skt n* sacrificial food, grains and other eatables, meant to be used during religious ceremonies. 2 containers for food to be used during such ceremonies. 3 boiled rice which has not been strained. 4 meadows, pastures. 5 rent for using the meadows. 6 oblation. 7 cloud, rain.

ਚਰੁ [cāru] See ਚਰੁ.

ਚਰੈ [cārē] grazes or eats grass. "kudī kudī cārē rāsātālī parī."—*gāu kabir*. 2 get, find. "phīrī rā aūsarū cārē nā hātha."—*bavān*. 3 (the sun) may rise. "sur cārē prīu dekhe

¹"koṭī kāsī syāne sahē, keso dāhe anāg,

nek neh nāhī kījye tū tārūnī ke sāg—*cārītr 71*.

"parē apdā kēsīye koṭī kāsī sahīlet.

tū sughar nār īstīān bhēd nā āpnō det—*cārītr 19*.

nenī."—*mālā m 5 pāṭal*. 4 rises. "bhar parāi sīrī cārē."—*s kabir*.

ਚਰੇਯਾ [cārēya] adj cowherd, shepherd. 2 who moves about. 3 one who makes an offering.

ਚਰੋਜੀ [cārōjī] See ਚਿਰੋਜੀ.

ਚਰੋਜੀਵੀ [cārōjīvī] See ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ. "bapu hāmara sād cārōjīvī."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਰੋਤਤਾ [cārōt-ta] *n* movement, act of moving. "sthavro sthīrāt-ta, cārō bīkhe cārōt-ta."—*NP*.

ਚਰਨ [cārān] to the feet. See ਚਰਣ. "dekh cārān āghān hāryāu."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰਨੀ [cārānī] at the feet. "ju cārānī guru cit lavāt hē."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰਾਵਨ [cārāvan] *v* offer, donate, surrender. "mānāhī cārāvāu dhup."—*jet m 4*.

ਚਰਾਵਾ [cārāva] *n* offering, donation, dedication. "kou cārāva lūtāt bhāyo."—*NP*.

ਚਰੈ [cārē] may climb, See ਚਰੈ.

ਚਲ [cāl] *Skt* चल् *vr* shake, tremble, vibrate, gambol. 2 adj inconstant, fickle. "cāl cit bīt anīt prīā bin."—*bīha chāt m 5*. 3 *n* mercury. 4 mind; heart. 5 a poetic form; a couplet in Punjabi, See ਚੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8. 6 fraud, deceit. 7 defect, fault.

ਚਲਗੋਜਾ [cālgozā] See ਚਿਲਗੋਜਾ.

ਚਲਚਿਤ [cālchit], ਚਲਚਿਤੁ [cālchitū] *Skt* ਚਲਚਿਤ adj who has a fickle and inconstant mind; who is not stable. "cālchit vīt bhramā bhramā."—*gujā m 1*. "mātī bhāvī phīrāhī cālchitū."—*sāva m 3*.

ਚਲਣ [cālāṇ] *n* conduct, misdeed, character. 2 departure, act of going (dying). "jīnī cālāṇ jāṇīa, se kīu kārāhī vīthar?"—*var suhī m 2*. 3 custom, tradition. 4 movement. 5 *Dg* feet; limbs which help in movement. "cālāṇ cālāṇ rātān."—*s fārid*. 'teeth, feet and eyes.'

ਚਲਣਹਾਰ [cālāṇhar], ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ [cālāṇhara], ਚਲਣਹਾਰੁ [cālāṇharu] adj mortal. 2 who departs (from this world). "cāl cālāṇhar."—*asa fārid*. "sābhū jāgu cālāṇharu."—*var asa*.

ਚਲਣਵਾਰਾ [cālāṇvārā] adj See ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ. 2 *n* time

to depart. "ਓਤ sakhai cālṇvara."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚਲਣਾ [cālṇa] *v* go, depart. 2 disappear from one's place of stay. See **ਚਲ**.

ਚਲਣੁ [cālṇu] See **ਚਲਣ** 2. "cālṇu ride sāmali."—*mala m 3*. 2 See **ਚਲਣ** 3. "agē cālṇu or he bhai."—*mali m 5*.

ਚਲਤ [cālṇt] *Skt* ਚਲਿਤ *n* conduct. "jīs de cālṇt anek."—*sri m 5*. 2 account of credit with a grocer. 3 *adj* mortal, inconsistent. "tān dhān jobān cālṇt gāra."—*bīla m 5*. 4 continuing, departing.

ਚਲਤਵੀ [cālṇt] *adj* clever, fickle. "cālṇt mānu rakhe āmrītū cakhe."—*asa m 1*.

ਚਲਤਰੁ [cālṇtr] See **ਚਲਦਲ**.

ਚਲਤੀਬਾਰ [cālṇtibār] *n* time to depart from this world; time to die. 2 *adv* at the time of death. "cālṇtibār tero kachu nahī."—*bāsāt a m 1*.

ਚਲਤੋ [cālṇto], **ਚਲਤੋ** [cālṇto] *adj* transitory, fickle. 2 *n* mind. "cālṇto thakī rakhahu ghārī āpnē."—*sor m 1*.

ਚਲਦਲ [cālṇdāl] *Skt* *n* peepul tree of which the leaves are always moving. *L* *Ficus religiosa*. "so cālṇdāl ko taru tatkālā. hārō hotbha pāt bīsālā."—*NP*.

ਚਲਨ [cālṇ] See **ਚਲਣ**. 2 *n* act of going; movement. "cālṇ cālṇ kō."—*ram a m 5*.

ਚਲਨਹਾਰ [cālṇhar], **ਚਲਨਹਾਰਾ** [cālṇhara], **ਚਲਨਹਾਰੁ** [cālṇharu] See **ਚਲਣਹਾਰ**.

ਚਲਨਾ [cālṇa] *v* depart, move, go. "cālṇ tē bhijē kēbli."—*s fārid*. 2 have sway over, have a say. "dati sahib sādīa kīa cālṇ tīsū nālī?"—*var sri m 1*. "jīvjātun ka cālī? cīt let cor sū men."—*parās*. 'What power do men have? It steals the heart of even Kam.'

ਚਲਨੀ [cālṇi] averting, avoiding. "sahe līkhe nē cālṇi."—*s fārid*. 'The time of death can't be averted.' It is inevitable. *n* sieve. "cālṇi me jēse dekhiāt hē anek chīdrā."—*BGK*.

ਚਲਵੇਯਾ [cālveya] *adj* who makes a thing move,

who inspires. 2 clever, which moves when desired; for example, a horse.

ਚਲਾ [cālā] See **ਚਲਾ**. 2 *Skt* *n* lightning. 3 goddess of wealth; material world.

ਚਲਾਵੀਣਾ [cālāvīṇa] *v* urge, goad, drive, persuade, set in motion. 2 remove, efface. "nē cālṇ cālāia."—*var majh m 1*. 'Consequences can never be averted.'

ਚਲਾਵੀ [cālāvī] *adj* mortal, transitory. "so nīvahu gāṇī jo cālāv nē thīc."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 which makes something move.

ਚਲਾਇਹਿ [cālāihī] moves. 2 inspires. "jīu tu cālāihī tīv cālṇ suāmī."—*anāḍu*.

ਚਲਾਈ [cālāi] *n* act of going; movement. 2 gait. 3 reference, context. "manukh kī kahu ket cālāi."—*asa m 5*. 'What is there to talk of man?'

ਚਲਾਹਾ [cālāha] *adj* temporary. 2 wiped off. "kīrēt nē cālṇ cālāha hē."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਚਲਾਕ [cālāk], **ਚਲਾਕੀ** [cālāki] See **ਚਲਾਕ-ਚਲਾਕੀ**.

ਚਲਾਣਾ [cālāṇa] departure, march. 2 *xa* pass away, leave for the next world.

ਚਲਾਵਾ [cālāvā] *adj* one who drives or moves. 2 *n* movement, speed, gait.

ਚਲਿ [cālī] on the move, moving cleverly. "mānu dāh dīsī cālī cālī bhārmīa."—*sūhī chāt m 4*. 2 by moving, by walking.

ਚਲਿਤ [cālīt], **ਚਲਿਤੁ** [cālītr] See **ਚਰਿਤ** and **ਚਰਿਤੁ**. "cālīt tumārē prāṇāt pīārē."—*majh m 5*.

ਚਲਿੰਦਾ [cālīda] *adj* who makes something go. "cap ke cālīda."—*gyan*. 'who employ bow and arrow.' 2 mortal.

ਚਲੁੰਤ [cālūbh], **ਚਲੁੰਤਾ** [cālūbha] See **ਚਲੁੰਤ**.

ਚਲੁਲ [cālul], **ਚਲੁਲਾ** [cālulā], **ਚਲੁਲਿਆ** [cālulīa], **ਚਲੁਲੀ** [cālulī], **ਚਲੁਲੁ** [cālulū], **ਚਲੁਲੇ** [cālule] ਚੁੰ-ਲੁਲੁ like a pearl, shining like a pearl. 2 deep red. "suke kasāt hārē cālul."—*ram m 5*. 'Dry trees have blossomed into green leaves and deep red flowers' i.e.; 'The poor, humble, unfortunate people who were afflicted with pain are flourishing with joy.' "rāṅ cālulē nāl."—*sri m 4*.

"beṣṭra hāmāre rāḡ calul."—*asa m 5*. "ruḡ la calulu."—*sor a m 1*.

ਚਲੇਸੀਹ [calesəhi] *चलिष्यति* will go, will proceed.
ਚਲੰਤਾ [calāta] *adj* inconstant, mortal. **2** *adv* on the move, in motion. **3** continuous.

ਚਲੰਤੀਖੇਲ [calātikhel] *n* game of skill, trick involving nimbleness of hand. "jotik ved calātikhele."—*BG*. **2** act (art) of playing roles.

ਚਲੰਥੇ [calātho], **ਚਲੰਥੇ** [calātho] *adj* (one) that goes; (something) that can go. "kirat sath calātho."—*gatha*.

ਚਲੰਭ [calābh] See **ਚੁਲੰਭ**.

ਚਲਾ [calha] *P* ८५३ **ਚਹ** [cah] (well) **ਲਾਯ** [lay] (slush). slush near the well. **2** pit of mire.

ਚਵ [cav] *n* four. "cari cavgan vāni."—*var vad m 4*. **2** See **ਚਵਣ**.

ਚਵਕਾ [cavka] See **ਚਉਕਾ**.

ਚਵਗਣ [cavgan], **ਚਵਗਣਿ** [cavgani], **ਚਵਗੁਣ** [cavgun], **ਚਵਗੁਨ** [cavgun] *adj* four times. See **ਚਵ**.

ਚਵਣ [cavṇu] *S n* speech, articulation. "gurbaṇi nit nit cava."—*suhi chāt m 4*. "nanak dharam ese cavahi."—*sava m 5*. "sabhī cavahu mukhaḥ jagānath."—*var kan m 4*. "sacu cavaie."—*var majh m 1*. "həri həri nam cavia."—*tukha chāt m 4*. "jhuṭhe beṇ cave kami nā avae jiu."—*dhana chāt m 1*.

ਚਵਰਾਲ [cavtal] See **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ**. **2** *adj* forty-fourth. "sātrahi se cavtal me savan sudī budhvar. nāgar pāvṭa me tumo rācio grāth sudhar."—*krisan*.

ਚਵਦਾਹ [cavdah] *n* fourteen.

ਚਵਧ [cavadh] *n* glitter. **2** panic, dread. "dhyān tāj parat cavadh muni."—*ramav*.

ਚਵਨ [cavan] See **ਚਵਣ**. **2** See **ਚਵਨ**.

ਚਵਪੀਯਾ [cavpeya] See **ਚੜ੍ਹਸਪਈ** and **ਪਦਮਾਵਤੀ** **2**.

ਚਵਰ [cavar] *n* fly whisk. "pavanu cāvro kare."—*sohrla*.

ਚਵਰਾ [cavra] *adj* wide. "mukh cāvrayo."—*krisan*. **2** See **ਚੋਰਾ**.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀ [cavrasī], **ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ** [cavrasih] *Skt* eighty-

four. "cavrasih lakh jonī upai."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿੱਧ [cavrasih siddh] See **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ**.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ ਲਖ ਜੋਨੀ [cavrasih lakh jonī] See **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਜੋਨੀ**.

ਚਵਰਾਯੇ [cāvrayo] widened, spread. See **ਚਵਰਾ**.

ਚਵਰੂ [cavaru] fly whisk. See **ਚਵਰ**. "kesa ka kari cāvru dhulava."—*suhi m 5*.

ਚਵਾਂ [cavā] to speak (I wish to), to say (I wish to). See **ਚਵਣ**.

ਚਵਾਉ [cavau], **ਚਵਾਇਆ** [cavaia], **ਚਵਾਈ** [cavai], **ਚਵਾਈਐ** [cavaie] to say, said, let us say, may speak. See **ਚਵਣ**.

ਚਵਾਣ [cavaṇ] *n* place of articulation, mouth. "phuṭte cavaṇ."—*cāḍi 2*. "kopar cur cavaṇi."—*cāḍi 3*. 'Having crushed the mouth and the skull into powder.'

ਚਵਾਵੇ [cavave], **ਚਵਿਆ** [cavia] See **ਚਵਣ**. **2** may chew. "kubudhi cavave so kitu ṭhar?"—*siddhgosai*.

ਚਵੀ [cavi] See **ਚਵਣ**. "cavi cavdi."—*VN*. 'Chamunda said so.' **2** See **ਚਵੀ**.

ਚਵੇ [cave], **ਚਵੇ** [cave], **ਚਵੰਦਾ** [cavēda] says. See **ਚਵਣ**.

ਚਵੀ [cavi] twenty-four.

ਚੜ [caṛ] See **ਚੜਨਾ**.

ਚੜਸ [caṛas] *n* leather bag used to draw water from the well. See **ਚੜਸਾ**. **2** an intoxicant made from the juice of delicate leaves of cannabis. It is modified form of hemp and is smoked. It has the effect of dryness and adversely affects brain and muscles. Those addicted to it lose their manliness, become impotent and look very dirty, filthy and clumsy.

ਚੜਸਾ [caṛsa] See **ਚੜਸ** **1**. **2** a ten-acre measure of land which can be irrigated with a leather bag called caṛsa. The measure is only approximate. It may be a little less or more depending on the depth of water in the well. See **ਗੋਚਰਮ**.

ਚੜਸੀ [cərsi] *adj* who takes hemp, the intoxicant.

2 who draws out water with a leather bag.

ਚੜਤ [cərat] *n* offering to the deity, donation etc.

2 departure. 3 attack on the enemy.

ਚੜਤਸਿੰਘ [cəratsiŋh] brother of Dan Singh, a Malwai (from the Malwa region of Punjab) Sikh in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 head of Sukarchakia misl (confederation), paternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who was born in Samrat 1779. He fought many battles on the side of the Khalsa. On his own initiative and strength, he created a princely state of Gujranwala, over which he ruled. He died in 1832, due to an accidental shot from his own gun. Prachin Panth Prakash refers to his name as Charh Singh.

ਚੜਨਾ [cərna] *v* ride or mount a horse. "cəri dehəri ghorī."—*vəḍ ghorīā*. 2 go up. "cəri bohəthe caləsəhi."—*var maru 1 m 4*. 3 *xə* pass away. 4 attack the enemy, invade the enemy territory. 5 ascend.

ਚੜਾ [cəra] *n* kite. "təji mas cəra uḍ ap cəli."—*dətt*.

ਚੜਾਉ [cərau] *n* ascendance. 2 progress, improvement, development. 3 surrender, offering. "sevək sevəhi kərəmī cərau."—*var asa*. 'The devout serve the Lord and dedicate themselves and their deeds without expecting anything in return.'

ਚੜਾਉਣਾ [cərauna] cause ascent, rise etc. 2 make a person ride. 3 surrender. 4 wear. "kapər əḡi cəraia."—*bila m 3*.

ਚੜਾਉ [cərau] *adj* who offers or surrenders. 2 who rides. "bhəu beṛa, jiə cərau."—*maru m 1*.

ਚੜਿ [cəri] *adv* by boarding. See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜੀ [cəri] See ਚੜਨਾ. 2 See ਚੜਾ. 3 will ride. "sətiḡuru əpna mənāi le ta rup cəri."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਚੜੀਐ [cərie] *adj* superior, excellent. "səbh da khasəmu he səbh du tu cərie."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 2 See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜੰਦਾ [cəṛəda], ਚੜੰਦੀ [cəṛədi] *adj* of superior quality, excellent, the chosen one. "ik du iki cəṛədia kaunu jāne mera nau jiu?"—*suhi m 1 kucəji*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸਿੰਘ [cəṛhsiŋh] See ਚੜਤਸਿੰਘ 2.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤ [cəṛhat] See ਚੜਤ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [cəṛhna] See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [cəṛhauna] See ਚੜਾਉਣਾ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਵਾ [cəṛhava] *n* offering to the deity. 2 departure, invasion. 3 gifts (clothes, jewellery etc) sent for the bride before marriage.

ਚਾ [ca] *n* elation, exultation, bliss. 2 act of lifting. 3 See ਚਾਯ.

ਚਾਉ [cau] *n* enthusiasm, aspiration, glee. "mənī cau bhəia prəbh aḡəmu suṇia."—*ənədu*.

ਚਾਉ ਚਾਈਲਾ [cau caila] *adj* eager, gleeful. "mīli cau caile pran."—*asa chət m 5*.

ਚਾਉਣਾ [cauna] *v* lift, raise.

ਚਾਉਲ [caul] *n* rice. "caul pəṣəm deṣ məm hoi."—*NP*.

ਚਾਉਲਾ [caula] See ਚਾਵਲਾ.

ਚਾਉੜ [cauṛ] *n* playfulness, frivolity. 2 prank.

ਚਾਉ [cau] *adj* eager, fervent. 2 *n* a devotee from Bambi subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur and was initiated into Sikhism by Guru Arjan Dev.

ਚਾਓ [cao] See ਚਾਉ and ਚਿਚਿਤਿ.

ਚਾਇ [cai] See ਚਾਉ and ਚਾਯ. "səda cai həri bhəia."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "təmasə bəhu bidhi cai ləḡirəhia."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 *adv* having picked up, by lifting. "hath cai dije."—*cəritr 109*.

ਚਾਇਆ [caia] picked up. See ਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* yearning, aspiration. "mənī upjia caia."—*bila chət m 5*.

ਚਾਇਣੁ [cainu] *S v* utter, get someone speak. See ਚਵਣੁ. 2 lift, pick up.

ਚਾਈ [cai] lifted, picked up. 2 *adj* eager, zealous.

ਚਾਈਆ [caia], ਚਾਈਲਾ [caila] *adj* zealous, enthusiastic, eager. "səjənu meḍa caia."—*var*

maru 2 m 5.

ਚਾਸ [cas], ਚਾਸਨੀ [casni] *Dg* *n* earth, land. 2 *P* ਚੁੱਝਾ *n* something worth tasting. 3 sweetened water made thick. Syrupy sweets like jalebis are prepared by dipping them in it. See *Skt* ਚਸ *vr*. 4 colour of gold or silver from which the purity of a metal is checked.

ਚਾਸਵਿਦਾਰ [casəvidar] *Dg* *n* one who ploughs land, farmer, ploughman. 2 a blade in front of the plough, ploughshare.

ਚਾਹ [cah] *n* eagerness, keen desire. "cahəhī tujhəhī dāīar!"—*asa chāt m* 5. 2 recollection, vision, sight. "cah rəhē cīt me kṛīpa ki ek cah ki."—52 *kəvī*. 3 *P* ਚੁੱਝਾ deep well. 4 See ਚਾਹ.

ਚਾਹਕ [cahək], ਚਾਹੁ [cahəku] *adj* desirous, eager. "cahək tət sāmāt sərə."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*. 'desirer of the supreme spirit, and the ocean of equality. 2 who sees.

ਚਾਹਤ [cahət] wants, desires. 2 sees, looks.

ਚਾਹਨ [cahən], ਚਾਹਨਾ [cahna] *v* desire, seek. 2 see, look. See ਟੁਕ. 3 *n* craving, longing. "mənəhu prātikhāt purvī cahən."—*GPS*.

ਚਾਹਲ [cahəl] a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village in police station Barki tehsil and district Lahore. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is located here. His maternal grandparents lived here. The Guru visited this place a number of times. Bibi Nanki was born here. A simple building of a gurdwara stands. Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A baptised Sikh performs the duties of a priest. Thirty bighas of land has been attached to the gurdwara, which is located eight miles in the south east corner of railway station Lahore Cantonment.

ਚਾਹਿ [cahī] See ਚਾਹ. 2 *adv* by finding. 3 by looking.

ਚਾਹਿਏ [cahiē], ਚਾਹਿਯੇ [cahiyē] *part* ought to, should, ask for. 2 proper.

ਚਾਹਿਲ [cahīl] See ਚਾਹਲ.

ਚਾਹੀ [cahi] desirous, keen. 2 *P* ਚੁੱਝਾ related to a

well. 3 *n* land irrigated with water from a well.

ਚਾਹੀਏ [cahiē], ਚਾਹੀਯੇ [cahiyē] See ਚਾਹਿਏ.

ਚਾਹੇ [cahe] *part* or, although, though. 2 See ਚਾਹਨਾ.

ਚਾਕ [cak] *n* circular wooden frame. "cak te kūbh turāt utaryo."—*kṛīṣan*. 2 wheel. 3 a sub caste of Jatts. 4 *P* ਚੱਕ crack. 5 sound produced by the clash of weapons like swords etc. 6 *T* ਚੁੱਕ *adj* firm, strong. 7 healthy. 8 *n* time, period. 9 *E* chalk.

ਚਾਕ ਚਕੜ [cak caky] *Skt* *n* glitter, glamour. 2 brightness, shine. 3 grandeur.

ਚਾਕਚੁੱਧਰ [cakcūdhər] See ਚਾਕਚੁੱਧਰ and ਚੁੱਧਰ. "kṛīte cakcūdhər cārhe kak bahi."—*cārītr* 405.

ਚਾਕਰ [cakər] *P* ਚੱਕ *n* servant, attendant.

ਚਾਕਰੀ [cakrī] *n* service, attendance. "jīnī gur ki kiti cakrī tīnī sād bālīhārī."—*tīlāg m* 4.

ਚਾਕਰੂ [cakəru] See ਚਾਕਰ. "cakəru lāgē cakrī je cālē khāsīnē bhāī."—*var asa*.

ਚਾਕਰੇਮ [cakrem] *P* ਚੱਕਰ short for cakār hāstem. 'We are servants.'

ਚਾਕੀ [caki] *n* flour mill, grinding mill. "caki caṭhārī cun khahī."—*basāt kabīr*. 2 coagulated piece of some object in the shape of barfi (an Indian sweet). 3 sod around a plant's root.

ਚਾਕੂ [caku] See ਚਾਕ.

ਚਾਕੂ [caku] *P* ਚੱਕੂ *n* knife, penknife.

ਚਾਖ [cakh] See ਚਾਖਨਾ. *Skt* ਚਖ eat. 2 See ਚਾਖੁ.

ਚਾਖਤ [cakhət] tasting, relishing. 2 on realising; just after tasting. "cakhət hōī rāhārī bīsmadu."—*gəu m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਚਕੁਸਾ because of eyesight. "pekhat cakhāt kahīē ādha."—*suhi m* 5. 'is regarded as blind even when having eyesight.'

ਚਾਖਨਾ [cakhna] *v* taste, relish a bite. See ਚਸ.

ਚਾਖਿ [cakhī] by tasting, on relishing. "cakhī gūgā muskavāt."—*sar m* 5.

ਚਾਖਿਅਤਾ [cakhīṛā] tasted, relished. "cakhīṛā mē hārīṛās mīṭhā."—*asa chāt m* 4.

ਚਾਖਿਬਾ [cakhība] tasted, relished. "hārīṛās cakhība."—*jet m* 4.

ਚਾਖੀ [cakhī] tasted. "māha bīkhiāmād cakhī."

—sar m 4. 2 n a piece of meat fed to birds of prey so as to sharpen their taste for preying. “baj hve gvarən kanh dāi jəb cakhi.”—*krisan*.
ਚਾਖੁ [cakhu] *Skt* चाखुष *adj* of eyes, relating to eyes. 2 n evil eye. “həri simrət kachu cakhu nə johe.”—*bher m 5*. “ram nam jo jən jəpe... tātu mātu nəh johai titu cakhu nə lage.”—*biha m 5*.

ਚਾਖੇ [cakhe] takes pleasure in tasting; tastes, relishes. 2 experiences by sight. “səbādu dipəku varte tihu loi. jo cakhe so nirməlu hoī.”—*dhana m 3*.

ਚਾਂਗ [cāg] n shout, shriek, call. “kukedīa cāgedīa mēti dedīa nit.”—*s fərid*. 2 *S adj* brave. 3 *Skt* चाङ्ग n teeth’s whiteness or beauty.
ਚਾਗਾ [caga], **ਚਾਂਗਾ** [cāga] *Skt* चङ्गा *adj* beautiful, graceful. “jru kusām carī dīn caga.”—*mali m 4*.

ਚਾਂਗੇਦਿਆ [cāgedīa] crying, shouting. See **ਚਾਂਗ**.

ਚਾਚਰ [cacar], **ਚਾਚਰੀ** [cacri] See **ਚਰਚਰੀ**. 2 a poetic metre. It is another name of *sudhi* metre, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as 111, 5.

Example:

alekh he. əbhekh he.

anam he. əkam he..—*japu*.

(b) Its second form is *ṣaṣi* which has each line with one *yəgən*, figuring as 1155:

gubīde. mukāde. udare. əpare..—*japu*.

The same form is used in *Kalki Avtar* also:

həkarē. pəcarē. prəharē. krəvarē.

Bhai Santokh Singh has also employed the same form in *Guru Partap Suray*:

tuphāgē. nisāgē. uṭhai. cəlai.

3 *Skt* चाचलि *adj* highly frolicsome. 4 moving aslant. 5 n sword, that cuts in a slanting way. “cacar cāmkarən.”—*əkai*.

ਚਾਚਰੋਚਰੀ [cacrocārī] sing songs of Holi. See **ਚਰਚਰੀ** 2. “karēt cacrocārī.”—*ramav*.

ਚਾਚਲ [cācal], **ਚਾਂਚਲ** [cācaly] *Skt* चाचल्य n

frolicsomeness, pertness. “əcacəl əgē.”—*dətt*. inactive organs.

ਚਾਚਾਢੰਗੋ [cacaphəggo] See **ਚਰਾਢੰਗੋ**.

ਚਾਟ [caṭ] n desire to lick, desire to taste. “caṭu pəg, caṭ.”—*kan m 4 pəṭal*. 2 worth relishing, sauce-like delicacy worth licking. 3 *Skt* traitor, traitorous. 4 cheat.

ਚਾਟਸਾਰ [caṭsar], **ਚਾਟਸਾਲ** [caṭsal], **ਚਾਟਸਾਲਾ** [caṭsala] See **ਚਟਸਾਲ**. “ape caṭsal apī he padha.”—*var biha m 4*.

ਚਾਟਨਾ [caṭna] v lick noisily, lap. “jən nanək pritī sadhpəg caṭe.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਚਾਟੜਾ [caṭṛa] n disciple, follower, student. This word is derived from *vr caṭ*, i.e. a person who is attracted towards Guru’s teaching after getting detached from others. “apī he padha, ape caṭṛe pəṛən kəu aṇe.”—*var biha m 4*. “padha gurmukhī akhīe caṭṛīa mēti der.”—*oṣkar*.

ਚਾਟਾ [caṭa], **ਚਾਟੀ** [caṭī] n large earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

ਚਾਟੁ [caṭu] *Skt* चाटु n sweet tongue. 2 flattery.
ਚਾਂਡਾਲ [cāḍal] See **ਚੰਡਾਲ**. 2 *adj* of the outcaste or low born person.

ਚਾਂਡੂਰ [cāḍur], **ਚਾਂਡੂਰੁ** [cāḍuru] See **ਚੰਡੂਰ**. “kās kesu cāḍuru nə koi.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਚਾਣਕਯ [caṇaky] *Skt adj* prepared with gram flour. 2 n a scholar of diplomacy born in the lineage of sage Chanakya. The diplomacy introduced by Chanakya is very popular. He was an advisor of Chandar Gupt—the ruler of Patna, belonging to Maurya dynasty. His real name was Vishnu Gupt. Chanakya helped Chandar Gupt become an emperor after putting an end to the Nand dynasty through his diplomatic astuteness. The birth place of Chanakya was Takshila town in district Rawalpindi. Another name of Chanakya is mentioned as Kotalya in many scriptures. The text composed by him is named as Arth Shastar or Kautalya Shastar.

See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ 2.

ਚਾਣਕਯਨੀਤਿ [caṇākyniti], ਚਾਣਕਾ [caṇaka] Chanakyaniti Shastar variously known as caṇaka, cāṇaka, caṇaka etc. See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ 2.

ਚਾਨੂਰ [caṇur] See ਚੰਨੂਰ. 2 per Mahabharat, a ruler.

ਚਾਤਕ [catāk] *Skt* *n* a bird that seeks raindrops from the cloud; rainbird. *L* Cucculus Melanoleucus.

ਚਾਤਰ [catār] ਚਾਤੁਰ [catur] *Skt* ਚਾਤੁਰ *adj* clever, intelligent. 2 *n* flatterer. 3 four-cornered seat. 4 four-wheeled vehicle.

ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ [caturmas] *Skt* ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸਿ *n* a job that gets done in four months. 2 period between 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattak. Due to a lack of shelters and roads, in ancient times, the rich people used to offer lodging and boarding to saints and scholars in their towns so that they did not suffer due to inclement weather.¹

ਚਾਤੁਰਾ [catura] *adj* clever (woman).

ਚਾਤੁਰੀ [caturī] *n* cleverness. 2 deceit, treachery. 3 *adj* clever. "kamī krodhi caturī."—*maru kābir*.

ਚਾਤੁਕ [catrāk], ਚਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ [catrik] *n* rainbird. See ਚਾਤਕ. "catrik! tu nājanhi kṛia tudhuvici tikha he."—*var mālā m* 3. 2 seeker of knowledge, who is oblivious of all pleasures other than spiritual bliss.

ਚਾਤ੍ਰਿਕਚਿਤ [catrikacit] *adj* one whose feeling is similar to that of a rainbird, which cares for nothing other than a raindrop. "catrikcitsucit su sajan cahie."—*phunhe m* 5.

ਚਾਂਦ [cād] *n* moon. 2 anything looking like the moon; object looking like the moon.

ਚਾਂਦਨਾ [cādna] *n* moonlight. 2 light, brightness. "cādna cādānu āgānī prabhjū ātārī cādna."

¹Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala used to spend rupees one and quarter lac during "caturmas" (period of four months) once every year.

—*maru m* 5.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀ [cādni] *n* moonlight. 2 white sheet that is spread on the floor. 3 a plant bearing white flowers. *L* Tabernaemontana Coronaria. Massaging with extract from its flowers by mixing it with oil cures one of eczema. The milky extract of its leaves and roots is used in several medicines. 4 canopy.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀਚੌਕ [cādnicōk] *n* a major crossing of a town, where four lanes or bazaars meet; city plaza, with great hustle and bustle. "tīn kō cōkādni mārō."—*cārītr* 163. 2 a famous bazaar of Shahjahanabad (Delhi), where stands Guru Tegh Bahadur's martyrdom memorial named Sis Ganj. See ਚਿੱਲੀ.

ਚਾਂਦਮਾਰੀ [cādmārī] *n* act of practising rifle-shooting at Bull's eye.

ਚਾਦਰ [cadār] *P* ਚਾਦਰ *n* sheet; sheet of cloth for wearing over the body. 2 wavy marble slab beneath a fountain upon which falling water-drops look very beautiful; waterfall, cascade. "nir jhāre kēhū cadār."—*kṛisān*. 3 a kind of firework, sparks of which scatter like a sheet. "cadār jhar chūṭat phulvarī."—*GPS*.

ਚਾਦਰ ਕੀ ਲਾਜ [cadār ki laj] *n* woman's practice of fidelity to her husband (as she puts on the head cover presented at the time of marriage); keeping one's character unblemished. 2 saving the chastity of a lady by helping her. "cadār ki lājā tē rākhi."—*cārītr* 302.

ਚਾਦਰ ਪਾਉਣੀ [cadār paūṇī] *v* marry a widow; act of marrying a widow by covering her head.

ਚਾਦਰ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ [cadār lahuṇī] *v* put off the head cover presented by one's husband during marriage ceremony, that is, to desert one's husband. 2 be shameless.

ਚਾਂਦਰਾਜਾ [cādraja] *n* ruler belonging to the lunar dynasty. 2 ruler of Chandar Giri. 3 ruler of Chandar Nagar.

ਚਾਂਦਵਾਸੀ [cādvāsī] *adj* resident of Chandar

Nagar. 2 resident of Chandar Giri.

ਚੰਦਾ [cāda] ਚੰਦਾਗੜ੍ਹ [cādagarh] an important town in Central Provinces (CP). Its ancient name was Chandarpur. "cādni si cādagarh."—*akal*.

ਚੰਦਾਗਿਰਿ [cādagiri] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ

ਚੰਦੀ [cāḍi] *n* silver; a white metal used for making coins and ornaments. 2 shining scalp, bald head. "jāl dhovət sīr cādi pəri."—*GPS*.

ਚੰਦੀਕੋਰ੍ਹ [cādikorh] leukoderma. See ਸ੍ਰੋਤਕੁਸ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [cādr] *Skt adj* related to the moon; lunar; pertaining to the moon. 2 *n* moon's sphere. 3 lunar month of 30 days. 4 See ਪੁਨਹਾ and ਅਤਿੱਲ 4. 5 grammar composed by Chandar Muni. See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ [cādrmas] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ [cādrayən] *Skt n* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ: ਅਯਤਨੇ ਅਨੇਨੇ a fast, observance of which leads (entitles) one to enter the lunar world. According to Mitakshra the procedure for observing this fast is as follows:

On the first day of the bright phase of a lunar month, the person on fast must take only one morsel equivalent to the size of a peacock's egg in the evening after taking bath three times during the day. He is permitted to take two morsels on the 2nd day, thus increasing one morsel per day so that he would take fifteen morsels on the full moon day. He would take fourteen morsels on the 1st day of the dark phase of the lunar month, in decreasing order, thus to take nothing on the new moon night. Many more procedures for observing this fast are mentioned in various Hindu scriptures, but all those are consonant with taking morsels in increasing/decreasing number with variation of the lunar phases. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਣਿਣ. 2 See ਪੁਨਹਾ and ਅਤਿੱਲ 4.

ਚਾਨਣ [canən], ਚਾਨਣਾ [canṇa] moonlight. 2 light, radiance. "bahəri dīse canṇa, dīlī ōdhīari ratī."—*s fārid*. 'façade of seeming pure and

erudite.' 3 See ਚਾਨਣੁ.

ਚਾਨਣਿ [canənī] due to light. "tis de canənī sabb məhī canənū hoī."—*sohīla*.

ਚਾਨਣੁ [canənū], ਚਾਨਣੁ [canānū] moonlight. 2 light, radiance. "sabb məhī canənū hoī."—*sohīla*. "kəri surājū cādu canānū."—*sor m 4*. 3 miracle of learning. 4 self-enlightenment. "canənū hove chode hāume mera."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਚਾਪ [cap] *n* bow made of bamboo. See ਚਪ *vr*. 2 threat, awe. "kalu nā cape dukhu nā sātape."—*majh ə m 3*. "kalu nā cape hārigun gāi."—*oākar*. "it ut jāhī kal ke cape."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਚਾਪਗੁਣ [capgun] *n* string of a bow, bowstring.

ਚਾਪਣਾ [capṇa] *v* press, compress. See ਚਾਪ. 2 massage; press muscles. 3 cover distance. "baṭ cape jāt hē."—*ramav*.

ਚਾਪਣੀ [capṇī] army of bowmen.—*sənāma*.

ਚਾਪਣੁ [capənū] *S* See ਚਾਪਣਾ.

ਚਾਪਨ [capən], ਚਾਪਨਾ [capna] See ਚਾਪਣਾ.

ਚਾਪੀ [capī] *Skt* ਚਾਪਿਨ੍ *adj* bowman. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 key. 4 act of pressing muscles with hands. "thəkit hoī tīh capī bhārē."—*GPS*.

ਚਾਬ [cab] *n* chewable, roasted grains, grams etc.

ਚਾਬਕ [cabək], ਚਾਬਕੁ [cabəku] *P* چابک *adj* adjective, clever. 2 *n* hunter's whip. "tənī premu hāri hāri laī cabəku."—*vəḍ m 4 ghoria*.

ਚਾਬਨ [cabən], ਚਾਬਨਾ [cabna] *v* chew. 2 See ਚਾਬਨੁ.

ਚਾਬਨੁ [cabənu] *n* chewable material. "həm kau cabənu un kau rotī."—*gūd kəbir*. 2 See ਚਾਬਨ.

ਚਾਬੀ [cabi] *n* key.

ਚਾਬੁਕ [cabuk] See ਚਾਬਕ. "hīcəhī tə prem ke cabuk marəu."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਚਾਬੁਕ ਰਕੋਬ [cabuk rakeb] *P* چابک رکوب *adj* expert horse rider, great horse rider.

ਚਾਬੂ [cabu] who chews. 2 chewable, fit for chewing as "mākki cabu ho gāi hē."

ਚਾਂਡਲਨਾ [cābhəlna] *v* be defiant, be disobedient; be disrespectful. See ਚਾਮਲਨਾ.

ਚਾਮ [cam] *n* skin, leather. 2 shield. "cam ki oṭ

nivaryo."—*krisən*.

ਚਾਮਕਨ [camkən], ਚਾਮਕਨਿ [camkənɪ] shine; give light. "camkənɪ tare."—*asa chēt m 5*.

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਚਾਕਰ [cam ke cakər] keenly charmed by fair-skinned ladies; servile to other women; lecherous.

lobhi ləvar gəvar mähā səth
bhekh bənay cəhē sukh dham ke,
sis mūdāy əsi sām hovət
bava ke bava gulam hē gam ke,
nah kəbē tɪn ko sukh "das ju"
je gurunīdāk aṭh-hū jam ke,
rām ke nam ke kam ke nāhən
kam ke kukər cakər cam ke.

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਮ [cam ke dam] *n* leather coins, leather currency. It is a well known fact that once Nijam Bhisti saved emperor Humayun from drowning. The emperor made Nijam the ruler for half-a-day as reward for this kind act. He issued leather coins in place of metallic ones during this short period. 2 getting one's writ implemented. "cam ke dam cəlaɪ ləe tum."—*krisən*.

sahibi paɪ əjan kəhū tu
sujanən hi ke bure kəhū dhavē,
jə dhən hath bure ke pəre tu
bhəlen hū ke kəchu kam nə avē,
jogɪ bədhē tu bənayke khəppər
cādən kaṭ bɪbhut bənavē,
jə dɪn car mɪle kəhū raj
cəmar tu cam ke dam cəlavē.

ਚਾਮਚੀਕ [camcəɪkk] *Skt* ਚਮਚਟਕ *n* a bird having leather wings. It belongs to the bat family. It hides itself in dark places during the day and eats mosquitoes, insects etc while flying during the night.

ਚਾਮਰ [camr] *n* bunch of hair on the tail of female yak; whisk. 2 a poetic metre, also called somvəlləri and tun, marked by four lines, each line having fifteen characters in alternate

sequence of guru and laghu, that is SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS,

Example:

səstrə əstrə lə səkop bir bolke səbē,
kop op de həṭhi su dhayke pəre təbē,
kan ke prəman ban tan tan chorhī,
jujh jujhke mərə nē nek mukkh morhī

—*kalki*.

3 a demon, who was killed by goddess Durga. "camər se rəṇ cɪcchor se."—*VN*. 4 Bhai Sukha Singh has used camər for cəram in Guruvilas Patshahi Dasvin. "ləyo təbē cukaɪ nath tə nə jan camrə." 'His skin (leather) got picked up.' ਚਾਮਰੀ [camri] *n* female yak; hill cow. It is mostly found in Tibet.

ਚਾਮਰੋ [camro] *n* leather, skin. "pəvənɪ əphar tor camro."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਚਾਮਰ.

ਚਾਮਰੰਗ [camrəṅg] चिदम्बर a famous town, one hundred fifty miles to the south of Madras. There exists a famous holy place of Mahadev (Shiv). Its importance is described in thirty-eighth chapter of the sixth part of Devi Bhagwat. "camrəṅg ke des me."—*cəritr 86*.

ਚਾਮਲਨਾ [caməlna] See ਚਾਂਡਲਨਾ. "bhamini je kamrət camli əpar hi."—*NP*.

ਚਾਮੀਕਰ [camikər] *Skt* *n* ore extracted from a mine named cəmikər (krɪtsvər); gold.

ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ [camūḍa] *Skt* चामुंडा *n* goddess Durga, who killed demons Chand and Mund. 2 a goddess that emerged from the forehead of Durga to kill the demons Chand and Mund. According to Markandey Puran, a goddess appeared from the frowns on the forehead of Durga. The goddess so created was terrifying in appearance and dark in colour. She had a sword in one hand and a noose in the other. She had a heavy mace on her shoulder, and bore a rosary of skulls around the neck, and the skin of elephants on the body. With mouth agape and tongue stretched out, she looked

terrible, with frightening red eyes whooping in a challenging way. After killing both the demons, she took their heads to Durga. Pleased with her bravery, Durga named her Chamunda.

There is an elegant and famous temple of Chamunda near Sindhal village in Chamba state, where animals are sacrificed. 3 a female ascetic. 4 kite, a bird of prey. 5 vulture.

ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾਨੰਦਨ [camūḍanāḍan] demi-god Bhairav, son of goddess Chamunda.

ਚਾਯ [cay] *Skt* चाय *vr* know, understand, worship, honour, respect. 2 *n* pleasure, longing, desire. "sada cay mukhi mist bani."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 3 In Chinese language a plant and its leaves. Taking tea by boiling its leaves, has become popular throughout the world. Taking tea as a beverage was initially introduced by the Chinese. The Chinese consider that tea was created from the eyebrows of a sage. *P* ㄟ *E* Tea. *L* Camellia Thea. The latent effect of tea is warm and dry. Taking tea regularly is harmful in hot countries.

ਚਾਰ [car] *Skt* चतुर *n* four. "car padarath je ko māge."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* spy, secret agent, one who moves in a sly way. "le kar car cāyo tatkāl."—*GPS*. 3 prison, jail. 4 going, departure. 5 servant, attendant. 6 norm, custom, ritual. 7 preaching. "cet na ko car kio."—*akāl*. 8 This word has been used for ਚਾਲ [cal] which means gait. "lakhī tih pavcar."—*ramav*. 'footsteps'. 9 See ਚਾਰੂ. 10 It has also been used for abhicar, which means the practising of magical charms. "jāb lāg mātr-car tē kārhe."—*cārītr 394*.

ਚਾਰ ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [car updiṣa] See ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ [car akkhā hoṇiā], ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ [car akkhā karniā] *v* look lovingly into a friend's eyes; relate by looking fondly into each other's eye. "tāhī te radhe kahō tum sō, ab car bhāi tu bicar nā kije." and "car bhāi tu bicar

kahā he?"—*krisān*.

ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨਿ [car agni], ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ [car agniā] See ਚਾਰ ਨਦੀਆਂ. 2 Sanskrit scholars have divided fire into four types:

Bush or forest fire (used for baking. This fire can burn a forest).

Stomach fire (heat produced in stomach which helps in digesting food). See ਜਨਰਾਗਨਿ.

Fire due to lightning (it evaporates water).

Fire sparked off in mines (produced due to combustion of gases in mines); gold, yellow metal. 3 fires in the form of jealousy, ego, anger and lust. "care agni nivarī mēru gurmukhī hārījalo parī."—*sri m 1*. The following verse also figures in the above stanza:

"hīsa hāume gātu gae nahi sāhsa sogu."

Based on this some scholars take violence, arrogance, suspicion and grief as four fires.

ਚਾਰ ਅਚਾਰ [car acar] codes of four castes. "car acar rāhe urjhāi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 according to religious scriptures, good and bad (permitted and prohibited) deeds.

ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼੍ਰਮ [car aṣṛam] In Hindu religion four stages of life are:

(a) celibacy goes upto 25 years of age, during which one wears a sacred thread, has control over passions and is completely engrossed in studying Veds under the guidance of a spiritual mentor.

(b) after completing this stage of celibacy and giving offerings to the mentor, he returns home, gets married to lead a family life upto the age of 50 years.

(c) after this stage of family life he, alone or alongwith his wife, retires to the forest for meditation, to live in solitude and perform fire rituals etc. upto the age of 75 years.

(d) then after forsaking all deeds like fire-rituals he lives only on alms (offered to him) etc. "car vārān car aṣṛam hāi, jo hāi dhiave

so pārdhanu.”—*g3d m 4*.

ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ [car āṅg nitī de] See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨ [car sadhan] four approaches for achieving liberation: insight, detachment, denial of wealth and emancipation. See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਯ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਿੱਧਿ [car siddhi] See ਚਾਰ ਮੁਕਤਿ. 2 religion, wealth, sex, soul's liberation.

ਚਾਰਹ [carah] See ਚਾਰਾ.

ਚਾਰਹਸਾਜੀ [carahsazi] *P* چاره‌سازي *n* a pretext; making an excuse. 2 trying, attempting.

ਚਾਰਕ [carək] *adj* motivator, inspirer. 2 shepherd. 3 spy, agent.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਤਾਬੀ [car kitābā] “vekh taret ājil nū zabbure furkan.”—*māgo*. See ਕਤੋਬ.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [car kilvikh] four sins as described in Chhandogya Upanishad, Manu and written Simriti i.e. killing of a Brahmin, drinking, theft, coveting the wife of one's mentor.¹ 2 killing of a person having spiritual knowledge, cow slaughter, killing of a girl child, taking meals offered by a corrupt person. “brāhmāṇ keli ghatu kāṅka āncari ka dhanu.”—*sāva m 3*. “care kilvikh unī agh kie hoā āsur sāghar.”—*sri ā m 5*. 3 per Sikh doctrine tonsuring, having illicit relation with another's wife, using intoxicants like tobacco etc, eating meat of animals slaughtered according to the Muslim law are the four main sins.

ਚਾਰ ਕੁਰਹਿਤਾ [car kurahitā] See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ 3.

ਚਾਰਗਾਹ [cargah] stringed instrument having four strings, one pair of strings for playing and the second pair for adjusting pitch of the tone. The coiled bands of strings are tied in place of metal wedges. 2 See ਸਿਤਾਰ.

ਚਾਰਚੱਢ [caracchu] *adj* keeping eye on all sides; alert, vigilant. 2 *Skt* ਚਾਰਚੱਢ one whose eyes act as spies; ruler collecting information about

¹According to Simriti scripture, the fifth sin is to have association with a sinner committing these sins.

his subjects through his secret agents.

ਚਾਰਚਰਣ [carcaran], ਚਾਰਚਰਨ [carcaran] *n* animal, quadruped. “carcaran kahāhī bahū agar.”—*g3d kabir*. 2 four parts, four sections. 3 four foundations (pillars) of religion. See ਚਾਰ ਪਗ and ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 4 four lines of a poetic metre.

ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ [car cokiā] groups of devotional singers for the four sessions. The tradition of four sessions of devotional singing set by Guru Arjan Dev are:

1 chanting of Asa Di Var in early morning.

2 chanting of caran kaval after one full and one fourth quarter of the day after sunrise. This name derives from the chanting of the recitation—“carānkaval prabh ke nī dhrae.”

3 singing of rāhīras preceded by sodarū at dusk. The name owes its origin to “sodarū keha so ghār keha.”

4 singing of kalyan on the elapsing of four ghāris after sunset. In this recitation, only hymns in Kalyan Rag are chanted.

ਚਾਰਡਿਅ [carchiā] four and six, ten. “ih bikhīa dīn carchiā.”—*bavān*. short-lived, short-termed. 2 A lunar year is shorter than the solar year by 10 days, which amounts to one intercalary lunar month once in every three years and the duration of months, according to the Muslim calendar, changes with seasons; not remaining uniform.

ਚਾਰਜ [carāj] See ਆਚਾਰਜ.

ਚਾਰਜਸੁਕ੍ਰਾ [carajsukra] Shukracharay. See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ 4.

ਚਾਰਜਾਮਾ [carjama] *P* چارچامه *n* horse's saddle, a cushioned seat placed on the horse's back.

ਚਾਰਣ [caran] *Skt n* family bard who sings the praise of a particular dynasty; Bhatt. “jis ko jās bed pādhi sām caran.”—*GPS*. 2 a subcaste of Rajputs. 3 sense of movement. “cācāl cākh caran mācch bīdārān.”—*gyan*. ‘Playful

movement of enticing eyes surpasses brisk movement of the fish.' 4 In musicology, a person who plays with tinkling bells and passes humorous (witty) remarks during a dance.

5 adj wanderer. 6 See ਚਾਰਣੇ.

ਚਾਰਣੀ ਦੇਹਰਾ [cārṇi dohra] See ਦੇਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਚਾਰਣੇ [cārṇo] adj belonging to the feet. "nanak bīrhi cārṇo."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 See ਚਾਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਤਖਤ [car tākhat] four holy seats of the Gurus. Akal Bunga (Amritsar), Hari Mandir (Patna), Kesgarh (Anandpur) Abichal Nagar (Nander). ਚਾਰ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ [car tānkahā] four sins, deserving punishment. See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ 3.

ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ [car tal] n In music, a type of rhythmic beat involving drumming or clapping rhythm of four beats. There are six long and twelve short matras in this rhythm, four actual strokes and two dummy strokes.

Example:

dha dha dhīnta katta gedīnta te tēkta gedī dhīn.

and

dhī dhī dhage trik, tī tā tī tī, dhage trik, dhī dha.

ਚਾਰਦਿਸ਼ਾ [cardiṣa] four directions: east, west, north, and south.

ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ [car dīn], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਤਮਾਸ਼ਾ [car dīn da tāmaṣa], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ [car dīn da pārahūṇa], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਨੌਬਤ ਵਜਾਉਣੀ [car dīn nobat vajāūṇī], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਵਸ [car divas] a few days, for a few days, momentarily, transitory, short-lived, ruling for a while. "car divas ke pahūne."—s kabir. "car dīn apni nāubatī cālē bājai."—keda kabir.

manīk nāgine lāl hīrān ke dhōlhar

devān ke karigār anke sājagāe,

pekhte prachāḍ nāvō khāḍ me āḍāb oj

dekhte prātapī martāḍ se lājagāe,

koṭī koṭī bīr eko tīr sō cālāe vyom

cap ke cāḍhae jhūḍ bāhni bhājagāe,

"keṣrīnīhal" kahā jhulte nīsan vāke?

car dyos apni su nobat bājagāe.

pai prabhutai kachu kīriye bhālai, bhāi!

chodī jādhtai ben manīye kāvin ke,

jās apjās rahījat puhmi ke bic

mulāk khajana ṛsath gāyo kīn ke,

chudra chīṭīpalān kī gīnti kārave kōn?

ravān se hvegāe trīloki bāsī jīn ke,

cobdar cakār cāmupāṭī cāmār kārē

māḍīr mātāg ye tāmaṣe car dīn ke.

ਚਾਰਦੀਵੇ [cardive] four religions for providing spiritual enlightenment during the four ages. See ਯੁਗਧਰਮ. "care dive cāhu hāthī die, eka eka vari."—bāsāt a m 1. 2 duties of four divisions of human life and society.

ਚਾਰ ਧੂੰਏਂ [car dhūe], ਚਾਰ ਧੂੰਏਂ [car dhūne], ਚਾਰ ਧੂਨੇ [car dhune] See ਚੁਦਾਸੀ.

ਚਾਰਨ [carān] See ਚਾਰਣ. 2 a subcaste of hunters (hunting community).

ਚਾਰ ਨਦੀਆਂ [car nadiā] "hāsu hetu lobhu kopu care nadiā āgī."—var majh m 1.

Violence – causing pain to living creatures.

Attachment – desire for worldly objects due to ignorance.

Greed – longing to achieve objects by improper means.

Anger – remaining indignant without any reason and causing harm to others.

ਚਾਰ ਪਾਗ [car pāg] four parts (segments) of religion; four elements viz- contentment, control over passions, meditation and recitation. "pāg care dhārām dhīan jīu."—asa chāt m 4. 2 In many scriptures, the basis of religion is supposed to be truth, austerity mercy and charity. 3 See ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਪਦਾਰਥ [car pādārath] wealth, religion, sex (passion), salvation. "car pādārath je ko māge. sadhujāna kī seva lage."—sukhmānī. "ārath dhārām kam mokh ka data."—bīla m 4.

ਚਾਰ ਪਾਤਕ [car patak], ਚਾਰ ਪਾਪ [car pap] See ਚਾਰ

¹Prosperity, goodness, success, salvation.

ਕਿਲਵਿਖ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੁਰਖ [car purakh] four types of men.

"nər ek əkinhi priti kərə

ɪk kin kərə, ɪk kin ju jəne.

ek nə priti ke bhed jəne

ju priti kərə ərike tih mane."

-krīṣaṇ.

One type of men are those, who love others even if nobody likes them. Second kind of men love those who like them. Some men feel obliged for the kind acts done to them while some are envious of those who even love them. 2 In sexology (science dealing with sex) four types of men are those partaking the qualities of a hare, deer, bull and horse respectively. See ਪੁਰਖਜਾਤਿ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੈਰ [car per] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 2 two warriors involved in one-to-one fight; two warriors fighting with each other, thus having four feet involved in a combat. "nə carper bhajiyā." -VN. 3 four steps: four long paces, four strides.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚਰਚਾ [car prakar di carcha] See ਚਰਚਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਗਤ [car prakar de bhagat] See ਭਗਤ.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ [car prakar de bhojan] See ਭੋਜਨ.

ਚਾਰ ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ [car phariṣṭe] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਾਰਥਕਤ੍ਵ [car baktṛa] n one who has four faces; Brahma, Chaturanan. "dāryo carbaktṛ." -cāḍi 2.

ਚਾਰ ਬਰਣ [car bəṛən], ਚਾਰ ਬਰਨ [car bəṛən] See ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ. "carī bəṛən carī asrəm hē." -kan pāṛtal m 4.

ਚਾਰਬਾਕ [carbakh] adj frolicsome, clever. 2 See ਚਾਰਵਾਕ.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ [car baṇiā]: pəra, paṣyāti, mādhyama, vekhri. pəra is the stage of the word where it exists in the first centre of consciousness that is, ਮੁਲਾਧਾਰ [muladhar]. Rising from here, the word reaches unto the heart

and is named as paṣyāti; it is named as mādhyama when it reaches the throat; while vekhri is last stage of the word when it is uttered by the mouth. "khaṇi care baṇi bheda." -bīla m 1 thiti. "babe kəḥiā car baṇiā hən-pəhile pəra, duji paṣāti (paṣyāti), tiji mādhdma (mādhyama), cothi bekhri (vekhri). pər soi baṇi viṣekh hē jo yəkdīl hoke kətar nū yad kərie." -JSBM.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਪਦ [car bar naik pad], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ [car bar nrīp pad], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ [car bar pati pad] These utterances occur several times in Shastarnammala viz-"adī sabbad matāḡ bhāṇijē. car bar nrīp pad ko dijē. aṛiṇi tākē āt bəkhano. sabbh sri nam tupak ke jano." -1250. "matāḡ nrīp nrīp nrīp nrīp aṛi." These are the words which occur in this stanza to get meaning as - lord of Matang i.e. elephant (Indar), his lord (Kashyap), his kingdom (earth), army that defends the people on the earth, its enemy (gun). Likewise, the words nark or pati repeatedly occur in place of nrīp. See p. 1284.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਚਾਰ [car bicar] conduct and thought, action and thinking. "car bicar binsio sabbh dua." -bavən.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ ਖਣਿਹਿ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ [car binasi khaṭəhi binasi]-sar m 5. four castes and six philosophies. 2 four Veds and six scriptures.

ਚਾਰ ਬੀਰ [car bir] per poetics four types of heroism comprise generous, spiritual, compassionate and warring heroes. See ਵੀਰ 7.

ਚਾਰ ਬੇਦ [car bed] See ਵੇਦ.

ਚਾਰਭਈ [carbhai] See ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ.

ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ [car bhukhaṇ] See ਭੂਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ ਵਿਦਯਾ ਦੇ [car bhukhaṇ vidya de] See ਵਿਦਯਾ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਗਜ਼ [car magaz] n four kernels of seeds which are used for preparing sweetened cold drink like sardai and also some medicines.

These are kernels of seeds of cucumber, musk melon, gourd and water melon.

ਚਾਰ ਮਜਬ [car mājəb] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. 2 See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ. 3 worshippers of the formless God, worshippers of idols (idolators), believers in illusory powers and atheists.

ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤਰ [car mārəntəh], **ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤੇ** [car mārāte] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਾਲਾ [car mala] rosary of four sects; the rosary used by Vaishnavites is of basil, lotus buds and white sandalwood. Worshippers of Durga (goddess of power) use rosary of red sandalwood. Rosary of Rudraksh (the dried berries; *Eleocarpus genitrus*) is used by Shaivites. The worshippers of the sun keep rosary of golden beads. "mala meli car."—s *kābir*. 2 four types of rosaries, which include representative strings of beads of all sects—viz-rosaries made of wooden beads, fruit beads, metallic beads and beads of gems. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਮੁਕਤਿ [car mukəti] four types of salvation:

1 **ਸਾਲੋਕਤ** [saloky] - staying in the sphere of one's own deity.

2 **ਸਾਮੀਪਤ** [samipy] - staying closer to the deity.

3 **ਸਾਰੂਪਤ** [sarupy] - attaining the attributes of one's deity.

4 **sayujy**- worshipper's merger with the deity. "car mukəti care sīdhi mīlike dūlāh prābhū ki sārāni pārio."—*maru namdev*. When a living creature takes refuge with the Almighty, he attains all the four salvations. See ਮੁਕਤਿ.

ਚਾਰ ਮੰਗਨਾ [car māṅnā] This word has been used for car āṅuna, meaning a lady with beautiful features. "nəcat car māṅnā."—*ramav*.

ਚਾਰ ਯਾਰ [car yar] four close associates of Mohammad, who were the main preachers of Islam. The first four caliphs are said to be his

four friends (associates). See ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ.

ਚਾਰਯਾਰੀ [caryari] *n* group of four friends; coterie of four friends. 2 team of four close associates of Mohammad. 3 sect of four friends.

ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ [car varəṇ], **ਚਾਰ ਵਰਨ** [car varən] four major castes of the society according to Hindu scriptures; four castes.¹ "brahmaṇu khātri sud ves carī varən, car asrām hātri, jo hātri dhīave so pārdhanu."—*gṛ̥ṣṇ m 4*. Scholars are of the view that society was classified according to the colour of human skin viz black, white etc. With the passage of time different castes got established basing them on their conventional names. See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ section 2 chapter 4. Per Smritis the functional duties of the four castes are as under:

(a) A Brahmin's six functional duties are studying Veds, teaching (imparting education), performing and getting oblations performed, offering charity, accepting alms.

(b) Four duties of a Khatri are studying Veds, performing oblations, offering charity and defending the people.

(c) A Vaishya was assigned the following three functions: cultivating land, trading and cattlebreeding.

(d) The only duty assigned to a Shudar was to serve the other three castes. The first three castes are termed as dvij, that is, twice-born, once from mother's womb and second from religious ritual. After baptism, the guru is the father and Gayatri is the mother.

The ritual of wearing the sacred thread is solemnised in the 8th year after one's

¹The 11th Mantra in Chapter 13 of Yajurved reads:

ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीद्ब्राह्म कृतः ।

उर उदस्य यद्वैश्यः पद्भ्यां शूद्रोऽजायत । ।

which means that the Brahman was created from the mouth, Khatri from the arm, Vaishya from the thigh while Shudar from foot of God.

conception for a Brahmin, in the 11th year for a Khatri, in the 12th year for a Vaish and after this ceremony of wearing sacred thread the members belonging to these three castes study Veds staying at the guru's hermit and practising full celibacy.

A Brahman is required to keep a stick of *dhak pāṣaṣ-butea frondosa* (a forest tree) or of *bīl* (aegle marmelos). The length of this stick is upto the top of head and the sacred thread should be of cotton. The stick kept by a Khatri should be of banyan tree and go upto the forehead. The sacred thread kept by him should be of linseed stems. A Vaishya is permitted to keep stick of gullār (fig tree) high upto his mouth and his sacred thread should be woolen.

A Brahman is allowed to cover his body with the skin of a black deer, a Khatri with that of a red deer while a Vaishya is permitted to wear skin of a cow or a male goat.

A Brahman should suffix Sharma, a Khatri, Verma, a Vaishya, Gupt and a Shudar, Dass with his name.

During the religious discourse as recorded in 8th chapter of (*vrīdh gōtām sūhita*) which Krishan explained to Yudhishtar, the emotions of minds are the real facets of a caste. The dominance of a particular emotion at a specific moment in the mind of a person should be the basis for determining his caste. Emotions like arrogance, enmity, hypocrisy etc. classify one as a Khatri. Deceit, backbiting, falsehood etc. are the emotions characterising a Vaish. Idleness, squabble, cowardice, fear, uncleanness etc are the characteristics of a Shudar. When in the mind of a person belonging to a Brahman caste, there prevail emotions such as cowardice, uncleanness, he should be regarded a Shudar. Similarly this criterion may

be applied to other emotional states.

In Sikhism, castes are determined on the basis of conduct and faith, not birth. According to "car varəṇ īkvəṇ karaia."—BG. See ਜਾਤਿ. ਚਾਰਵਾਕ [carvak] Skt ਚਾਰਵਾਕ a monk and disciple of Brihaspati who preached atheism and wrote Charvak Darshan. The philosophy of Charvak is that there is no soul without the body. The main objective of life is worldly enjoyment. There is no reality other than appearance. The whole reality and consciousness grow from the four elements. Neither the other world exists and nor does rebirth take place. To die is the only liberation. This school of thought is also called Lokayat (materialistic world). 2 a demon, who was a friend of Duryodhan. He attempted to kill the Pandavs.

ਚਾਰ ਵਾਣੀਆਂ [car varṇiā] See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ.

ਚਾਰਵੇਦ [carved] The most ancient four scriptures forming the basis of Hinduism viz - Rig, Sam, Yajur and Atharv Veds. See ਵੇਦ.

ਚਾਰਾ [cara] *n* conduct, behaviour. "māha nirmalā cara."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 edible material. 3 fodder for the cattle. 4 *P. ੪੪* assistance, help. 5 attempt, effort. "jīu tum rakhāhu tīu rāha āvər nāhi cara."—*bīla m 4*. 6 control, command. "jīu thakur sīu nāhi cara."—*sukhmāni*.

ਚਾਰਾਣੀ [caraṇi] *n* wife of a bard. 2 *adj* (female) who wanders.

ਚਾਰਿ [carī] all the four. "je ved pəṛəhi jug carī."—*var sor m 3*. 2 four. "carī pukarəhi na tu manəhi."—*ram m 5*.

ਚਾਰਿਓ [carīo], ਚਾਰਿਆ [carīa] gave hue or colour to. "həri carīo rāḡ."—*mali m 4*. 2 made to graze.

ਚਾਰੀ [carī] *n* backbite. 2 conduct, behaviour, action. "vəḍai carī."—BG. 3 Skt ਚਾਰਿਤ੍ਰ footman, foot soldier. 4 *adj* existing, moving. 5 also used for dāli (kuṭṭni). "sətar choḍ ai kyō carī?"—*carītr 121*. 6 also stands for cālta. "na hāmro

bās cari?"—sar m 5. 'We do not have any control.'

ਚਾਰੁ [caru] See ਚਾਰ. 2 *Skt* adj beautiful, gracious. "nam bina kase gun caru?"—bāsāt m 1. "guri meli gun caru."—sri a m 1. 3 *n* Jupiter, Brihaspati. 4 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. 5 saffron.

ਚਾਰੁਚਰੁ [carucakṣu], ਚਾਰੁਚੱਛੁ [carucacchu], ਚਾਰੁਨੇਤ੍ਰ [carunetr] adj who has beautiful eyes, whose eyes are graceful. 2 *n* deer.—*śanama*.

ਚਾਰੁਮਤੀ [carumati] See ਅਸ਼ੋਕ 6.

ਚਾਰੇ [care] may offer, may present. "ghasī jape nam le tujhāhī kō care."—*dhāna ravidas*. 2 *adv* all the four. "care bed mukhagār paṭhī."—*bāsāt m 1*. 3 may cause to graze. 4 *Skt* ਚਰੁ *n* material for fire worship. "carī nādia agni tani care."—*bāsāt m 3*. 'Violence, attachment, greed and anger are four fires in the form of rivers which are consuming the mortal frame (body) just like the material for fire-worship.'

ਚਾਰੇ ਅਗਨਿ [care agani] See ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨਿ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [care kilvikh] See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਟਾਂ [care kūṭā], ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਡਾਂ [care kūḍā] See ਚਾਰ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਜਾਗੇ ਚਹੁ ਚੁਗੀ [care jage cahu jugi] *sen* In the four eras the Almighty sent four Masters viz—Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das blessed with spiritual enlightenment. Now He has Himself appeared as Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Master. —*var ram 3*.

ਚਾਰੇ ਦੀਵੇ [care dive] See ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵੇ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਪੈਰ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ [care per dharm de] —*BG*. See ਚਾਰ ਪਗ and ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਚਾਰੇ [caro] See ਚਾਰ.

ਚਾਲ [cal] *n* speed, movement. 2 conduct, custom, tradition. "bhagta ki cal sāci ātī nirmal."—*suhi chāt m 3*. "bhagta ki cal nīrali."—*ānādu*. 3 See ਗਤਿ.

ਚਾਲਸਉ [calsau] (I) go, (I) shall go.

ਚਾਲਸਿ [calasi] will go. "sāgū nā calasi tere dhāna."—*sukhmāni*.

ਚਾਲਕ [calak] adj driver, motivator.

ਚਾਲ ਚਲਨ [cal calan] *n* conduct, convention, character, deed.

ਚਾਲਤ [calat] moving, in motion. "calat besat sovat hārijas."—*asa m 5*. 2 while moving.

ਚਾਲਨ [calan] *Skt* *n* act of driving, act of moving. 2 movement.

ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰ [calanhar], ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰੁ [calanharu] adj moving, unstable, destructible.

ਚਾਲਾ [cala] *n* departure. 2 custom, tradition.

ਚਾਲਾਕ [calak] *P* چالاک adj clever, active. 2 delicate, smart.

ਚਾਲਾਕਦਸੁ [calakdast] *P* چالاکدست adj quick in manual work; agile in physical work.

ਚਾਲਾਕੀ [calaki] *P* چالاکي *n* cleverness. 2 deceitfulness. 3 agility.

ਚਾਲੀ [cali] *n* forty. 2 shuttering for construction of an arch. 3 tradition, convention, custom. "gursikh mit, calāhu gurcali."—*dhāna m 4*. 4 popularised, got prevalent. "kātha punit nā cali."—*sar pārmanād*.

ਚਾਲੀਸ [calis] forty.

ਚਾਲੀਸਾ [calisa] *n* collection of forty objects. 2 composition of forty stanzas. 3 action performed on the fortieth day. "it gāga ne kār calisa."—*GPS*. 4 anything completed in forty days. "ik calisa je tum karo."—*GPS*. 5 adj fortieth.

ਚਾਲੀਹ [calih] See ਚਾਲੀਸ.

ਚਾਲੀ ਮੁਕਤੇ [cali mukte] See ਮੁਕਤੇ.

ਚਾਲੁ [calu] adj temporary, transient, unstable.

ਚਾਲੁਕ [caluky] See ਸੋਲੰਕੀ.

ਚਾਵ [cav] *n* fervour, desire. "cav māgāl rās bhare."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 strong desire.

ਚਾਵਡ [cavaḍ], ਚਾਵਡਾ [cavaḍa] See ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ.

ਚਾਵਰ [cavar] *n* rice. "cavar darat rih nā jehc."—*cārītr 266*. 2 petulance, ebullience, play-

fulness, prank. 3 whisk. 4 *Skt* चाविक whisk holder. "chāt nā pāt nā cāt nā cāvā."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਚਾਵਲ [caval] *n* seed of paddy; rice. "caval karṇe tukh kahu muhli laṭ."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'Rice ripens in the husk.'

ਚਾਵਲਾ [cavla] *adj* eager, ardent. 2 exciting, provoking. "rāṇ ghure nāgare cavle."—*cāḍi 3*. 3 *n* a cereal like horse beans. Its pod is very long. *L* Dolichos Sinesis. 4 Arora subcaste. This name initially derived from the fact that people belonging to this subcaste used to trade in rice.

ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਇਕ [cavli māsaiṭk], ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਯਖ [cavli māsayaṭ] a village under police station Sahoke in tehsil Mailsi, district Multan, which is about 16 miles north of Chishtian railway station. On the other side, it is nearly 25 miles from Mian Channu railway station. Guru Nanak Dev paid a visit to this village. A simple gurdwara has been raised there. The priest is a Sikh.

ਚਾਵੜ [cavəṛ] *n* petulance, pranks, frolicsomeness.

ਚਾਵੜਾ [cavṛa], ਚਾਵੜਾ [cavṛḍa] See ਚਾਮੜਾ.

ਚਾੜਨਾ [caṛna] *v* put over (something). 2 push upward. 3 make or help one to dress up. 4 keep something on fire plate for cooking. 5 offer services.

ਚਾੜੀ [caṛi] *n* bribery, gratification. "lok muhavāhi caṛi khaṭ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 *Skt* चाट्टा flattery. "laṛi caṛi laṭbaru."—*oākar*. See ਲਾੜੀ ਚਾੜੀ.

ਚਾੜੇ [caṛe], ਚਾੜੇਹ [caṛeh] See ਚਾੜ੍ਹਨਾ. 2 *adj* better than, excellent. "hik du hik caṛe."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'par excellence.'

ਚਿ [ci] *Skt* vr search, find, collect, achieve, obtain, resolve, hate, see. 2 *P* ੨ what, who. See ਚਿਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਉੜਾ [ciurā] See ਚਿੜੜਾ.

ਚਿਸਤ [ciṣat] *P* چيست a town of Khurasan.

ਚਿਸਤ [ciṣat] trumpeting. "hīṣat he bār ciṣat

barān."—*GV 10*. 'Horses neigh and elephants trumpet.'

ਚਿਸਤੀ [ciṣti] *adj* resident of Chisht town. See

ਚਿਸਤ. 2 *n* the sect and descendants of Abbu Ishaq of Chisht. It is a huge sect of sufis.

ਚਿਸਨ [ciṣan] *n* trumpeting of an elephant; shouting.

ਚਿਹ [cih] *n* funeral pyre, pyre. "sati pukare ciḥ caṛi."—*s kabir*. 2 obstinacy, obduracy. 3 *P* ੨ what.

ਚਿਹਕਾ [cihka] See ਚੀਕਾ.

ਚਿਹਨ [cihān], ਚਿਹਨ [cihānu] *Skt* चिह्न *n* standard, flag. 2 spot. 3 characteristic. "sohagāṇi ka kia ciḥānu he?"—*varsuhi m 3*. 4 symbol, sign. "cāk ciḥān aru bārāṇ jāṭi."—*japu*. "tū vārna ciḥna bahra."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਚਿਹਰ [cihār] *face*. See ਚਿਹਰਾ. "vo gulciḥār kāhā he?"—*ramav*. 'Where is (the person) having rose-like face?'

ਚਿਹਰਾ [cihra] *P* چهره *n* face. 2 grace, splendour. 3 description of bodily features of a person's appearance. See ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ [cihra likhṇa] *v* write down the features of some body while employing him.

ਚਿਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ [cihreshahi] See ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ.

ਚਿਹਲ [cihāl] *P* چهل *n* forty.

ਚਿਹਲਕਦਮੀ [cihalkadmi] *P* چهل قدمی *n* praying for the dead by moving forty steps backward from the grave and then taking forty steps forward. See ਮਿਸਕਤ. 2 strolling.

ਚਿਹਲਤਨਾ [cihāltana] *P* چهل تنه the forty men counted among Abdaals. See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਚਿਹਲਨਰ [cihālnār] forty persons, forty warriors. 2 forty warriors, who fought specially in the battle of Chamkaur.

ਚਿਹਲਬਾਜੀ [cihālbaji] game of forty days; forty days pleasure. 2 amusement, enjoyment. See ਚੇਹਲ. "khalak ciḥālbaji nā kina sāneh."—*GPS*.

ਚਿਹਲੀ [cihli] *adj* who fasts for forty days. See ਸ਼ੇਖਚਿਹਲੀ.

ਚਿਹਾ [ciha] *P* ਫ਼ what.

ਚਿਕ [cik] *T* ਝੰ *n* curtain or screen of split bamboo sticks suspended at the door. "cikān jharokhe lage ghanere."—*GPS*. 2 *E* Cheque, draft.

ਚਿਕਣ [cikān], ਚਿਕਣਾ [cikṇa] *Skt* ਚਿਕੁਨ *adj* oily, greasy, delicate.

ਚਿਕਣੀ [cikṇi] *adj* crying, wailing, shrieking.

ਚਿਕਦ [cikəd] *P* چک *n* drips, leaks, will drip, will leak, may drip. Its root is cakidān.

ਚਿਕਨ [cikān] See ਚਿਕਣ. 2 *P* چک *n* embroidery. 3 embroidered cloth.

ਚਿਕਨਤਾ [cikanta] *n* smoothness, greasiness.

ਚਿਕਨਾ [cikṇa] See ਚਿਕਣਾ.

ਚਿਕਨਿ [cikāni], ਚਿਕਨਿਆ [cikniya] *adj* elegant; who keeps one's body clean and shining. "yō chāl chāl cikāni sār gāi."—*cāritr* 345.

ਚਿਕਰ [cikar] See ਚਿਕੁਰ. 2 See ਚਿਕੜ.

ਚਿਕੜ [cikar] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਲ *n* mud, slush, mortar of mud.

ਚਿਕੜਿ [cikarī] with mud. "cikarī laie kīa thī jā tūtē pātharbādh."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 in the mud.

ਚਿਕੜੀ [cikrī] mud not too deep. 2 smooth yellow-coloured wood used for making fine combs.

ਚਿਕਾਰ [cikar] *P* چک *n* what for, for what. "tāb cikare bidar."—*tilāg m* 5.

ਚਿਕਾਰ [cikar] *Skt* ਚੀਤਕਾਰ *n* shriek, cry. 2 trumpet of animals like elephants etc.

ਚਿਕਾਰਾ [cikara], ਚਿਕਾਰਾ [cikara] *n* a stringed musical instrument having four or five strings and played with a ramrod. 2 red deer, that shrieks while running. It is found mostly in the sandy areas. *Skt* ਚਿਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ [cikitsak] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ *n* doctor, physician; one who tries to cure ailments.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ [cikitsa] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ *n* cure, treatment, act of curing a disease, physician's job.

ਚਿਕੀਰਸਾ [cikirsa], ਚਿਕੀਰਖਾ [cikirkha] *Skt* ਚਿਕੀਰਸਾ *n* desire to do work, longing to do a job.

ਚਿਕੁਰ [cikur] *Skt* *n* hair. 2 reptiles. 3 mole, squib. 4 squirrel.

ਚਿਕੁਣ [cikvān], ਚਿਕੁਣ [cikvān] smooth, oily. See ਚਿਕਣ. "cikvān basān būd jim chui nā mān kachū lyāi."—*GPS*.

ਚਿਖ [cikh], ਚਿਖਾ [cikha] *Skt* ਚਿਤਾ *n* funeral pyre for cremating the dead. In Hindu scriptures the wood of trees having milky extracts is thought superior for a pyre; and the dead body of a male should be laid with face downward and feet towards the south. It is customary to lay the female dead body with her face upward. There is no such specific restriction regarding wood or posture in Sikhism.

ਚਿੰਗਾਰੀ [cīgarī], ਚਿੰਗਿਆੜੀ [cīgiarī] See ਚਿਨਗਾਰੀ.

ਚਿੰਘਾਰ [cīghar], ਚਿੰਘਿਆੜ [cīghiar] See ਚਿੰਕਾਰ. shrill cry, call. "ciṭi kī cīghar pāhīle hī sunīat hē."—*ākāl*.

ਚਿਚੜ [cīcār], ਚਿਚੜੀ [cīcārī] *n* blood-sucking creature that sticks to the skin; tick. 2 person acquiring a vice, forsaken virtues. 3 Durga, goddess of power. "cīcārī cavḍa."—*parās*.

ਚਿੰਚਾ [cīca] *Skt* ਚਿੰਚਾ *n* tamarind tree.

ਚਿੰਚੜ [cīccār], ਚਿੰਚੜੀ [cīccārī] See ਚਿਚੜ-ਚਿਚੜੀ.

ਚਿੰਚਰ [cīcchār], ਚਿੰਚੁਰ [cīcchur] See ਚੜਰਾਸੁਰ. "bālī camrevā. hāṭhī cīcchurēvā."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਚਿੰਚੂ [cīju], ਚਿੰਚੂ [cīju] *Skt* ਚੜ੍ਹੂ *n* beak. "cīju bhārī gūdhī aī."—*sava m* 1. "cīju borānī nā pivāhī."—*s fārid*.

ਚਿਟ [ciṭ] *Skt* ਚਿਟ *vr* be a servant, be a slave.

ਚਿਟਕਾਰ [ciṭkar] *n* ticking sound. 2 ciṭkar has been used for ਚਿਟਕਾਰ in Krishan Avtar. viz "ciṭkarān sō bhīrhē tīh jā."—*502*. "...hit against water drops".

ਚਿਟਵਾ [ciṭva], ਚਿਟਵੀ [ciṭvi] *adj* white, clean. "mānāhu kusudha kalia bahārī ciṭviah."—*var sri m* 1.

ਚਿਟਾ [ciṭa] *adj* white, clean, bright. "ciṭē jin ke kārē mele ciṭu kāthor jiu."—*suhī a m* 1.

ਚਿਟਾਨ [ciṭān] See ਚਟਾਨ.

ਚਿੱਟਾ [ciṭṭa] See ਚਿਟਾ.

ਚਿੱਟੇ ਬਾਜ ਵਾਲਾ [ciṭṭe baz vala] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to keep a white falcon perched on his hand: one keeping a white falcon.
nic nic akhke achut durkariā nū

kan cukk puttā vāṇ chati na lāūda?

ikk ghār hon jithe barā culhe vakh vakh

kan unhā ikk bhāḍe ḍmrīt pīaūda?

bina ghār dhār jēhe phīrān vrījeshhārī

kon tinhā raj de sīghasān bāhaūda?

hūde kīvē cīre baz giddār bābār šer

ciṭṭe bazvala je na jāg vicc āūda?

ਚਿੱਠਾ [ciṭṭha] *n* account of salary, statement of accounts. 2 lengthy letter. "ciṭṭha khol jān sabbh asay."—GPS. 3 document regarding detail of accounts.

ਚਿੱਠੀ [ciṭṭhi] *n* letter, epistle.

ਚਿੱਡੋਲ [ciṭṭol] See ਚਿੱਡੋਲ.

ਚਿਣਗ [ciṇag] *n* spark, spark of fire. 2 a urinary disease. See ਚਿਨਗ 2.

ਚਿਣਤੀ [ciṇti] *n* masonry work, construction. See ਚਿਣਨਾ.

ਚਿਣਨਾ [ciṇna] *Skt* ਚਨਨ *n* masoning, fixing bricks and stones with mortar or mud, lime etc. in order to construct a building. 2 stacking and piling.

ਚਿਤ [cit] *Skt* See ਚਿਤਕਰਣ. "re cit, cetāṣi kin dāia?"—asa dhāna. 2 *Skt* ਚਿਤ *vr* think about, remember. 3 *n* knowledge, consciousness. 4 *adj* stacked, piled up. 5 covered. 6 also used in place of cītan; See ਮਨ 11. 7 See ਚਿਤ 2. 8 short for citvat; on seeing "lino mān mero hār nenkor cit-hi."—cāḍi 1.

ਚਿਤ [cit] *Skt* ਚਿਨ੍ਤ *vr* think about, remember. 2 *n* worry, anxiety. "cīt gāi lāgi sātigur pae."—bher m 5. 3 jealousy, envy. "hām nahi cīt parai cukha."—var vād m 4.

ਚਿਤਭਿਰ [citaur] See ਚਿਤੋਤ.

ਚਿਤਕ [cītāk] *adj* who is given to thinking.

ਚਿਤਕਬਰਾ [cītākabra] *adj* spotted, dappled.

ਚਿਤਕਾਰ [cītkar] See ਚਿਤਕਾਰ. "tājī citre cetāhu cīt kari."—gāo kabir bavan. 'World is a painting and the Creator is its painter.'

ਚਿਤਕਾਰੀ [cīt kari] *n* painting, portraiture. 2 to the painter. See ਚਿਤਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ [cīt gupāt] See ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ. "cīt gupāt karamāhi jan."—bīla a m 5. 'Deeds are the only recorders.'

ਚਿਤਚਰਨ [cīt cārān] *adj* prevailing in the mind. "cīt cārān nam."—japu.

ਚਿਤਚਾਰ [cīt car] *adj* favourite, pleasing.

ਚਿਤਚੋਰ [cīt cor] *adj* charming, attractive.

ਚਿੰਤ [cītāt] *Skt* ਚਿੰਤਿਤ *adj* desired, longed for. "māncītāt sāgle phāl pae."—asa m 5. 2 worried, anxious. "cītāt hi diṣe sabbhukor."—oākar.

ਚਿਤਨ [cītān] See ਚਿੰਤਨ. 2 *Skt* conscious. "kāhā cītān ki cestā?"—ākal.

ਚਿੰਤਨ [cītān] *Skt* *n* meditation, contemplation. "subh cītān gobīdrāmān."—var guj 2 m 5.

ਚਿੰਤਪੂਰਣੀ [cīt purnī], ਚਿੰਤਪੂਰਨੀ [cīt purni] In Hinduism, a goddess who fulfills the desires of her devotees. Her temple is in district of Hoshiarpur.¹ The village is known as Chintpurni after the name of this goddess. 2 a mountain range in district Hoshiarpur, also named as Solasinghi or Solahshringi which means a mountain range with sixteen peaks. It is the eastern boundary of Jasvan Doon.

ਚਿਤਬਿਤ [cīt bit] See ਚਿਤ and ਬਿਤ. 2 propensity, proclivity, inclination.

ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ [cīt bhavan] *n* mourning hall, condolence room in a palace where people gather for mourning.

ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨਿ [cīt bhavanī] in the condolence room. See ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ. "cīt bhavanī mān pārio hāmara."—asa kabir. 2 vertigo caused by worries.

¹There is an idol of goddess chīnmastā in this temple.

ਚਿਤਕ੍ਰਮ [citrakram] *n* delusion, heart's whim.
 "həricēdauri citrakraṃ sakhiē."—*brla m 5*.

ਚਿਤਮਨ [citrman] See ਚਿਤਵਨ.

ਚਿਤਮਿਤਾਲਾ [citrmitāla] *adj* mottled, multicoloured, dappled. See ਫੇਦਲਾ.

ਚਿਤਵਉ [citravau] meditate upon, contemplate.
 "citr citvau cārṇarbīd."—*bavān. 2* I meditate upon, I contemplate.

ਚਿਤਵਹਿ [citravahi] I contemplate, I think about, I consider. "jo jo citravahi sadhujān so leta manī."—*brla m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਤ [citravat] contemplating, thinking about, considering. "citravat pap nā alaku ave."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਨ [citravan] *n* contemplation, consideration, thought. "citravau cārṇarbīd."—*kan m 5*.
 2 seeing; looking back. 3 vision, sight.

ਚਿਤਵਨਿ [citravani], ਚਿਤਵਨੀ [citravāni] *n* thought, contemplation, deliberation. "hāmri citravāni hāri prabhū jānē."—*kāl m 4*.
 2 sight, vision. 3 *adv* through the power of contemplation. "citravāni citvau priṭi priti beragi."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਾ [citrva] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ. cheetah. "jyō citva mrig pekhke dōrāt."—*krisān*.

ਚਿਤਵੀ [citrvi] contemplated, considered.
 2 pondered over. "koṭhe mōḍāp māria pasahu citviahā."—*suhi m 1*. 'pondered over from all sides.'

ਚਿਤਵੈ [citrve] thinks about, ponders. "āndinu cīta citve."—*sava m 4*.

ਚਿਤਾ [cīta] See ਚਿਖਾ. 2 See ਚਿੱਤਾ.

ਚਿੱਤਾ [cīta] *Skt n* anxiety, reflection. "nanāk cīta mat karāhucīta tīshī heī."—*var ram 1 m 2*.
 2 thinking, pondering. "esi cīta māhi je mārē."—*gūj trilocan*.

ਚਿਤਾਉਣਾ [cītauna] *v* remind. 2 draw another's attention. "sāhīr cītai līau."—*JSBM*. 3 beg like a mendicant.

ਚਿਤਾਸਾ [cītasā] *n* heart's place. "jin hāripriti cītasā."—*gūd m 4*.
 2 desire of the mind, wish,

longing.

ਚਿੱਤਪੂਰਨੀ [cītapurni] See ਚਿੱਤਪੂਰਣੀ.

ਚਿੱਤਮਣਿ [cītamāṇi], ਚਿੱਤਮਨਿ [cītamāni] *n* In Purans a gem that provides desired objects. 2 in Gurbani the Ultimate One, the Creator. "cītamāṇi karūṇamāe."—*gū m 5*.
 "nanāk kārī cet cītamāni."—*sor m 9*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਣ [cītarāṇ], ਚਿਤਾਰਣਾ [cītarāṇa], ਚਿਤਾਰਨਾ [cītarāna] *v* contemplate, consider. "nanāk das cītarāṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਾ [cītara] contemplated. "sadhūsāgī hāri hāri namo cītara."—*ṭōḍi m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਿ [cītari] *adv* after contemplating. "gurmōṭr-ṛa cītari, nanāk dukh nā thivai."—*var gūj 2 m 5*.
 2 *n* process of contemplating, meditation. 3 meditating power. "sasi sasi hāri, dehu cītari."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰੀ [cītari] having meditated, having contemplated. "hārijānu jive namo cītari."—*gū m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਵਨੀ [cītavni] *n* act of informing, information, reminder.

ਚਿਤਿ [cīti] *n* act of describing. "duya kagalu cīti nā jāṇa."—*sri m 5*.
 '(I) do not know to write otherwise than the Creator's praise.' 2 in the mind, within the mind. "hāri namo cīti nā avai."—*mālā m 3*.
 3 *Skt* pyre, funeral pyre. 4 collection, heap. 5 masonry, brick laying. 6 consciousness. 7 Durga. 8 See ਭਾਕੀ 3. 9 abstract knowledge.

ਚਿੱਤਿਤ [cītit] See ਚਿੱਤਤ.

ਚਿੱਤੀ [cīti] *n* anxiety. "cuke mān ki cīti."—*sor m 5*.

ਚਿਤੀਸ [cītis] *n* artist, painter, portrait maker. 2 engraver; one who engraves on wood, stone etc. "dīpē car pae. cītisā bānāe."—*GV 10*.
 3 lord of the mind, master of the mind, motivator of conscience, soul.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cītrugupāt], ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤੁ [cītrugupātu] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ. "gavahi citugupātu likhi jānāhi."

—japu.

ਚਿਤੋ [cite] painted, coloured. "cite disaḥi dhāulhār."—*sri am 1*.

ਚਿਤੋਹੀਆ [citehia] (I) am remembered, (I) am considered, (I) am kept in mind. "hau kis citehia?"—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਚਿਤੋਨ [citen] adjective, conscious, alert. "guri kie sucit citen."—*kan m 4*. 2 just on thinking about, just after seeing.

ਚਿਤੋਰਾ [citera] *n* painter, artist. "taji citre citu rakhi citera."—*gāu kabir bavān*. 'The world is a painting while the Creator is the painter.'

ਚਿਤੋਰੀ [citeri] female painter. 2 pondered over, considered.

ਚਿਤੋਰੇ [citere] plural of citera. 2 by contemplating, by recollecting. "mānu jive prabhnamu citere."—*vad m 5*.

ਚਿਤੋ [cite] ponders over, thinks about. "cite bikara."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 in the mind. "cite ādārī sabbhko."—*var asa*. 3 of the painting, of the idol. "cite ādār cel citere."—*BG*. 'Look for (think about) the painter in his painting.'

ਚਿਤੋਨੀ [citeni] recollected, pondered, thought over. "so kare ji mere citi nā citeni."—*bila m 4*. 'He does what I had never thought of.' 2 consciousness.

ਚਿਤੋਨ [citon] *n* thinking, vision, sight. "cakhān citon so curai cit mero liyo."—*cāritr 12*.

ਚਿਤੋਰ [citor], **ਚਿਤੋਰ** [citor], **ਚਿਤੋਰਗੜ੍ਹ** [citorgāṛh] See **ਚਤੋਰਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਚਿਤੰਨ [citān] *adj* conscious, having consciousness. "jou parijat nā citān gatīdan nāhi"—*NP*. 'Parijat is not a sentient being and hence cannot provide salvation.' See **ਸੁਚਤਤੁ**.

ਚਿਤ [citt] See **ਚਿਤ**. 2 falling flat on the ground, as "uh citt ḍiggra".

ਚਿਤਣਾ [cittṇa] *v* paint. 2 draw a picture by engraving on wood etc.

ਚਿਤਭੁਮ [cittbhrām] See **ਭੁਮ**.

ਚਿਤਾ [citta] cheetah. See **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ**.

ਚਿੱਤਿ [cittī] *Skt n* fame, repute. 2 disposition. 3 argument, reasoning. 4 proposal, planning. 5 devotion.

ਚਿੱਤੋਰ [cittor] See **ਚਤੋਰਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [citr] *Skr* चित्र *vr* draw a picture, surprise, see wonder. 2 *n* illustration. "cāca rācit citr hē bhari."—*gāu bavān kabir*. Here it stands for the world. 3 See **ਚੰਚਲਾ**. 4 a figurative expression in poetics.

rācna vāṇān ki jāhā kije ādhik vicitr,
kāvīān ke māt jāniye ālākar so citr.

It is a figurative expression described by letters only. Scholars have termed this type of poetry as low because no marvellous poetry can be composed in this mode; only nursery rhymes and mental exercises can be indulged in it. Although many types of figurative expressions have been attempted by various poets, but only five types are more popular, which may subsume all distinctions:

vārāṇcitr, sthāncitr, akārcitr, gāticitr and bhaṣācitr.

(a) vārāṇcitr is a kind of word play involving the use of only one character in which all characters are either laḡhu or guru involving no matra.¹

(b) sthāncitr is that figure of speech in which sounds articulated at the same place² are used in the poetic metre. No sound belonging to another place of articulation is

¹This metre is also named as amatt, viz:

coron saron agh gon kar haran.

²The place of articulation is as follows:

ਅ ਹ (:) ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ are velar

ਟ ਠ ਢ ਢ ਢ ਢ ਢ are palatal

ਸ ਟ ਠ ਢ ਢ ਢ ਢ are retroflex

ਤ ਢ ਢ ਢ ਢ ਢ are dental

ਓ ਪ ਢ ਢ ਮ ਵ are bilabial, and ਵ is also dental

ਙ ਵ ਢ ਨ ਮ are nasal with the place of articulation in their respective row.

used. This also includes a *nīroṣṭh*¹

(c) *akarcitr* is a diagram showing a sketch of a cow, lotus, etc in which a poem is written. See the lotus diagram:



jīn dan din, tīn man līn,
gun gyan hin, jōn jan khin.

(d) *gārcitr* is the name given to a figurative expression that reads different in forward and reverse order.² It may even have the same sense when read either way. etc.³

(e) *bhaṣacitr* is that poetic metre which involves the use of many languages. It is also called *bhaṣasamāk*.

Example:

mīra dana dīl soc,
muhābte mānī tēnī bāse sēcū sah bādimoc.
dīdne dīdar sahīb kēchu nōhī īs ka molu,
pāk pārvadīgar tu khudī khaṣamu vāḍa atolu,
dāstgiri dehī dīlāvēr tuhi tuhi ek,
kārtar kudrātī kārōṇ khalāk nanāk terī ṭek.
- *tīlāg m l*.

gaje māhasur ghūmi rāṇā hur
bhrāmi nābhā pur bekhā ṇupā,
vālē vālī sāī jīvī jūgā lāī

¹*nīroṣṭh* sounds are those during the articulation of which there is no lip movement. Bilabial sounds are ignored in this category. This category of sounds is also called *adhavāichoha*.

Example:

kālgidhār dhār dukh hārān, ḍayāk das anād.

²viz: das khas tīy khel.

³It is also called *gotagat*.

viz: hāy gāj rāthī nā he nā thīr jāg yoh.

lēḍe ghōlī jāī ālavi tē ese,
lāgo lār thāne bāro raj mhanē
kāho or kane hāṭhī chāḍ thesō,
bāro an moko bhājō āj toko
cālō devlōko tājō beg lāka. - *ramav*.

aphtab se rāṣān ho tum hīmkār se ātī sit,
dhārtī vāṇ khīmā nū dhārde rāḥō sādā nīrbhit.

5 Another form of the figurative expression described by pictures is termed *ārāthcitr*, in which the poetic stanza contains answer to the question posed:

jāhī bujhāt kēchu bat ko uttār soi bat,
citr kāhī t mātīram kāvī sēkal sū mātī āvdat.
- *lālī lalam*.

Example:

ko kāhīye jāl te sukhi, ka kāhīye pār ṣyam?
- *citrādrīka*.

ko kāhīye jāl te sukhi?
Its answer - kok hīye jāl te sukhi.
ka kāhīye pār ṣyam?
Its answer - kak hīye pār ṣyam.

(b) Answering many questions in a single poetic line is another form of *ārāthcitr* figurative expression, and is also known as *ṣasnottār*.

prāṣn ānekān ko rīkk uttār.
bhed citr jāno ṣāsanotār.

Example:

ko ṣātru rātināth ko? ṣīv-ārī ko kya nam?
kīh bīn jīvān dukhi hē? uttār dīno 'kam'.
All the three questions have been answered with a single word *काम* [kam], which means Lord Shiv i.e. one having no physical existence and passion.

rajdvar ārū mānsār kāmāl devātā-āg,
kīs se ṣobhān hot hē? uttār hē sarāg.
"sarāg" is the answer given to all the four questions i.e. the royal court is glorified with elephants, horses etc; Maan Sarovar lake with swans, lotus with flower-sucking bees, while

the idol of a god is beautified with sandalwood, camphor etc.

6 arāthprāhelika is the third form of pictorial figure of speech. It is a puzzle that conceals the name of the object under description.

Example:

pəuŋe paŋi əgni ka melu,
cācāl cāpālbudhi ka khelu,
nəu dərvaḷe dāsvā duaru,
bujhu re gīani ehu bicaru."

—gəu m 1.

In this puzzle, human body is described.

pāc mānāe pāc rusae,
pāc vāsae pāc gāvāe,
in bīdhi nāgaru vuṭha mere bhai.

—asa ə m 5.

sara pəuṇa duja gəuṇa,
nər nari the dono bhəuṇa,
kuch khadha kuch leke səuṇa,
uttar deh guru ji kəuṇa?

A princess posed these questions to Guru Gobind Singh; answers to which, according to Bhai Santokh Singh, are as under:

jaṇo sara devtān pōṇa māṇsdeh,
duvidha duji kər gəməṇ nər nari hve kheh,
ubhe lok bhōdā phirē khadha khōrēc jəmal,
prālēc bhāi sōṇa hua uttar tumra bal.

—GPS.

pani me nis dīn rāhe jāke haḍ nā mas,
kam kare tarvar ko phir pani me bas.

—citrādrīka.

This is a potter's line or cord. 7 See चित्रकला.

8 blood-purifying drug made from a plant ophelia chirretta. 9 adj spotted., multicoloured.

चित्रमाल [citr-sal], चित्रमाला [citr-sala] *n* a house with mural paintings; house decorated with

'saty sātokh dāya dhāram āte dhīrāj mānāe.

kam krodh lubh moh āte āhākar rusae.

pāj tatli de guṇ khīma adī vāsae.

śabad śāpāṇṣ adī pāj vīśay gāvāe.

wall-paintings. 2 picture gallery, art gallery. "citr-sal sūdar bag mādar."—guj m 5. "bekūṭhbhāvan citr-sala."—māla namdev. 3 a house where pictures are drawn, studio.

चित्रक [citrak] *Skt n* cheetah; a carnivorous animal like the tiger with spotted skin. It is trained for hunting the deer. See सारङ्ग and मीन. 2 artist, painter. 3 a blood-purifying and phlegm-eradicating herb, citra (*L Plumbago Zeylanica*). Its latent effect is warm and dry. 4 snake with spotted skin. 5 castor.

चित्रकला [citr-kālā] *n* painting; art of painting.

2 See चित्रकला.

चित्रकार [citr-kar] *n* artist, painter.

चित्रकारी [citr-kārī] *n* art of painting.

चित्रकुम्भ [citr-kust], चित्रकुम्भ [citrakuṣṭh] See मृगकुम्भ.

चित्रकुण्ड [citr-kuṇḍ] a mountain near Payastini (Mandakini) river in district Banda of Bundel Khand in central India. It is situated four miles away from Chittarkoot railway station of G.I.P. railway. Ram, Sita and Lachhman stayed on this hill during their exile in a thatched hut made by them. The hermitage of sage Valmiki was also situated here.

चित्रकंठ [citr-kāṭh] *n* one having a multicoloured neck, pigeon.

चित्रगुप्त [citr-gupat] *Skt* चित्रगुप्त according to Sikhism, the observant soul that secretly keeps record of vices and virtues of the individuals. See कश्चिदेव. 2 per Purans, a record keeper of Dharam Raj, god of death, who secretly notes down the deeds of individual souls. There is a reference in Sakand Puran to a raja named Chitar, who was an expert in accounts. Dharam Raj had him picked up (when he entered the river to take his bath) and assigned him the office work.

According to Bhavishyat Puran, when Brahma went into deep meditation after the

creation of the universe, a multicoloured man appeared from his body, who was holding a pen and an inkpot in his hand. When Brahma arose from the trance, the person asked Brahma about his name and duties. Brahma told that his name would be kayasth as he was created out of his (Brahma's) body ਕਾਯ [kay] and his duties would be to keep record of deeds of the human beings. People belonging to Kayasth subcaste regard him as their real ancestor.

In Garuh Puran Chitar Gupt has a different abode, close to that of Yam Raj. Chitar Gupt is worshipped on the 2nd day of the brighter phase of lunar month Kattak (also called Yam Dvitiya-Bhaidooj). "citr-gupət ka kagəd pharīa jəmdutā kəchu nə cəli."—*sri chāt m 5*.

In Islam too, there are many messengers of God just like Chitar Gupt. See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਜੋਧੀ [citr-jodhi] *adj* fighting amazingly. "bədō citrājodhi kərodhi kəralā."—*paras*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ [citr-dərshən] *n* In poetics, recalling to mind the image of one's beloved just by looking at the picture; getting absorbed in the image just by looking at it. See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਧਨੀ [citr-dhəni] *n* one who is excellent in the art of painting; expert painter. "manolīkhi citrədhani."—*hənu*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨੀ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ. 2 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਏਸ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਏਸ [citrəni-is] Lord of citra zodiac; the moon. "təṃ-ōtək pərkas səkəl jīs. dijvər prəjanath citrəni-is."—*səloh*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨੀ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ [citr-pada] a poetic metre, marked by four lines, each line having two bhəgəṇs, and two gurus i.e. Sll, Sll, S, S, also called vicitr-pada.

Example:

prem kərē gurubani. sikh dhərē sukhani.
keṣ krīpan dhərōte. sīgh sorup ləkhāte..

2 Its second form, called cəkor, comprises seven bhəgəṇs and guru ləghu in every line : Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S, l.

Example:

par pərə jəgsagar te ur
te pərda bhrəm ko səbh par,
parəd ke sām jo mən cəcəl
ta mähī mul vīkar upar,
parən prem kərē guru nanək
jo śəmagət ke prātīpar,
parəs jyō chut jat jīne
səm loh ju kəcən hot əpar.

—GPS.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [citr-putrīka] *n* painting in words.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ [citr-bhanu] *Skt n* fire, blaze. 2 sun. 3 Ashvni Kumar. 4 əkk, a wild plant. 5 ruler of Manipur, who was father of Chitrangada and father-in-law of Arjun.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਥ [citr-rəth] the sun whose vehicle is a multicoloured chariot. 2 a celestial musician, son of Kashyap from Muni, the daughter of Daksh. 3 grand son of Krishan and son of Gad.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਿਖਾ [citr-rīkha], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖ** [citr-rekh], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖਾ** [citr-rēkha], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਲੇਖਾ** [citr-lēkha] *Skt* ਚਿਤ੍ਰਲੇਖਾ daughter of Kooshmand, a minister of Van (Bansur), a superb word picture painter. She was a dear friend of Van's daughter, Usha. See ਊਖਾ. "tə ləg citr-rīkha ju huti su səkhi ih ki ih ke dhīg ai."—*krisən*. "citr-rekh təb soc jənai."—*krisən*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਦਯਾ [citr-vidya] *n* art of painting, painting. 2 rare knowledge.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਲਾਸ [citr-vīlas] one of the main disciples of Shankaracharya. 2 a collection of poems composed by poet Amrit Rai of Lahore. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਰਾਯ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [citra] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ. 2 *Skt n* a celestial body, also called ਤਾਰਾ [tara]. According to Purans, Chitra is regarded as the wife of the moon. "citra ke sāmēt cōd anəd bālād kər."—GPS.

3 madder. 4 parsley. 5 a nymph in heaven. 6 spotted cow. 7 a river, that flowed through Ferozepur region in ancient times. See ਭਟਲੀ. 8 a shrub. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ 3.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾਂਗ [citrāṅg] *adj* having spotted limbs; spotted, piebald (horse), mottled. 2 a spotted deer. 3 a spotted snake.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾਂਗਦ [citrāṅgād] son of king Shantnu from Satyavati's womb. He was Bhisham's step-brother.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ [citrinī] In poetics, a category of women.

"nṛity git kavita ruce acalcitt cāldriṣṭi, bīhratṛatī atī surat jal mukhsugādh kisriṣṭi, virāl lom tēnu māṅgrih bhavāt sakāl suvas, mitr-citt priy citrinī janēhu keṣavdas."
—*rāsikpriya*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰੋਤਰ [citrōttar] (citr = picture or description uttar = answer) It is a figurative expression based on letters, requiring answer posed through a figure in a figurative way.

prāṣaṇ līkhe muratī vikhe uttar hve tāsvis, citrōttar tāko kāhē kavijān mātigābhīr.

Example:

śri arjān lahor tē catāk ki tāsvis, pragat kārān apni dāṣa bheji sāṭiguru tir. ramdas sāṭiguru ne megh bhanu līkhdin, śri arjān anād bhe vāchit uttar cin.

Guru Arjan Dev depicted the picture of rainbird to express his ardent desire for a glimpse of the Guru. "mera mānu locē gurdārsāntai. bīlāp kārē catīk ki nīai." Guru Ram Das replied by drawing figures of the cloud and the sun indicating thereby that he (Guru Arjan Dev) would have a rain drop from the cloud (representative of Guru) the next day as soon as the sun rose.

Many poets consider this figure of speech as subsumed by citr figure of speech, while several others include it in "sukṣam" figure of

speech.

ਚਿਬਣਾ [cithṇa] *Skt* चीट v chew; crush under molars. 2 crush by rubbing, grind. "saṇu kisarā cithia."—*var majh m 1*.

ਚਿਦ [cid] See ਚਿਤ.

ਚਿੰਦ [cīd] *n* anxiety, worry. "bhe binse utri sabb cīd."—*prabha m 5*. 2 anxiety, care, attention. "jisāhi hamari cīd."—*var sar m 4*. 3 deliberation, consideration. "balī binod cīd rās laga."—*sri beṇi*.

ਚਿਦਜੜ ਗੁੰਥਿ [cidjār grāthi] *Skt* चिज्जड ग्रन्थि *n* link between consciousness and inertness; arrogance, pride, ego.

ਚਿੰਦਭਵਨ [cīdbhavan] See ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ.

ਚਿੰਦਤੀ [cīdṭi] *n* worry. 2 thinking power.

ਚਿੰਦਾ [cīda] *n* worry. "mān viapia cīda."—*maru a m 5*. 2 concern. "nīda cīda kārāhi parai."—*gau m 1*. 'concerned with condemnation from others.'

ਚਿਦਾਕਾਸ਼ [cīdakaṣ] *n* sky-like Supreme Reality; unattached like the Creator.

ਚਿਦਾਤਮਾ [cīdatma] *Skt* चिदात्मन् Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness.

ਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ [cīdanād] *n* Supreme Soul—source of bliss.

ਚਿਦਾਭਾਸ [cīdabhas] *n* individual soul—the image of consciousness. 2 image of the Supreme Soul reflected in the conscience.

ਚਿਦਾਰ [cīdar], **ਚਿਦਾਰਦ** [cīdarād] *P* چار n silken ropes used as front fetter and rear tether for a horse. 2 *P* چار what does he keep? What does he have? "nam cīdara?"—*NP*.

ਚਿੰਦਿਆੜਾ [cīdiāṛa], **ਚਿੰਦਿਆ** [cīdia] pondered, contemplated. "mān cīdiāṛa phālu parai."—*biha chāt m 4*. "māncīdia sāṭiguru divāia."—*asa m 5*.

ਚਿੰਦੀ [cīdi] pondered, contemplated. 2 meditated, contemplated. "māncīdi so phāl paida."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਚਿੰਦੇ [cīde] pondered; contemplated.

चिद्रूप [cidrup] *Skt n* Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness; source of enlightenment.

चिन्म [cinəṃ] *n* spark, atom of luminous fire. 2 a urinary disease. “cinəṃ prameh bhāgīdr dākhutra.”—*cārītr* 405.

It is a type of painful urination. In Ayurveda it is named mutraghat. **चिन्म** *dyasūria*. This ailment is caused by taking very spicy food with woman and dry effect on the body, excessive drinking, resisting urination, having intercourse with a woman during her menstrual period. One feels burning pain during urination due to infection in the urinary track. Sometimes it may result in pus.

Its common treatment is:

(1) Taking cold drink made by crushing mixture of bhākṛa (a hard thorny seed—*trigulus alatus*), seeds of musk melon, chicory, white cumin seeds, bahuphali and cardamon. Decoction of the mixture of these things should be taken during winter.

(2) Preparing small doses of one and a half masa each of the crushed powder of vāslocan, cardamom, lump sugar, resin extract and catechu, all in equal measure by weight and taking two to three such doses daily along with goat's milk or diluted fresh milk.

(3) Adding five drops each of the extract of sandalwood or resin to sherbat of lump sugar or milk and taking it thrice a day.

(4) Taking twice a day with milk one masha of oxide of sāgāyhad (pātharber)—a herbal plant.

(5) Taking diet containing rice, milk, kidney beans, spinach, dish of rice mixed with kidney beans etc, pumpkins etc.

(b) Syphlistic disorder occurs by taking acerbic, spicy and pungent food and one feels burning pinpricks in the whole body. The pinpricks are felt like sharp needles in the head,

back and ribs. To have relief from such shooting pain, one must massage the body with mustard oil. Massaging the body with paste prepared from crushing equal amount of white sandalwood, kacur (medicinal plant named *curcuma rectinata*), coriander, holly hock (alcea roses), कसनी [kasni] (wild succory; chicory) in water. Taking blood-purifying medicines and laxatives is also useful in treating this disease. Also taking of hārāṛ (chebulic myrobalan), honey and easily digestive diet like milk, rice, kidney beans etc is useful for relief from this ailment.

चिन्मारी [cingari] See **चिन्म**.

चिन्ती [cinti] *n* masoning, construction. “tāhī bājar ki cinti hor.”—*GPS*. See **चिन्ता**.

चिन्मय [cinmay] *Skt चिन्मय* *adj* embodiment of consciousness, of enlightenment.

चिन्मात्र [cinmatr] *Skt चिन्मात्र* *adj* just conscious.

चिन्मत्त पेरेतु [cinvat peretu] See **सिन्मत्त**.

चिन्मर [cinar] *n* identity, knowledge of identification mark. “ik bin dusar sō nā cinar.”—*hājare* 10. 2 poplar, plane tree. See **चिन्म**. “bāde cinar tere sovat bhāi.”—*cārītr* 222.

चिन्मरी [cinari] *n* identification. “bina cinari mil hē jese.”—*NP*.

चिन्मी [cini] *P* **चिन्मी** *adv* such as, as. “mām i cini āhival.”—*tlīg m* 1.

चिन्म [cinh] *Skt चिन्म* *vr* mark, identify. 2 *n* mark, sign. 3 facets.

चिन्मचक [cinhcakr] identification marks on the body; appearance.

चिन्मर [cinhar], **चिन्मारी** [cinhari] See **चिन्मर-चिन्मरी**.

चिन्मि [cinhit] *adj* with marks.

चिपक [cipak] *n* stickiness. 2 a preying bird. It is a male hawk smaller in size. Hunters rear it rarely because it is not effective in hunting. It is also named as śikrin. “cipak dhutiē jat nā gāni.”—*cārītr* 307. See **सिक्करा** and **सिक्कारी** पंढी.

ਚਿਪਕਣਾ [cipəkna], **ਚਿਪਕਨਾ** [cipəkna] *v* cling, stick, adhere to. 2 get compressed.

ਚਿਪਟਾ [cipṭa], **ਚਿਪਟੀ** [cipṭi] *Skt* **ਚਿਪਿਟ** *adj* flat, not raised at any point, compressed. 2 plain, even, level.

ਚਿਪੀਆ [cipia] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl made from the shell of sea coconut. "hathān me cipia gāhilehē."—*krisān*.

ਚਿੱਪਣਾ [cipṇa] *v* flatten, flatten by pressing or beating.

ਚਿੱਪੀ [cippi] See **ਚਿਪੀਆ**.

ਚਿਬੁਕ [cibuk] *Skt n* chin. "cibuk amol chābī here te lobhavai."—*NP*.

ਚਿਤਤ [cibhāt] *Skt* **ਚਿਤੰਟ** *n* a fruit growing on creepers during summer, which is sour and sweet. When of larger size it is called **rai cibbhāt**. This fruit is dried by cutting into pieces and then used for tartness in vegetables. Its latent effect is warm and oily. *L* Cucumis Utilissimus.

ਚਿਮਟਨਾ [ciməṭna] *v* adhere, stick. 2 cling.

ਚਿਮਟਾ [cimṭa] *n* a forceps like implement used to grip an object. It is mostly used in kitchens. Beggars keep it in their hands. Now-a-days chorus singers with no specific knowledge of music use it to produce rhythm.

ਚਿਰ [cir] *Skt adj* old. 2 *adv* for many days, since long. 3 *n* delay.

ਚਿਰਕਾ [cirka], **ਚਿਰਕੀ** [cirki] *adj* old.

ਚਿਰਗਟ [cīrgaṭ] *Skt* **ਚਟਕਗੜ**, **ਚਟਕਗਿਹ** *n* cage, the living place of a male sparrow. "cīrgaṭ pharī cāṭara le gāro."—*asa kābir*. 'The cage is body's skeleton.'

ਚਿਰਜੀਵਨ [cīrjivān], **ਚਿਰਜੀਵਨੁ** [cīrjivānu] *n* one having long life. 2 *adj* long-lived. "cīrjivānu upjā sājogī."—*asa m 5*.

ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ [cīrjivī] *Skt* **ਚਿਰਜੀਵਿਨ੍** *adj* long living, living for a long period. "kai koṭī kie cīrjive."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* In Purans, the following seven persons are supposed to have lived long life

and did not die till doom's day: Markanday, Ashvathama, Bali, Hanuman, Vibhishan, Kripacharya, Parshuram. In many scriptures these long-living persons are thought to be eight, Vyas being the eighth one. 3 Vishnu. 4 crow. 5 silk-cotton tree. *L* bombax heptaphylum.

ਚਿਰਤ [cirat] irritated. "jāb cīt cīrat. ūṭh seṅ ghīrat."—*kalki*.

ਚਿਰੋਯਾ [cīrāyā] *adj* who saws. 2 *n* sparrow. "nābh ke uḍāyā ko cīrāyā ke bākhāniē."—*akāl*.

ਚਿਰਰਾਨਾ [cīr-rana] *v* produce a chirping sound. 2 *adj* produce an irritating sound.

ਚਿਰਵਾ [cīrva] See **ਚਿਤਵਾ**. "sevkiā cīrve lāḍua."—*krisān*.

ਚਿਰਾ [cīra] male sparrow, bird. 2 *P* 12 why, when.

ਚਿਰਾਇ [cīrai] produces a chirping sound; irritating sound. "cīrai jyō bhāṭhi."—*kalki*. 2 on getting irritated.

ਚਿਰਾਇਤਾ [cīraita] See **ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ**.

ਚਿਰਾਈ [cīrai] act of sawing. 2 wages for sawing.

ਚਿਰਾਗ [cīrag] See **ਚਰਾਗ**.

ਚਿਰਾਣਾ [cīraṇa], **ਚਿਰਾਣੇ** [cīraṇo] *adj* old, ancient. "miṭāhi kāmāne pap cīraṇe."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 without beginning; eternal; ever-existent. "sacā māhī cīraṇa."—*tukha chāt m 1*. "prabhū purākh cīraṇe."—*bīha chāt m 5*. 3 long-living, living for a long period.

ਚਿਰਾਤ [cīrat] since long. 2 gets irritated. "cīrat bāsāt kachu nā."—*ramav*.

ਚਿਰਾਨਾ [cīrana], **ਚਿਰਾਨੀ** [cīrani], **ਚਿਰਾਨੇ** [cīrano] *adj* old, ancient. 2 without beginning, eternal. "purān bhāgāt cīrano."—*māla m 5*. 3 ancient, old. "āb ucrō me katha cīrani."—*brāham*. 4 See **ਚਿਰਾਣਾ**.

ਚਿਰਾਮੰ [cīramā] *adv* for long. "kālibhāgwat bād cīramā."—*prabhā beṇi*. 'prays for a long time.'

ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ [cīrayta] *Skt* **ਚਿਰਤਿਯੁ** a medicinal plant

pecially grown in hilly regions, used for curing several diseases. It is bitter in taste and its latent effect is warm and dry. It is an excellent antipyretic medicine, purifies blood and acts as an appetizer. In Sanskrit it is known by many names like kirat, bhunib, kaṭu, ਰਾਮਸੇਨ [ramsen] etc. *L* Agathotes Chirata.

ਚਿਰਾਯੂ [cīrayu], ਚਿਰਾਯੂਸ਼ [cīrayuṣ], ਚਿਰਾਯੁਖ [cīrayukh] *adj* long-living, having a long life. 2 *n* deity, god.

ਚਿਰਿ [cīri] *Skt vr* cause pain, torment. 2 *n* parrot.

ਚਿਰੀ [cīri] *adv* since long. "cīri vichūne meliānu."—*sri m* 3. 2 *n* sparrow, bird.

ਚਿਰੀ [cīri] See ਚਿਰੀ 1.

ਚਿਰੀਆ [cīria] *n* maid servant, female attendant. "teri priy cīria."—*sar m* 5. 2 sparrow.

ਚਿਰੀਯਾ [cīriya] See ਚਿਰੀਆ 2. "cīriya bān me cūhē tēb b."—*krīṣān*.

ਚਿਰੂ [cīru] See ਚਿਰ. "cīru hoā dekhe sarīgpani."—*majh m* 5.

ਚਿਰੇ [cīre] irritated, got irritated. "cīre car dūhukē."—*VN*. 'in irritation, (they) advanced from all sides.' 2 plural of cīra (cīṛa).

ਚਿਰੋਕਣਾ [cīrokṇa] *adj* old, ancient.

ਚਿਰੋਜੀ [cīrōjī] *n* a dry fruit having four seeds within its shell; seeds of priyāl tree, which taste like almonds. Its latent effect is warm and oily. *L* Chironjia aspida. "dakhcīrōjī mīrcā adī."—*GPS*.

ਚਿਰੋਕਾਲ [cīrōkal] *n* long time. 2 *adv* after a long time, since long. "cīrōkal ihudēh sōjīa."—*gūm m* 5.

ਚਿਰੋਜੀਵ [cīrōjīv], ਚਿਰੋਜੀਵੀ [cīrōjīvi] See ਚਿਰੋਜੀਵੀ and ਚਿਰਾਯੂ.

ਚਿਲ [cīl] *Skt* ਚਿਲ੍ *vr* wear clothes; dress up. 2 See ਚਿੱਲ.

ਚਿਲਕ [cīlak] *n* lustre, brightness, light.

ਚਿਲਕਣਾ [cīlakṇa] *v* shine, sparkle, flash. 2 *adj* shining, bright. "ujālū keha cīlakṇa."

—*suhi m* 1.

ਚਿਲਕਾ [cīlka] *n* disciple, follower. "cīlka hvehē ādhik sū rē."—*GV* 10.

ਚਿਲਕਿਓਨੁ [cīlkionu] He brought to light. He brought it in print. "kārī avagōṇ cīlkionu."—*var ram* 3.

ਚਿਲਗੋਜਾ [cīlgozā] *P* چلگوزہ *n* a kind of nut obtained from pine seed. See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਚਿਲਚਿਲਤ [cīlcīlat] *adj* producing dim light; with average light. "rāvī thorak cīlcīlat."—*cārītr* 183. 2 crying, shrieking.

ਚਿਲਤਹ [cīltāh], ਚਿਲਤਾ [cīlta] *P* چلتا *n* shirt-like armour. "cīlta kārke sabbh saj hī sō bārnō hāthīar."—*gurusobha*. "bīdhīyā cīltīā dval parā pādharā."—*VN*. 'Arrows crossed the belt piercing through the armour.' Some ignorant scribes have written cīlkātā for cīltāh.

ਚਿਲਮ [cīlām] *P* چلم *n* cup-shaped earthen bowl of a hubble-bubble used for smoking hemp, tobacco etc.

ਚਿਲਮਿਲਾ [cīlmīla], ਚਿਲਮਿਲਿ [cīlmīlī] *Skt* lightning. "cīlmīlī bīsiar dūniā phānī."—*var mēla m* 1. 'The world, flashing like lightning, is transitory.' 2 *P* چلم without proof.

ਚਿੱਲ [cīll] *Skt* चिल्ल *vr* open, loosen, express one's mind, play trick, cheat. 2 *n* kite.

ਚਿੱਲਾ [cīlla] *n* bowstring, merit. 2 embroidered end portion of a turban. 3 *P* چل period of forty days for keeping fast etc.

ਚਿੱਲੀ [cīllī] *n* double sack used for loading beasts. 2 *Skt* a preying bird.

ਚਿੱਲੀਆਂਵਾਲਾ [cīllīāvala] a village in tehsil Falia of district Gujarat. There was an unprovoked battle between the Sikh forces of Sardar Chatur Singh and his son Raja Sher Singh Attariwala against Lord Gough on 13th January, 1849. In this combat twenty-eight British army officers, two hundred eighty-six junior officers and

¹In this context see "Annexation of the Punjab" by Major Evans Bell.

soldiers, eighteen Indian army officers and two hundred seventy-eight soldiers i.e. a total of 610 army personnel laid down their lives. The British Government has constructed a memorial of this war.¹ Now Chillianwala railway station is situated on Lala Musa and Malak Wal line.

ਚਿੜ [ciɾ] *n* insistence, obstinacy. 2 sense of irritation. *Skt* चङ् *vr* get angry.

ਚਿੜਨਾ [ciɾna] *v* get irritated. See **ਚਿੜ**.

ਚਿੜਵਾ [ciɾva] *Skt* चिपिट *n* soaked, boiled, salted, and beaten fried rice. It is a favourite dish of the people belonging to eastern India.

ਚਿੜਾ [ciɾa] *n* male sparrow; well known bird, that mostly lives in houses.

ਚਿੜਾਚੁਟਾ [ciɾaɕuɾa] *v* irritate, make angry. (*Skt* चङ् *vr* get angry). "dusətu det ciɾara."—*bher m 3*.

ਚਿੜਾਈ [ciɾai] *n* sense of irritation; irritation. 2 *adj* provoked to irritation. "oni tupaḥ taɾi cəlai, onhi həsəti ciɾai."—*asa ə m 1*. 'Mughals fired a volley with guns. The Pathans advanced their army of elephants by goading.' In wars fought in the ancient times, the Indian rulers used to fight by positioning their elephants in front but they could not face the attack of guns and cannons.

ਚਿੜੀ [ciɾi] *n* sparrow. "ciɾi cuhki pəh phuṭi."—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਚੀ [ci] *of*. "səṭci səgəti sətkaṭha rəs."—*asa ravidas*.

¹To Record

The names of the brave officers
Who fell in the great battle
Fought on the adjoining plain
13th January, 1849.

This cross is placed beside
Their tomb by Richard 6th

Earl of Mayo;

Viceroy and Governor-General, 1871.

ਚੀ [ci] *n* chirping sound of a sparrow. 2 low cry, plaintive sound. 3 *P* چہچہ *n* wrinkle, shrivel. 4 See **ਚੀਨ**. 5 *adj* picker. It is used as a suffix as in gulci—picker of flowers.

ਚੀਸ [cis] *n* throbbing pain, shooting pain. 2 cry, shriek, wailing sound. "həsəti bhagke cisa mare."—*gəṭṭ kəbir*.

ਚੀਸਤਾਂ [cistā] *P* چہچہ *n* puzzle, quiz. 2 *P* چہچہ *n* what is he? what is that?

ਚੀਹਕਾ [cihka] See **ਚਿਹਕਾ**.

ਚੀਹਣ [cihaṇ] *n* horse's neigh; sexual excitement. "cəclie taji cihaṇ."—*ramav*.

ਚੀਕ [cik] *Skt* चीक *vr* tolerate, get impatient, touch. 2 *n* shriek, cry.

ਚੀਕਣ [cikna] *v* shriek, cry, shout with pain in a loud voice, grumble with ire. 2 See **ਚਿਕਣ**.

ਚੀਕਨਾ [cikna] See **ਚੀਕਣ**. 2 *adj* smooth, soft, mild. 3 oily. See **ਚਿਕਣ**.

ਚੀਕਰ [cikər], **ਚੀਕੜ** [cikəɾ] *n* mud, slush, slime. See **ਚਿਕੜ**. "d̪hɜg gram ki cikər bɪthrava."—*asa chət m 4*.

ਚੀਕੜ [cikɾi] *n* in the mud. "moh cikəɾi phathe."—*asa chət m 4*.

ਚੀਕੜ [cikəɾu] See **ਚੀਕੜ**. "kədhɪ paɾi cikəɾu pave go."—*kan ə m 4*.

ਚੀਕਾ [cika] *n* two-stringed musical instrument that is played with yard-like rod; a village in district Karnal tehsil Kaithal police station Gulha. A gurdwara relating to Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur is situated there. The shrine is raised, but there no priest. It is 20 miles to the north-east of Patiala railway station connected by an unmetalled road. See ਗਲੋਰਾ.

ਚੀਘਣ [ciɣhaṇ] *Dg n* long stick used for the cremation of a dead body; unhewn club.

ਚੀਚਵੁਟੀ [ciɕvəhuṭi] *n* an insect with soft red velvety coat, which appears in the rainy season; a kind of lady bug—*Mylabris Cichrii*. Ayurvedic physicians use it to cure paralysis. It is beneficial to rub the powder of this insect

mixed with wax on the swollen part of the body.

चीरी [cici] *n* little finger. कनिष्ठिका.

चीरुंगली [cicūgli] little finger. "जिउ लोहुरी cicūgli pedhi chap mīli vāḍīai."—BG.

चीस [cij] or **चीसु** [ciju] *P* ४ *n* thing, material object, liquid. "eku cijū mujhe dehi, āvār jāhār cij nā bhara."—var mēla *m* 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "dharti ciji ki kare jisu vici sabbhu kichu hoī."—var majh *m* 2. This is a reference to the ceremony of performing oblation in which sacrificial food is offered to the earth, i.e. as water is an offering to the ocean, so is food an offering to the earth. 3 also used in place of **चैस** [coj] (play, miracle). "cij kārani māni bhavde hāri bujhāni nahi hāri."—var asa.

चीनी [ciji] within the things. within objects. "hār ciji jini rāg kīa."—asa pāṭi *m* 1. 2 *P* चीने some object. 3 See चीन 2.

चीसु [ciju] See चीस.

चीटा [ciṭa, चीटी [ciṭi] male ant, large ant; emmet; pismire. "ciṭi ciṭa bīl se nikas."—BGK. "ciṭi hoī cunī khai."—ram kabir. Here it implies humility. "ciṭi te kūcār āsthula."—cāpāi.

चीटा [ciṭa] *Skt* चीतक *n* a cereal, harvested in autumn. *L* Panicum miliaceum. *E* common millet.

चीत [cit] or **चीतु** [citu] *Skt* चित innerself. "prābhū siu lagirāho mera citu."—dhāna *m* 5. 2 memory, recollection, meditation. "mānua dōle cit aniti."—basāt *a* *m* 1. 'During improper meditation, the mind remains wavering.' 3 चीत [cit] has also been used for चित्. "ānik gupāt prāṅte tāhi cit."—sar *a* *m* 5. 'Chitgupt, Chitargupt' (mythical, invisible angel accompanying every person and recording his or her good or bad deeds).

चीतकार [citkar] *Skt* चीत्कार *n* cry, shriek. "cāhū or tē cavdē citkari."—cārītr 96.

चीतगुपत [citgupāt] See चीत 3.

चीतनहार [citānhar] *adj* one who paints; a painter.

2 *n* an artist, portraitist. "kin or cite citānhare."—gāu kabir.

चीतर [citar], **चीतल** [citāl] *n* an antelope; a deer with white spots on its body. "citar or sāse bāhu mare."—krisān.

चीता [cita] See चित्. "bātār cite āru sīghata."—bher kabir. 2 *xa* urine. 3 See चीत 1. "nirmāl bhāc cita."—bīla *m* 5. 4 conscious. "mān māhi mānua cit māhi cita."—basāt *a* *m* 1. 'In the mind is the object of reverence and in the conscience is the Supreme Being.' 5 *adj* painted, illustrated.

चीता कुदाणा [cita kudaṇa], **चीता बजाणा** [cita bhajāṇa] *xa* *v* urinate, discharge urine.

चीति [citi] in the heart. "citi citvāu mīṭu ōdhare."—bīla chāt *m* 5. 2 whole-heartedly, from the depth of one's heart.

चीतु [citu] See चीत. mind, innerself. "ārpāu āpno citu."—dhāna *m* 5.

चीते [cite] painted. See चीतनहार. 2 plural of चित्क (citta). See चीता 1.

चीथन [cithan], **चीथन** [cithna] See चिथन.

चीथरा [cithra], **चीथरा** [cithra] *n* a piece of tattered cloth; a piece of cloth used for cleaning millstones. "caki ka cithra kaha lejahi?"—basāt kabir.

चीदन [cidan] *P* ७५५ pick grain, select. 2 elect, sift.

चीदा [cida] *P* ७५५ *adj* the elected one, the chosen one.

चीन [cin] *n* sign, mark. 2 *Skt* *n* a renowned country of east Asia, located north of India beyond the Himalaya. This old name finds mention in Sanskrit scriptures. China is spread over 5,445,980 square miles and its population is 436,091,953. It is divided into eighteen vast regions. Most of the Chinese are Buddhists. The name of its capital is Peking. "cin mācin ke sis nyavē."—ākal. See चीनी जावू. 3 a kind of

millet, food. 4 thread, cotton yarn. 5 small flag, pennon. 6 a variety of sugarcane known as ਚਣ [cən]. 7 resident of China. 8 Chinese cloth. 9 imperative of cin-na 'see! recognize!'

ਚੀਨਨਾ [cinəna] *v* recognize by observing some sign. 2 know, understand. "jəb nəhi cinəst atəmrām."—*gəu kəbir*. "jinī atəmtətu nə cinīa."—*prəbha beṇi*. 3 see, visualize through reasoning power.

ਚੀਨਾ [cina] See **ਚੀਨਨਾ**. 2 resident of China, Chinese. 3 red and white, dappled. 4 See **ਚੀਣਾ**. 5 past tense of cin-na, observed, recognized.

ਚੀਨਾਸ਼ੁਕ [cināṣuk] *Skt n* a Chinese cloth, silken cloth. Chinese silk fabrics are very famous since ancient times. 2 red coloured woolen cloth of superior quality made in China.

ਚੀਨਿ [cinī] by observing. 2 by knowing, by understanding or grasping. "səbəd cinī sukh para."—*prəbha ə m 3*. "atəm cinī bhəe nīrəkari."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਚੀਨੀ [cini] *adj* concerning China; Chinese; something Chinese. 2 *n* pure crystal sugar; clean sugar without scum. 3 a kind of white Chinese clay found on Kingbhichin mountain and used for making beautiful utensils, Chinese clay, known as Keolin in China. 4 feminine of ਚੀਨਾ [cina]. 5 See **ਚੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ**.

ਚੀਨੀ ਯਾਤਰੀ [cini yatri] Many Chinese Buddhist travellers came to India. Of them two are famous. Fa-hien or Fa-Hian travelled from 399 AD to 414 AD and was in India from 401 AD to 410 AD. He came here during the reign of Chandar Gupt, The second was Hiuen-Tsang or Hiwen Tsiang, who left his country in 629 AD and reached the country of Gandhar in 630 AD and kept roaming in India till 643 AD. He was born in 600 AD and died in 664 AD. Both these travellers followed the route via Kabul. Historians have learnt a lot from their writings.

ਚੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ [cini vala] Namdhari Sikhs gave this name to Baba Ram Singh because he used to ride a Chinese horse.

ਚੀਨ੍ਹ [cinh] See ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ. 2 knowledge, experience. "ramrasaīṇu rəsna cinhe."—*bhet m 5*.

ਚੀਨ੍ਹੇ [cinhe] See ਚੀਨ੍ਹ.

ਚੀਫ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [ciph khalsa divan] See ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ.

ਚੀਮਾ [cima] a Jatt subcaste, which originated from Chauhan Rajputs. 2 a village, which was founded by Jatts of Cheema subcaste. See ਅਤਰਸਿੰਘ 2.

ਚੀਰ [cir] *n* sign or mark of a cut. 2 *Skt* ਵਸਤੂ garment. "kara kəci, kəca cir hāḍhae."—*majh ə m 3*. 3 bark of a tree. 4 teat of a cow. 5 *P ੨* *adj* brave, courageous. 6 victorious, triumphant. 7 *n* victory, triumph. 8 elderliness. "je cidrup cirjiv səḍevi cir nə janət kor tumari."—*səloh*.

ਚੀਰਹਦਸੁਰੀ [cirəhdəsti] *P ੨੨੨ n* blustering behaviour, use of force. 2 might, domination.

ਚੀਰਹਰਣ [cir-həraṇ] act of stealing clothes, taking away the clothes. It is a tale in Krishan Avtar, in which lord Krishan took away the clothes of the bathing gopis and climbed up a tree.

ਚੀਰਣ [cirəṇ] *Skt* ਚੀਟਿ *adj* sliced, torn. 2 gathered, piled.

ਚੀਰਣਾ [cirṇa], ਚੀਰਨਾ [cirna] *v* tear, split into two parts. See ਚੀਰਣ.

ਚੀਰਾ [cira] an injury or wound caused by a cut; wound. 2 mark that separates two states; boundary line; demarcation of a kingdom's boundary. 3 *P ੨੨* bravery, courage. 4 victory, triumph. 5 a colourful scarf used by ladies. 6 might, power. "kor nə jaṇe tera keta kevaḍu cira."—*sodaru*. "səbh jəgu tis kə vəsi he səbh tis ka cira."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "səbh ko jəm ke

'Multi-coloured sarbād is also called ਚੀਰਾ [cira] in Rajputana. Punjabi words like vəstar, laṛ (daman) etc in the sense of ਚੀਰਾ [cira] have their root only in this Persian word.

cire vici he."—var bīla m 3. "həri jisāca sacu tu sabbhu kichu tere cire."—sri m 3. 7 adj courageous, brave. 8 high, great. 9 wise. 10 in Guru Vilas, ਚੀਰਾ [cira] is used for cīhra—"Ikhē tas cira." See ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚੀਰੀ [ciri] letter, missive. "ciri ai dhīl nē kau."—var ram l m l. "jin ki ciri dargāhī paṭi."—asa a m l. 2 letter of authority; warrant. "ciri jaki na phire sahrbu so pervaṇu."—var sar m 2. 3 Skt cricket, an insect having shrill voice; gryllus domesticus.

ਚੀਰੀ ਪਾਟਣੀ [ciri paṭṇi] end of life; death. In India it is a tradition to tear the corner of the letter carrying news of death. 2 See ਚੀਰੀ. 3 A paper is torn into half to attach in the file after framing the charge.

ਚੀਰੂ [cīru] See ਚੀਰ.

ਚੀਲ [cil], ਚੀਲ੍ਹ [cilh] n eagle. See ਚਿੱਲ. 2 a mountain tree, pine tree. L Pinus Longifolia. Its gum is called resin. See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਚੀਵ [civ] Skt ਚੀਵ् vr wear, catch, shine, speak. ਚੀਵਰ [civar] n a thread with which a potter cuts off the pot from the wheel. 2 Skt tattered cloth, rag.

ਚੀੜ੍ਹ [cīṛh] n gumminess, mucilage. 2 a mountain tree; pine tree, which secretes resin. "sarli uce thāl bāhu cīṛh."—GPS. See ਚੀਲ੍ਹ 2.

ਚੀੜ੍ਹਾ [cīṛha] adj mucilaginous, sticky, adhesive. ਚੁ [cu] See ਚੁ. "cu karaz hāmāh hiltē' darguzašt."—jafar. 2 also used in Punjabi for cō (four), as in cūhātṭar, curāsta, curasi etc.

ਚੁਆਉਣਾ [cuaṇa] v cause to drip, cause to trickle. See ਚੜ੍ਹ and ਚੜ੍ਹਤ.

ਚੁਆਤਾ [cuata], ਚੁਆਤੀ [cuati] n spark; burning stick like a flambeau; smouldering piece of wood; meteor; firebrand.

ਚੁਇਣਾ [cuina] v drip, trickle, dribble. See ਚੜ੍ਹ. ਚੁਈਏ [cuīe] cause trickling, cause dripping. 2 dripping, trickling. "rasūmritu dāve cuīe."

¹hīlah se.

—kālī a m 4. See ਚੜ੍ਹ.

ਚੁਸਕਣਾ [cusakṇa] v speak in low pitch. 2 slurp. ਚੁਸਕੀ [cuski] Dg n wine bowl.

ਚੁਸਤ [cusat] P چُست چُست adj tightened. 2 firm, determined. 2 agile, active.

ਚੁੰਸਨ [cūsan] Skt ਚੋਸਣ n suck. "sronat cūsan."—akal.

ਚੁਹਕ [cuhak], ਚੁਹਕਾਰ [cuhkar] n twittering sound of birds like sparrows etc. "cīṛi cuhki pāh phuṭi."—var gāu 2 m 5.

ਚੁਹਚ [cuhac] See ਚੁਹਕਾਰ. 2 adj trickling, dripping. ਚੁਹਚੁਹਾ [cuhcuha] adj soaked, deep, fast.

ਚੁਹਟੀ [cuṭṭi] n pinching of flesh with thumb and the first finger of hand, as with pincers. "cor cahīye cādhayo suri, cuṭṭi lāgāī chādīe to kāhā mar he?"—BGK.

ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [cuhātṭar] seventy-four.

ਚੁਹਲ [cuhāl] n chirping of birds, "prat bhayo cuhlat cīri."—krisan. 2 laughter, fun. 3 merriment. See ਚੋਹਲ.

ਚੁਹਲਬਾਜ਼ [cuhālbaz] adj jovial, witty. 2 voluptuous. ਚੁਹਲਬਾਜ਼ੀ [cuhālbazī] n laughter, amusement, banter.

ਚੁਹਣ [cuhaṇ] See ਚੋਹਣ.

ਚੁਕ [cuk] n slipping of waist muscle from its position; spinal dislocation. See ਚੁੱਕ vr. 2 ਚੁਕ neglect, mistake, omission. "es same te jo cukjai."—NP. 3 completion, end. "sagāl cuki muhtaie."—sar m 5. 4 See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ [cukāi] finishing, ceasing to exist. "avāṇu jāṇu nā cukāi."—sri m l. "kuk pukar nā cukāi."—var sor m 3.

ਚੁਕਸਾਈ [cukṣai] See ਚੋਕਸਾਈ. "sātīguru kevāt mīlāhī jīai. mātī nōka pāh hve cukṣai."—NP.

ਚੁਕਣਾ [cukṇa] v lift, raise. 2 forget, miss. 3 come to end. 4 become extinct.

ਚੁਕਾ [cuka] See ਚੁਕਣਾ 4. "cuka nīhora sākhi sāheri."—asa m 5.

ਚੁਕਾਉਣਾ [cukauṇa] v forget. 2 get something raised, elevate. 3 wipe. "māramoh cukāida."

—*maru solhe m 3*. “mān re, dujabhau cukāṭ.”

—*sri m 3*. 4 settle the price. 5 clear the account.

ਚੁਕਾਠ [cukāṭh] *n* a door frame; threshold; cot's frame.

ਚੁਕੋਣਾ [cukōṇa], ਚੁਕੋਰ [cukor] *adj* four-cornered, square. “cāhu dīs bāni supan cukor.”—*GPS*.

ਚੁਕੰਦਰ [cukāḍar] *P* چکر sugarbeet, particularly red in colour like carrot and turnip; sugar is also extracted from it. *L* Beta Vulgaris. *E* Beet.

ਚੁੱਕ [cukk] See ਚੁਕ. 2 *Skt* चुक् vr torture, feel pain. 3 *n* provocation, incitement.

ਚੁੱਕਣਾ [cukkṇa] *v* lift, raise. 2 urge, provoke.

ਚੁੱਕਾ [cukka] *past tense* of cukkṇa; raised. 2 *n* quantity of something that can be placed on the fore fingers of a hand; it is a transform of cuṭka.

ਚੁੱਖ [cukh] *adja* little, small in quantity. “je gāl kəpəhī cukh.”—*s fārid*. 2 in tiny parts, little by little. “mrīg pākṛe ghārī āṇe haṭī. cukh cukh legāe bādhe baṭī.”—*bher m 5*. 3 *n* part, segment. “tere nam vīṭhūbīd bīd cukh cukh hoī.”—*dhāna m 1*. 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ time of cāsa.

ਚੁੱਖਕ [cukhək], ਚੁੱਖਕੁ [cukhəku] small quantity, a little. “cukhəku leke cəkkhīa.”—*BG*. ‘tasted a small quantity.’

ਚੁੱਖਚੁੱਖ [cukhcukh] See ਚੁੱਖ 3.

ਚੁੱਖਾ [cukha] small in quantity, a little. “nāhī cītī pārai cukha.”—*var vād m 4*.

ਚੁੱਖੜੀ [cukhāḍī] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਚੁੰਗ [cūg] *n* group, gang. “bāḍo cūg bādhe jāhā sātṛu avē.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਚੰਗੁਲ. 3 See ਚੁੱਕਾ 2 and ਚੁੰਗੀ.

ਚੁੰਗਣਾ [cūgṇa] *v* peck, sort, pick up grains (by birds), eat grass with the help of mouth (by the animals). 2 elect, choose.

ਚੁੰਗੜ [cūgəḍ] *P* چکّر *n* an owl. See ਚੁੰਗਲ. 2 idiot.

ਚੁੰਗਨਿ [cūgəni] pick up. “kākəru cūgəni thālī vāsəni.”—*s fārid*.

ਚੁੰਗਲ [cūgəl] *n* owl, female partridge. See ਚੁੰਗੜ 1. Thieves have named it so because it

screeches when it sees some persons at night time, which alerts the people. 2 *P* چکّر backbiter.

“nā suṇai kəhīa cūgəl ka.”—*var sri m 4*.

jese beṣkimət ko musa than kaṭjat

vayəs vīṭarjat kalās ke nīr ko,

sāp dāsjat vīkh rom rom pheljat

kutta kaṭkhat rahcālət phākīr ko,

kāhe “hārīkēs” jese bīcchu dāk marjat

kāchu nā bāsāt bhāye vyakul ṣārīr ko,

tēsē hī cūgəl hākk nahāk bīrāno kam

deṭ hē bīgar ke nā ḍār rāghubīr ko.

ਚੁੰਗਲ [cūgəl] *n* gang, group, class. 2 grip of a hunting bird's claw like that of a falcon etc. See ਚੰਗੁਲ. 3 claw, paw.

ਚੁੰਗਲੀ [cūgli] *P* چکّر *n* backbiting, censure made at one's back, adverse remarks passed in one's absence. “nīt cūgli kārē āṇhōḍī pārai.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਚੁੰਗਾ [cūga] See ਚੋਗਾ 2.

ਚੁੰਗਾਠ [cūgāṭh] See ਚੁਕਾਠ and ਚੋਕਾਠ.

ਚੁੰਗਾਰ [cūgar] *P* چکّر *n* shameless woman.

ਚੁੰਗਾਰਾ [cūgara] *adj* immoral. See ਚੁੰਗਾਰ. “cor cūgara.”—*BG*.

ਚੁੰਗੀ [cūgi] *n* quantity of material which can be picked with four fingers; picking of a palmful of material as cess. 2 toll tax on goods taken out of a city. 3 *adj* person having relationship with some group. “bādhe cūg cūgi cālē khet ae.”—*cārītr 320*.

ਚੁੰਗਾ [cūgga] *n* an ox with four front teeth cut; cattle with four front teeth. 2 squint-eyed, cross-eyed.

ਚੁੰਘਣਾ [cūghṇa], ਚੁੰਘਨਾ [cūghna] *v* suck, sip, suckle, suck milk from the teat.

ਚੁੰਘਾਵੀ [cūghavi] wet-nurse, foster-mother, mother. See ਚੁੰਘਣਾ.

ਚੁੰਭਿਆ [cūṇīa] one who picks; one who extracts essence. 2 pīṅgla, one of the three blood vessels in the human body according to Yog. “bhāṭhī gāgənu sīṅṅīa əru cūṇīa, kənək kalās īku

para.”—*sri kabir*. ‘The tenth door is a furnace, *rā* (a vein originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine and reaching the brain) and *pīglā* (breathing through the right nostril) are two air pipes, pure conscience is (a pitcher) in which the essence or *amrit* trickles and gets collected. See *ਸਿੰਭਿਆ*.

ਚੁੰਚ [cūc] *Skt* चकुच *n* ਚੋਂਚ beak. “so *siri cūc sāvarehī kag*.”—*gāu kabir*.

ਚੁੰਚਗਿਆਨ [cūcgian] *n* bookish knowledge, shallow knowledge, discussion without practice. “*jag kəua mukhī cūcgian*.”—*bīlā a m 3*.

ਚੁੰਚਗਿਆਨੀ [cūcgiani] *adj* who has shallow knowledge, pretentious prattler without any merit.

ਚੁਚਵਾਤ [cucvat], ਚੁਚਾਤ [cucat] is leaking, is dripping. 2 trickling, dripping. “*sraṇsōek phirē cucvate*.”—*krisan*.

ਚੁਚਾਨ [cucan] leaked, dripped, trickled. “*rakat netr cucan*.”—*gyan*. ‘Rage poured out from blood-red eyes.’

ਚੁਚਨ [cucy] *Skt* चुच *vr* distil, take bath.

ਚੁੰਜ [cūj] See ਚੁੰਚ.

ਚੁੰਜਵੀੜੀ [cūjviri] *n* act of pecking, pecking at, poking beak into. “*khir nir nirṇau cūjviri*.”—*BG*.

ਚੁਟ [cuṭ] *Skt* चुट *vr* become small, trim. 2 See ਚੁੱਟ.

ਚੁਟਕਾ [cuṭka] masculine of *cuṭki*. See ਚੁੱਕਾ 2.

ਚੁਟਕਾਰੀ [cuṭkari] *n* sound produced by a finger’s flick. 2 sound as produced by the flick of fingers.

ਚੁਟਕੀ [cuṭki] *n* sound produced with the help of thumb and middle finger. *Skt* ਛੋਟਕਾ. 2 only such quantity as can be held between the thumb and the first finger; a pinch, “*cuṭkibhār lūṅ*”. 3 pinch.

ਚੁਟਾਏ [cuṭae] chipped, clipped pieces, chopped

bits. See ਚੁਟ *vr*. “*trāsae, cuṭae*.”—*ramav*.

ਚੁਟਾਲਾ [cuṭala] *n* sound produced by the snap of fingers. 2 chirping of birds. 3 Indian rosewood tree having four branches, which is there in the house of Guru Hargobind’s in-laws in Mandiali, in the shade of which he used to seat himself. “*nam cuṭala yahī, jou dāraṣ iccha kārē*.”—*GV 6*. See ਮੰਡਿਆਲੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆ [cuṭia] *n* hair tied into a pigtail, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. “*hoī baḍi tumri cuṭia*.”—*krisan*. 2 See ਚੋਟੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆਉਣਾ [cuṭiaūḍu] *n* comet, shooting, star. “*cuṭiaūḍu tejmano dārsayo*.”—*krisan*.

ਚੁੱਟ [cuṭṭ] *Skt* चुट *vr* become small; get to the bottom of something; grab.

ਚੁੱਟੇ [cuṭṭe] small quantity. 2 with a pinch. “*de cavā cuṭṭe*.”—*BG*. ‘distribute rice in pinchfuls.’

ਚੁਭ [cuḍ] *Skt* चुड़ *vr* wrap, encircle, hide.

ਚੁਭ [cuḍḍ] *Skt* चुड़ड़ *vr* use; indulge in sexual intercourse; give a signal. 2 *n* female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁਭੂ [cuḍḍu] *adj* debauchee, licentious. See ਚੁਭੂ.

ਚੁਣ [cuṇ] *Skt* चुण *vr* trim, divide into parts.

ਚੁਣਨਾ [cuṇna] *v* pick. 2 select, pile up. 3 elect, choose.

ਚੁਣਿ [cuṇi] by sorting out. “*biṇu nava cuṇi suṭiahi*.”—*sri a m 1*.

ਚੁਤ [cuṭ] *Skt* चुत *vr* get wet, leak. 2 *n* rectum, anus. “*so cuti so vat mīlavē*.”—*BG*. ‘The same hand touches the rectum and the mouth.’ 3 See ਚਤੁਤ.

ਚੁਤਲ [cuṭal], ਚੁਤਤ [cuṭar] *n* cut-tal anus, haunches, buttock, posterior, bum.

ਚੁਤਾਲੀ [cuṭali] See ਚੋਤਾਲੀ.

ਚੁਤੀ [cuṭi] See ਚੁਤ 2.

ਚੁਦ [cuḍ] *Skt* चुद *vr* inspire, question, purify, make haste.

ਚੁੰਧ [cūdh] *n* dazzling glare that blinds the eyes; glaring light.

ਚੁੰਧਲਾਉਣਾ [cūdhlaūṇa], ਚੁੰਧਿਆਉਣਾ [cūdhiaūṇa]

ν dazzle eyes. 2 close eyes because of intolerable glare. See ਚੁੰਧ.

ਚੁਨਨਾ [cunāna] choose. See ਚੁਣਨਾ. "melat cunat khinu pāl cāsa lage."—asa m 4. 'It takes a while to attune the musical instruments and select a rag or a song.'

ਚੁਨਰੀ [cunri] n mantilla, a light head-cloth for women.

ਚੁਨਾ [cuna] P ۛۛۛ adjequal, similar, identical.

ਚੁਨਾਓ [cunacī] P ۛۛۛۛۛ adv even then, according to that, therefore.

ਚੁਨਾਰ [cunar] an ancient fort in a city situated on the bank of Ganga in Mirzapur district of U.P. Then this fort was named Charnadrigarh.¹ See ਜਿੰਦਕੋਰ.

In this fort are to be found the residence of Bhartrihari (Bharthri), his memorial and a stone slab on which he used to sit to perform yog. ਚੁਨਿ [cunī] after choosing, by picking up. "kāḍ mulu cunī khara."—sor kabir. See ਗੁਣ 20.

ਚੁਨੀ [cunī] See ਚਿਨੀ. 2 See ਚੁਣਨਾ. "hathi cunī nā jaī."—s kabir. 'The elephant (all vanity) cannot pick up (any thing).'

ਚੁੰਨੀ [cūnī] See ਚੁਨਰੀ. 2 See ਚੁਨੀਆ.

ਚੁਨੀਆ [cunia] n mantilla, light head cloth for ladies, head scarf. "oḍhke lāl cālī cunia he."—krīṣan. 2 a bit of precious stone, gem. "kācān me cunia cunī khaci."—krīṣan. 3 a species of duck (water fowl).

ਚੁਨੀਆਂਬੇਗਮ [cunīābegam] Opium eaters call opium cunīā begam.

ਚੁਪ [cup] Skt चुप vr walk slowly. 2 n silence, quietness. 3 adj silent, reticent.

ਚੁਪਕਾ [cupka], ਚੁਪਕੀਤਾ [cupkita] adj one who observes silence, reticent.

ਚੁਪੌਟ [cupəṭ] Skt चपट adj without protuberance, plain, level, flat. 2 wide open, without veil. 3 entrance without doors.

¹also referred to as Chandelgarh in literature. Palvanshi rajas of Bengal built this castle.

ਚੁਪਰਾ [cupra] adj buttered, soaked with oil. "cupre caru cīkne kes."—paras.

ਚੁਪਕ [cupak] n residue of sugarcane etc. left after sucking its juice. "pāre cupak cup tīh ṭhane."—GPS. 2 adj who sucks, who sips.

ਚੁਪਾਤਾ [cupata] adj silent, without speaking. "guru jī cupate hī cālde rāhe."—JSBM.

ਚੁਪੇ [cupe] from silence. "cupē cup nā hovai."—jāpu. 'by keeping silent, mind does not get still.' 2 only silence. "cupē cāga nanka."—var mālā m 1. 'Silence is good.'

ਚੁਫੇਰ [cupher] adv in all the four directions; all a round.

ਚੁਫੇਰਗੜੀਆ [cuphergāṛhia] adj who tries to please everyone; unreliable; sycophantic; unprincipled.

ਚੁੰਬ [cūb] Skt चुम्ब vr kiss, osculate, be violent.

ਚੁੰਬਕ [cūbək] adj who kisses. 2 n a particular metal which attracts iron towards itself, which is obtained from mines and is also prepared through chemical experiments; loadstone; magnet.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ [cubacca] See ਚਬੱਚਾ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [cubacca sahib] See ਚਬੱਚਾ 2. 2 a famous gurdwara of Guru Arjan named Chubacha Sahib, situated to the east of village Sarhali in Tarn Taran tehsil, district Amritsar. The Guru stayed here for sometime with Mata Ganga. After that, he graced Chulhe Sahib with his visit. The gurdwara has twenty-five ghumaons of land in its name. Its priest is a sadhu from the Udasi sect. This place is located about four miles away to the east of Patti railway station. 3 See ਬਾਢੇ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ [cubacca ramrai] See ਮੁਗਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਚੁੰਬਨ [cūbān] Skt चुम्बन n kissing; a loving kiss.

ਚੁਬਰਸੀ [cubarsi] n act of celebrating fourth death anniversary; a Hindu rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor's soul.

ਬੁਥਾਰਾ [cubara] See ਚਰਿਬਾਰਾ.

ਬੁਥਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cubarasahib] See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4 and ਫੀਟਾਂਵਾਲਾ.

ਬੁਥੰਦੀ [cubāḍi] *n* act of tying the four feet. 2 act of tying the four feet of a horse (or other animals) together.

ਬੁਥਕੀ [cubhki] *n* dip, dive, submergence. See ਚੁਥਕੀ *vr*.

ਬੁਥਣਾ [cubhṇa], ਬੁਥਨਾ [cubhna] *v* pitch, push into. 2 cause rankle, harbour rancour. “ਜਿਊ ਜਿਊ ਚਲੇਹਿ cubhe dukhu pavāhi.”—*sohila*.

ਬੁਥਾ [cūbha] *n* dive. See ਬੁਥਕੀ.

ਬੁਥਾਉਣਾ [cubhaṇa] *v* cause to penetrate, prick.

ਬੁਥਾਲ [cubhal] See ਬੁਥਾਲ.

ਬੁਥਾ [cubbha], ਬੁਥੀ [cubbi] *n* See ਬੁਥਕੀ.

ਬੁਥਕ [cūmak] See ਬੁਥਕ. “cūmak ḍolat bic māno jal loh ki sui.”—*krisan*.

ਬੁਥਣਾ [cūmṇa] See ਬੁਥਨਾ.

ਬੁਥਾਂ [cūmā] kiss. 2 may I kiss. 3 I kiss. “cūma per mū.”—*asa farid*.

ਬੁਥਾਸਾ [cumasa] See ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ.

ਬੁਥਾਤਾ [cumata] See ਬੁਥਾਤਾ. “jvalit hath me gāhyo cumata.”—*GPS*.

ਬੁਥਿ [cumī] by kissing, by osculating. “apāṇṇ gḥarī jāie per tīnhā de cūmī.”—*s farid*.

ਬੁਰ [cur] *n* underground fireplace, hearth. 2 *adj* short for prācur. 3 *Skt* ਚੁਰ *vr* burn, blaze.

ਬੁਰਸਤਾ [curāsta] *Skt* ਚਤੁਸ੍ਪਥ *n* crossroad; crossing.

ਬੁਰਸਤੀ ਅਟਾਰੀ [curāsti aṭari] a place near Amritsar, where the sixth Guru fought the first battle against the royal armed forces in Sammat 1685. On this crossroad is built a loft, due to which this name has become famous.

ਬੁਰਟ [curat] In Tamil language Shuruṭṭu means a candle-shaped leaf wrapped in tobacco. English writers gave it many names, e.g cheroot, cherute, chiroot, sharute, sharoot, cheroot. It has many shapes. These days a cigar and cigarette are its modified versions. Learned doctors have

mentioned its various bad effects and have proved it deleterious for body organs like the heart, brain, muscles, liver and stomach etc. However, instead of decreasing, the bad habit of smoking is increasing daily. The report of Imperial Economic Committee makes it clear; the annual consumption of cigarettes in India is now about 6,500,000,000 as compared with under 1,000,000,000 before the war.

ਬੁਰਣ [curāṇ] *Skt* ਚੁਰਾਣਾ *vr* steal, rob, abduct.

ਬੁਰਵਾ [curva] *Pu* thief.

ਬੁਰਾ [cura] See ਬੁਲਾ. “cura kin mukh hath pakhare.”—*GPS*.

ਬੁਰਾਉਣਾ [curaṇa] *v* take away something for personal use without the knowledge of the owner; steal; abduct. See ਬੁਰ 3.

ਬੁਰਾਸੀ [curasi] See ਚਰਿਸੀ.

ਬੁਰੀ [curi] *n* rinsing the mouth. “pun jalpan curi kārlehi.”—*GPS*. 2 bracelet, bangle.

ਬੁਰੂ [curu] *n* mouthful; palm of a hand cupped to hold water. See ਬੁਲੁਕ.

ਬੁਰੂਭਰ [curubhar] palmful.

ਬੁਰੂ ਭਰਿ [curu bhārī] palmful. “apī nā dehi curu bhārī pani.”—*gāo kabir*.

ਬੁਰੇਯਾ [curēya] *Pu adj* one who steals. 2 *n* bangle, bracelet.

ਬੁਰੇਲ [curel] See ਬੁਰੇਲ.

ਬੁਰੰਜਾ [curāja] fifty-four.

ਬੁਲ [cul] *Skt* ਚੁਲ੍ਹ *vr* raise, wet, dip.

ਬੁਲਾ [cula] *n* palmful of water taken in one hand. 2 rinsing of mouth; water put in the mouth for washing. 3 prayer before God after rinsing the mouth. “tripat hoī mukh hath pakharaḥu. tis pāscati cula ucarāḥu.”—*GPS*. The cula prayer is as follows:

“devaṇharu dataru kitu mukhī salahie,
jisū rākhe kīrpa dhārī rījək sāmāhie,
koī nā kīs hi vāsī sābhna ik dhār,
pale balək vagī deke apī kār,
karda anad binod kichu nā jānie,

sarəbɖhar səmrəθ həu tɪsu kurbəɳie,
gaie rati dɪnātu gavəɳjogɪa,
jo gur ki peri pahi tɪni həriɾəsə bhogɪa."

—var ram 2 m 5.

"dāna paṇi guru ka, təhi bhavna sikkhā di,
teri degō prasad chākɪa, deg sāvai teg fətəh,
jo jiā ave so raji jave, tera nam cɪtti ave." etc.

ਚੁਲਿਆਲਾ [culɪalə] a poetic metre, also named
ਚੁਲਕਾ [culka], consisting of four lines, each line
having 29 matras; pauses at 13-16 matras and
ending with a yagəɳ: 155; or we can say that
this metre is formed at the end of a couplet by
adding one yagəɳ.

Example:

mərdana sunkər təbe, pəd pər dhar lɪlar əlave.
səty vəcən tum kəhi t ho, je bhəv ke dukh dari
mɪtəve."—NP.

ਚੁਲੀ [culi] *n* rinsing of mouth; water used for
rinsing the mouth. 2 water enough to fill a
cupped palm. 3 holding water in a cupped palm
of the hand at the time of taking a vow. "nanak
culia sucia je bhəri jāne koɪ... raje culi nɪav
ki."—var sar m 1. See **ਚੁਲਕ**.

ਚੁਲਕ [culuk] *Skt* *n* thick mud. 2 small cooking
pot. 3 palmful (of water).

ਚੁਲੰਪ [culūp] *Skt* *चुलुम्* *vr* triim, be ruined, swing.
ਚੁਲੰਭ [culūbh], **ਚੁਲੰਭੁ** [culābhū] *Skt* *चलम्भ* *adj* cool
like the moon. "mānu tənū hoɪ culābhū."—*suhi*
ə m 1. 2 soaked, wet. See **ਚੁਲ** and **ਔਭ**.

ਚੁਲ੍ਹ [culh], **ਚੁਲ੍ਹਾ** [culha] *Skt* *चुल्लि* *n* fire place;
place where fire is lit to cook food.

ਚੁਲ੍ਹ [cul] *Skt* *चुल्* *vr* express one's desire; enjoy.
ਚੁਵਨਾ [cuvna] See **ਚੁਇਣਾ**.

ਚੁੜ [cuɾ] See **ਚੁੜ**.

ਚੁੜੱਤ [cuɾətt] spread widthwise; latitude.

ਚੁੜੇਲ [cuɾel], **ਚੁੜੇਲ** [cuɾel] *n* female demon, female
spectre, evil spirit that possesses living beings.
See **ਚੁੜ**. 2 Some trace the origin of this word to
cura (jura); one who has a raised topknot (knot
of hair). A she-demon is said to have a knot of

tangled hair. 3 a woman who speaks foul
language; a woman with false tongue.

ਚੁ [cu] *P* *ਚੁ* *part* when. 2 then, at that time.
3 like this, in this way. 4 like, same as.

ਚੁੰ [cū] *n* chirping sound. 2 *P* *چ* *adj* equivalent,
similar, identical. 3 *part* when. "cū səvəd
təkbir."—*tlɪg m 1*. See **ਤਕਬੀਰ**. 4 how, in what
way, by which method.

ਚੁਸ [cus] *Skt* *चुष* *vr* suck, absorb.

ਚੁਸਣਾ [cusɳa], **ਚੁਸਨਾ** [cusna] *v* suck, draw juice
of some object with the help of the tongue and
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

ਚੁਹਣੀਆ [cuɦɳia] headquarters of a tehsil in
Lahore district, situated eight miles to the south
of the Chhangamanga railway station. Two
devout Sikhs of Sethi subcaste, whom Guru
Arjan Dev named Ugvanda (Gobinda) and
Sabhaga, belonged to this place. From their
clan are now alive two shopkeepers named
Basakhi and Salamat.

ਚੁਹਮਾਰ [cuɦmar] rat-killer. See **ਮੁਸ਼ਕੋਰ**.

ਚੁਹਰਾ [cuɦra] *Skt* one who carries night soil;
one who cleans latrines; scavenger; sweeper.

ਚੁਹੜ [cuɦɾ] See **ਪੁਰੀਆ**. Puria's brother was a
nābərɖar (village headman) whom Guru Arjan
Dev converted into a disciple and made him
take a vow never to tell a lie. He served at
Amritsar as a truthful and virtuous person. 2 a
devotee from Sethi subcaste, who was a
disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and was expert in
kirtən (chanting divine hymns). 3 a Lucknow-
based devotee of Guru Hargobind. The Guru
explained to him principles and norms of
Sikhism, which made him feel exalted.

ਚੁਹੜਕਾਣਾ [cuɦɾkəɳa] a village of district, tehsil
and thana Shekhupura. In between its two
settlements, there is gurdwara Khara Sauda
where Guru Nanak spent the money given to
him by his father (meant for some profitable
business) on serving meals to the hungry

ascetics. This gurdwara is very elegantly built and has 250 bighas of land within its fold. Fairs are held here on Baisakhi, the first light half of the lunar month of Magh and full moon night of Kattak. Its railway station is about two miles to the north of Chuharkana.

ਚੁਹੜਵਾਲ [cuhaṛval] See ਝਾੜਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚੁਹੜਾ [cuḥṛa], **ਚੁਹੜੀ** [cuḥṛi] low caste Hindu man or woman; outcaste; scavenger; sweeper. See **ਚੁਹੜਾ**. "pərn̄f̄da ghəɪɪ cuḥṛi."—*var sri m 1*.

ਚੁਹਾ [cuha], **ਚੁਹੀ** [cuhi] *n* mouse, male and female respectively. "jəm cuha kirəs n̄ɪ korəkda."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਹੇਮਾਰ [cuhemar] See ਚੁਹਮਾਰ and ਮੁਸਖੋਰ.

ਚੁਕ [cuk] *n* error, omission. "səɪɪguru kɪa kərə jəu sɪkha məhɪ cuk."—*s kabir*. 2 a kind of spinach, used as green leafy vegetable dish ਸਾਗ [sag]. It is slightly sour in taste. "soa cuk pukarət bhəi."—*datt*. 'A she-gardener (or wife of a gardener) gave a call to sell ਸੋਆ ਚੁਕ [soa-cuk] (spinach) and from this Datt (Dattaray) got the advice that a person who is asleep (ਸੋਆ [soa]) misses (ਚੁਕ [cuk]) all virtues.' 3 See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ [cukəi] forgetting, committing a mistake. 2 ending, finishing. See ਚੁਕਈ.

ਚੁਕਣਾ [cukṇa], **ਚੁਕਨਾ** [cukna] *v* err. 2 end, finish. "cuka avəṇu jəu."—*var sor m 3*. "jəb cuke pəcdhatu ki rəcna."—*maru kabir*. 3 lose feeling of being calm. "pachotava nə m̄ɪɪ jəb cukegi sari."—*tiɪl̄g m 1*. 4 See ਚੁਲਾ 2.

ਚੁੰਕਿ [cūki] *P* ۞ *adj* because: because of this; due to.

ਚੁਖਾ [cukha] Bhai Pheru, a devotee who with his truthful living, was an ideal preacher of the Sikh faith.

ਚੁਗਹਿ [cugəhi] picks up. "ujəl moti cugəhi h̄s."—*asa m 1*. Here h̄s (swan) means a person having discriminating power and ਮੋਤੀ [moti] (pearls) means virtues.

ਚੁਘਨਾ [cughna], **ਚੁਘਨਾ** [cūghna] See ਚੁਘਣਾ. "lele

kəu cughe n̄ɪɪ bhed."—*gəu kabir*. Here ਲੇਲਾ [lela] (lamb) means ਜੀਵ [jiv] (individual soul) and bhed (sheep) means ਮਾਇਆ [maia] (illusion). **ਚੁਚਕ** [cucək] Heer's father. "jun jət ki tɪn dhəri m̄ɪɪn̄əɪɪ me aɪ. cucək ke upji bhəvən hir nam dhərvai."—*cəɪɪɪ 98*. See ਚੀਰ.

ਚੁਚਾ [cuca] chick. In Punjabi, it is a transform of cuzəh. See ਚੁਜਾ.

ਚੁਚੀ [cuci] *Skt* चूचुक *n* breast nipple through which a child sucks milk; teat.

ਚੁਜਹ [cuzəh], **ਚੁਜਾ** [cuza] *P* ۞ *chick; chicken*. **ਚੁੱਡਨਾ** [cūḍna] *v* scrape, pluck, or suck with teeth or beak.

ਚੁੱਡਾ [cūḍa] See ਚੁੱਡਾ.

ਚੁੱਡਾਬੰਡ [cūḍabāḍ], **ਚੁੱਡਾਵੰਡ** [cūḍavāḍ] *n* division according to bangle (suggestive of wife); division of property according to an old tradition. Per this old tradition, inherited property is divided in equal parts with wife (cūḍa), not children in view. For example, if a man has two wives and the first one has two sons and the later has one, and the land property is giving annual income worth Rs. 2000/-, then it will be divided in two equal shares of one thousand rupees each. See ਪੱਗਵੰਡ.

ਚੁੱਡਿ [cūḍɪ] after scraping, after plucking. 2 imperative of cūḍṇa. "kaga! cūḍɪ nə p̄jra."—*s forid*.

ਚੁੱਢੀ [cūḍhi] act of pinching with the help of the thumb and first finger, i.e. "cūḍhi vāḍhni".

ਚੁਣ [cūṇ] *Skt* चूण *vr* pull, hesitate.

ਚੁਤ [cut] *Skt* *n* mango tree and its fruit. 2 *Skt* चरुति female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁਤੜ [cutəɾ] See ਚੁਤੜ.

ਚੁੱਤ ਚੁੱਤ ਅਜਦਹ [cū tūḍ əjdəh]—*ramav*. 'furious like a venomous snake.'

ਚੁਤ੍ਰ [cutr] See ਚੁਤੜ.

ਚੁਥੀ [cuthi] *n* pivot of a hingeless door on which it turns.

ਚੁਨ [cun] *Skt* चूने *n* flour, ground grain. "caki

catəhɪ cun khahɪ."—*bāsāt kəbir*. 2 lime, lime stone. "cun cɪhən nə rəhahɪ."—*s kəbir*. 3 See ਚੁੰ 2.

ਚੁਨਰੀ [cunri] *n* mantilla or light head-cloth for women. "cunri nəvin jal."—*NP*.

ਚੁਨੜੀ [cunṛi] See ਚੁਨਰੀ. 2 *adj* which sucks. "jibh rəsahɪ cunṛi."—*var maru l m l*. 3 See ਚੁਨੀ.

ਚੁਨਾ [cuna] See ਚੁਨ. "dɔɪ ser magəu cuna."—*sor kəbir*. 2 slaked lime or powdered lime stone. 3 *v* leak, trickle, drip.

ਚੁਨੀ [cuni] *n* small fragment of gem, small piece of a ruby. 2 light head cloth for women, mantilla.

ਚੁਨੀਆਂ [cuniā] See ਚੁਹਣੀਆਂ. 2 plural of cuni.

ਚੁਨੀਮੰਡੀ [cunimāḍi] a market of Lahore city where Guru Ramdas was born. See ਲਹੌਰ.

ਚੁਪ [cup] See ਚੁਪ. "səhje cup səhje hi jəpna."—*gəu ə m 5*. 2 See ਚੁਪਨਾ.

ਚੁਪਣਾ [cupṇa], ਚੁਪਨਾ [cupna] *v* suck, sip.

ਚੁਪੀ [cupi] See ਚੁਪਣਾ. 2 *adv* silently, without making a noise. "cupi nɪrəu paɪa."—*asa m l*. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਦਾਦੀ.

ਚੁਰ [cur] or ਚੁਰੁ [curu] *Skt* ਚੂਰ *vr* burn, reduce to ashes. 2 *n* short for curən. "nɪda teri jo kərə so vəjɛ curu."—*var ram 3*. 'gets reduced to dust.' 3 See ਚੁੜ. "moticur həḍ gəhɪn gəhɪnəia."—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਚੁਰਣ [curən] *Skt* ਚੂਰਿ *vr* attract, hesitate, inspire, grind, press. 2 *n* flour; ground corn. 3 powdered medicine i.e. "hazme da curən" etc. 4 dust. "curən tā cəṇa bəɪɪhari."—*NP*.

ਚੁਰਣਾ [curṇa] *v* grind; powder. "kəhət kəbir pəc jo cure."—*asa*.

ਚੁਰਣਿ [curəṇɪ] gun, which kills the enemy —*sənama*.

ਚੁਰਨ [curən] See ਚੁਰਣ.

ਚੁਰਮਾ [curma] *n* sweet food made with bread crushed in butter and sugar. 2 It is also prepared by frying small pieces, made of dough of fine wheat flour, mixed with cooking oil and then by crushing them into powder and mixing

sugar in them. This food is specially offered to honour stoic saint Baba Srichand and is called roṭ prasād. Hindus offer this sweet food to Hanuman and Bhairav.

ਚੁਰਾ [cura] See ਚੁੜਾ. "səkh moticura."—*BG*. 'turns a shell into a precious pearl.' 2 ਚੁਰਮਾ [curma]. "əkhəḍ kirtənu tɪnɪ bhojənu cura."—*gəu ə m 5*. 3 powdered stuff. 4 *adj* powdered, ground.

ਚੁਰੀ [curi] *n* crushed bread mixed with ghee and sugar. 2 bracelet, bangle.

ਚੁਰੁ [curu] See ਚੁਰ.

ਚੁਲ [cul] *n* thin side of a door board which is fixed like an axle in the hole of the threshold; a tenon fitted into a mortise. ਚੁਲੀ. 2 See ਚੁਲ. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਖਾ hair dressed into a braid, a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head.

ਚੁਲਕਾ [culka] See ਚੁਲਿਆਲਾ.

ਚੁਲਾ [cula] See ਚੁਲ. 2 hip, hip joint, haunch. 3 See ਚੁਲਾ.

ਚੁਲ੍ਹ [culh], ਚੁਲ੍ਹਾ [culha] *Skt* ਚੂਲ and ਚੂਲੀ *n* fire-place in a kitchen. "basudha khodɪ kərəhɪ dɔɪ culhe."—*asa kəbir*.

ਚੁਵਨ [cuvən] *Skt* ਚਵਨ trickle, drip.

ਚੁੜ [cuɹ], ਚੁੜਕ [cuɹək] *n* pigtail, hair tied into a braid. 2 plume. 3 top of a mountain. 4 bracelet or metallic bangle. 5 a metallic ring put on the tusks of an elephant. "cuɹ cəɹɪ hē dātən dou."—*GPS*.

ਚੁੜਾ [cuɹa] *Skt* *n* a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. 2 crest grown on the head of a peacock and other birds. 3 raised platform or embankment around a well, maund. 4 forehead. 5 crown, coronet. 6 metallic bangle, bracelet or bangle usually of gold or silver, set of armlet bangles worn by the newly-wed bride. "cuɹa bhānu pələgh sɪu mūdhe!"—*vəḍ m l*.

ਚੁੜਾਮਣਿ [cuɹaməɪɪ] *Skt* *n* precious gem embedded in a crown. 2 a jewel for wearing on the head. 3 master or husband.

ਚੁੜਿਕਾ [cuṛika] *adj* crowned lady. 2 *n* bracclet, glass bangle.

ਚੁੜੀ [cuṛi] *n* a small set of red and white bangles worn by the newly-wed woman; bracclet, glass bangle. "na māniaru nā cuṛia."—*vaḍ m 1*.

ਚੁੜੀਸਰੋਟ [cuṛisaroṭ] See ਜਵਾਸਾ.

ਚੁੜੇਲ [cuṛel], **ਚੁੜੇਲੀ** [cuṛeli] See ਚੁੜੇਲ. 2 *adj* one who wears bangles. "phir sōpi cuṛeliā kettān bāh pāsar."—*māgo*.

ਚੁੜਾ [cuṛha], **ਚੁੜੀ** [cuṛhi] See ਚੁਹਰਾ, ਚੁਹੜਾ and ਚੁਹੜੀ.

ਚੇ [ce] *suf* indicative of genitive: of. "nādi ce nathō."—*dhāna trilocan*. "name ce svami."—*gūjri*. 2 *part* then, if. "tūm ce parāso hām ce loha."—*prabha namdev*. "tūm ce dhāni dhānaḍh lakhmibār mace cero ānucār kīkar."—*sāloh*. 3 See ਚਿਹ 3.

ਚੇਸਟਾ [ceṣṭa] See ਚੇਸ਼ਾ. "kāhū ceṣṭa caru citī sārūpō."—*ākal*.

ਚੇਸ਼ [ceṣṭ] *Skt* चेष्ट *vr* move, try, make effort; quarrel, pass through, wander.

ਚੇਸ਼ਾ [ceṣṭa] *Skt* *n* effort, endeavour. 2 action, work. 3 movement. 4 search, quest.

ਚੇਹਰਾ [cehra] See ਚਿਹਰਾ.

ਚੇਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਾਉਣਾ [cehra likhaūṇa] *v* seek employment; join service. At the time of recruitment, record is kept of the countenance or appearance of the person, therefore the words like cehraḥaṇa, cehralikhṇa and cehralikhaūṇa etc are used. See ਚਿਹਰਾ.

ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ [cehreshahi], **ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਰੁਪੜਾ** [cehreshahi rupayya] a rupee coin on which is engraved the face of an emperor. In India, Aurangzeb's one-rupee coin is famous by this name. It is also called kādar rupayya, because it was manufactured in a mint through a mechanical process.

¹भिलासिन श्रान्ति परिकरार्थं क्रिया येष्टा.

²Physical effort required for fulfilment of one's self-interest and eradication of enmity is called ceṣṭa.

ਚੇਚਕ [cecək] *P* چچک *n* smallpox. See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਚੇਟ [ceṭ] *Skt* *n* servant, disciple. 2 husband, male spouse. 3 jester, joker. 4 In poetics, a pimp or procurer, who helps in bringing together the hero and the heroine.

ਚੇਟਕ [ceṭək] *n* dramatic entertainment, spectacle. 2 game of illusion. "nāṭak ceṭək kīye kukaja."—*VN*. "kīnhu sīdhī bāhu ceṭək lae."—*ram a m 5*. 3 devotion, hobby.

ਚੇਟਕਈਆ [ceṭkaia], **ਚੇਟਕੀ** [ceṭki] *adj* one who presents a spectacle. 2 magician, who creates illusion. "magāhī rīdhī sīdhī ceṭək, ceṭkaia."—*bīla a m 4*. 3 fashionable.

ਚੇਤ [ceṭ] *Skt* चेत *part* in case, provided, if. 2 perhaps. 3 *Skt* चेतस् *n* mind, heart. "bhet cet hārī kīsc nāmīlo."—*śrī m 1 pāhire*. 4 soul. 5 knowledge, cognition. 6 *adj* conscious; alert. "ghaṭī ek bīkhe rūpu cet bhayo."—*rudr*. 7 month of Chet. See ਚੈਤੁ. 8 See ਚੇਤਾਈ. 9 imperative of ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetna]. you remember.

ਚੇਤਉ [ceṭau], **ਚੇਤਹੁ** [ceṭahu] meditate, remember, recollect.

ਚੇਤਕੀ [ceṭki] *adj* occurring in the month of Chet; sown in this month. 2 *n* hārāṛ; hārītki; a medicinal nut (its tree as myrobalan). Some ayurvedic doctors call this nut ਚੇਤਕੀ. By holding it in the hand, one gets loose motions.

ਚੇਤਣਾ [ceṭṇa] *v* meditate, remember. "āgode je cetie ta kaitu mīle sājāi."—*asa a m 1*.

ਚੇਤਨ [ceṭan] *Skt* *n* sentient being, individual soul. 2 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 3 a renowned Brahmin priest of a pilgrimage called Pushkar, who presented himself before Guru Gobind Singh and enquired about the Khalsa. "vīpr vāṇīk tē adīk jā. cāl ae cetan dījnal."—*GPS*. 4 *adj* consciously. 5 alert, vigilant.

ਚੇਤਨਤਾ [ceṭanta] *n* consciousness.

ਚੇਤਨ ਬਟ [ceṭan baṭ], **ਚੇਤਨ ਮਠ** [ceṭan maṭh], **ਚੇਤਨ ਵਟ** [ceṭan vaṭ] a place in Kashi where stayed some Sikhs sent by Guru Gobind Singh for

learning Sanskrit. This place is in possession of the Sikhs of Nirmala sect. The old name of this place was 'Yatanvat' for taking after a Shiv temple.

ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetna] *Skt n* wisdom, understanding. "cetna he, tau cete." -*tlāg m 9*. 'If you have wisdom, then remember God.' 2 consciousness. "kat-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio." -*akal*.

ਚੇਤਨੀ [cetni] while remembering. "nanak guru na cetni." -*var asa*. 2 will meditate; will ponder over. 3 See ਚੇਤਨੀਯ.

ਚੇਤਨੀਯ [cetniy] *Skt adj* worth knowing. 2 worth remembering.

ਚੇਤਰ [cetar] See ਚੈਤੁ.

ਚੇਤਵਿਆ [cetvia] *adj* contemplated, meditated. "maran bhāia tab cetvia." -*asa paṭi m 1*.

ਚੇਤਾ [ceta] *n* meditation. "cela vatr." -*var ram 1 m 1*. Remembering the Creator is like fertile land suitable for sowing the crop. "gaganmūḍal mahi rakhe ceta." -*ratnamala bāno*. 'meditates upon vahiguru.' "das jan cit cete karic." *NP*.

ਚੇਤਾਇਆ [cetaia] reminded, made one remember. 2 recollected, came to mind.

ਚੇਤਾਈ [cetai] *n* consciousness. 2 wisdom, understanding. "cetai, ta cet." -*gao var 2 m 5*. 'If you are wise, then ponder over the Creator.'

ਚੇਤਾਵਨੀ [cetavni] *n* act of reminding. 2 remembrance, memory. 3 reminder, notice. "ihu cetavni, mat sahisa rahijai." -*s kabir*.

ਚੇਤਿ [ceti] by recollecting, by remembering. "hari ceti khahi tina saphalo he." -*var sri m 4*. 2 in the month of Chet. "ceti govindu aradhie." -*majh barahmaha*. 3 imperative of cetna. '(You) remember.' "ceti mana, parbrahamu." -*gao m 5*.

ਚੇਤੀ [ceti] *adj* relating to the month of Chet, as in "ceti gulab".

ਚੇਤੁ [cetu] See ਚੇਤ.

ਚੇਤੁ [cetu], ਚੇਤੋ [ceto] *n* individual soul. See ਕਾਇਬ

ਚੇਤੁ. 2 a masad (preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings) who used to stay at Anandpur Sahib in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru punished him for his wickedness. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that a devoted Sikh had donated some costly clothes and other gifts to Chetu to present them to the Guru's mother, but he gave all these gifts to his wife. Chetu's secret got divulged, when the devoted Sikh came to pay respect to the Guru.

ਚੇਤਨ [cetn], ਚੇਤਨੁ [cetānu] See ਚੇਤਨ and ਚੇਤਨਾ. "giani hoī su cetānu hoī." -*var bīha m 3*.

ਚੇਦਿ [cedi] *Skt n* area surrounding Chanderi Nagar of Bundelkhand. In Mahabharat, it is also named Chaidya and Trepur. See ਚੰਦੇਰੀ. Its king, Shishupal, was opposed to Lord Krishan who murdered him for making foul utterances. 2 a caste, mentioned in Rigved.

ਚੇਦਿਨਾਥ [cedinath], ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ [cedipati], ਚੇਦਿਰਾਜ [cediraj] Shishupal, the king of Chedi. See ਚੇਦਿ and ਚੰਦੇਰੀ.

ਚੇਨਾਬ [cenab] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ.

ਚੇਪ [cep] *n* stickiness, viscosity, glutinosity.

ਚੇਰ [cer] *n* an ancient country, which is also called Kerala, now it is a part of Malabar, Cochin and Travancor. 2 See ਚੇਰਾ. "huto rasoi cer." -*NP*. 'He was a cook.'

ਚੇਰਾ [cera] slave, servitor. 2 disciple, pupil.

ਚੇਰਿ [ceri], ਚੇਰਿਕਾ [cerika], ਚੇਰੀ [ceri], ਚੇਰੁਲੀ [ceruli] *Skt* slave girl, maidservant. "sarab joti nam ki ceri." -*basāt a m 1*. "tahā ek cerika nihari." -*datt*. "ceri ki seva kare thakur nahi disc." -*gao a m 1*. Here by ਚੇਰੀ [ceri] is meant illusion. "ja prabhū ki hau ceruli so sabh te uca." -*asa m 5*.

ਚੇਲ [cel] See ਚੇਲਾ. 2 *Skt* ਚੇਲ੍ vr move, make a movement. "srīsaṭi sabh tumri jo dehu mati titu cel." -*asa m 4*. 3 *Skt n* dress, cloth.

ਚੇਲਕ [celak], ਚੇਲਕਾ [celka], ਚੇਲਾ [cela] pupil,

disciple, learner. "su sobhrit celak sāg nārā." —datt. "jo guru gope apna kiu si jhāhī cēla?" —BG. 2 follower of some deity, who claims the deity's presence within himself, and on whose behalf gives replies to queries.

ਚੇਲਿਕਾ [celika]. **ਚੇਲੀ** [celi] feminine of celak. 2 a woman who claims to be possessed by the spirit of some deity or some pir and gives answers to questions on behalf of the deity while rhythmically moving her head and body. 3 disciple.

ਚੈ [ce] See ਚਯ.

ਚੈਤ [cet] See ਚੈਤ and ਚੈਤੁ.

ਚੈਤਕੀ [cetki] *Skt* ਚੈਤਯ ਤਰੁ *n* peepal tree. See ਚੈਤਕੀ.

ਚੈਤਨ [cetany] *Skt* *n* conscience. 2 knowledge. 3 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 4 resident of Bengal, the great saint who was born in Nadia Navdvp in 1485 in the house of Jaganath Mishra from the womb of Sachidevi. He is known as a great teacher of one branch of Vaishnav sect. Chaitanya eradicated many evil customs and relaxed the bonds of the caste system. He remained a preacher till his death at the age of 48. In Bengal many followers of Chaitanya are seen even now. The full name of this great spiritual being was Krishan Chaitanya Dev and due to his fair complexion he is also called Gorang. 5 *adj* conscious, with full consciousness. 6 alert; attentive.

ਚੈਤਯ [cety] *Skt* *n* temple, palace. 2 abode of gods, temple of a deity. 3 a place where sacrifices are performed. 4 peepal tree. 5 a tree planted at the extreme boundary (border) of a city. 6 monastery of Buddhist monks. 7 *adj* which is related to the funeral pyre.

ਚੈਤੁ [cetr] *Skt* *n* month of Chet; month in which Spica star is seen on the full moon night; first month of the lunar calendar.

ਚੈਤੁਰਥ [cetrarath] *n* a garden planted by a

celestial musician named Chitrarth, which is in Kuber's possession. 2 son of raja Kuru of Chandarvansh (lunar clan).

ਚੈਨ [cen] *n* comfort, peace. "həri pir binu cen nā paie." —majh dīn rēp. 2 See ਚਯਨ,

ਚੈਯਾ [cēya] a māsād (preacher-cum-agent) of Bihar appointed by Guru Teg Bahadur. He also remained at this post for sometime during the time of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 *adj* joyous; buoyant. 3 See ਚਈਆ.

ਚੈਲ [cel] *Skt* *n* garments for wearing. "dhor sukai cel le ava." —NP.

ਚੈਲਧਾਵ [celdhav] one who washes clothes; washerman.

ਚੈ [co] genitive postposition: of, belonging to. "sāt co marag." —asa ravidas. 2 *n* a piece of wood burning like a flambeau; small smouldering piece of stick. 3 See ਚੋਣਾ.

ਚੋਆ [coa] *n* dripped water. 2 trickling of water. 3 oil made to drip from the wood of a fragrant tree, amyris agalocha; eaglewood. 4 essence of rose and pandanus odoratissimus flowers. 5 seasonal stream formed by water flowing from the hill.

ਚੋਆ ਚੰਦਨ [coa cādan] oil of eaglewood (*L amyris agalocha*) and sandalwood. 2 sandalwood oil, perfume, scent. "coa cādanu laie kaparu rup sigar." —sri a m l.

ਚੋਇਆ [coia] *Skt* dripped.

ਚੋਸ [cos], **ਚੋਸਤ** [cosy] *Skt* ਚੋਸਤ *adj* worth sucking. 2 *n* any worth sucking juicy thing like mango, sugarcane, etc. See ਚੁਸ *vr*.

ਚੋਹਲ [cohāl] dalliance, fun or drollery.

ਚੋਹਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cohasahib] See ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ. 2 Rohtas¹, a village of Jehlum district under thana Deena is situated about three miles to the west of railway station. To the north of Rohtas, there is a gurdwara at the foot of the hill by the name

¹This city is the birth place of Mata Sahib Kaur. See ਰੋਹਤਾਸ.

of Choha Sahib. The Guru, on hearing the prayer of a Sikh named Bhagtu, lifted a stone and started the flow of water. There is a small pool near the source from where pure water always keeps flowing. It is also called Chashma Sahib. A gurdwara has been constructed on the eastern side of the spring, which has an annual grant of Rs. 260 and 27 ghumaons of land from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Here a festival is held on the 15th of light half of the lunar month of Kattak.

ਚੋਕ [cok] *n* prick caused by some pointed object.

ਚੋਕਰ [cokər] *n* husk of food grains, residue after sieving.

ਚੋਖ [cokh] *Skt* *n* agony, envy. "kərək səbəd əsətokh cokh srəm hē."—*BGK*.

ਚੋਖਣ [cokhən] *Skt* *ਚੋਖਣ* *n* act of sucking; suckling.

ਚੋਖਤ [cokhət], **ਚੋਖਤਾ** [cokhta] sucking, suckling. See **ਚੋਖਣ**. "t̪hən cokhta makhən ghuṭla."—*gṛ̃ṇṇamdev*.

ਚੋਖਾ [cokha] *Skt* **ਚੋਕ** *adj* clean, neat, tidy. 2 plenty of. 3 *n* rice.

ਚੋਖੀ [cokhi] feminine of **ਚੋਖਾ** [cokha]. "əkhər bīrəkh bag bhur cokhi."—*asa m 1*. 'A character, əkhər or sublime' scripture is a grove of trees, and conscience, is well ploughed land.

ਚੋਗ [cog], **ਚੋਗੜੀ** [cogri] *n* feed for birds; grain etc, which birds pick. "jalu pəsari cog bīsthari."—*bīla m 5*. "phatha cug nī cogri."—*maru ə m 1*.

ਚੋਗਾ [coga] See **ਚੋਗ** 2 *T* **چوگ** a type of lengthy robe, worn in the court. Its transform is also cugah. In Latin, the noun for the sheet wrapped round the body is called toga. It seems as if the word **ਚੋਗਾ** [coga] is from this Latin word.

ਚੋਚ [coc] *Dg* *n* bark of a tree.

ਚੋਂਚ [cōc] See **ਚੁੰਜ**.

ਚੋਚਲਾ [cocla] *n* gesture, playfulness, artfulness.

2 coquetry, elegance, grace.

ਚੋਜ [coj] *Skt* **चेतोज** *n* excitement of mind. 2 spectacle, miracle. "səbh tere coj vīḍāṇa."—*sopurəkh*. "t̪is ka coj səbāra."—*maru solhe m 1*. "kərī vekhē apī cojaha."—*sor m 4*. 3 चर्चा, dealing, behaviour.

ਚੋਜਵਿਛਾਰੀ [cojvīḍāṇī] *adj* thaumaturgic; whose miracles leave one wonderstruck. "hərī dhīravahu cojvīḍāṇī hē."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਚੋਜੀ [coji] *adj* sensualist; who performs miracles. "hərī prəbhū mera coji jiu."—*gəu m 4*. See **ਚੋਜ**.

ਚੋਜੁ [coju] See **ਚੋਜ**.

ਚੋਟ [coṭ] *n* injury, wound, assault. See **ਚੁਟ** *vr*. "coṭ səhare səbəd ki."—*s kəbir*. 2 sound produced by beating a large kettle drum with a club. "rəṇ coṭ pəri pəg dve nā ṭəle hē."—*VN*.

ਚੋਟੀ [coṭī] *n* summit; tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. 2 knot of hair. 3 high mound, hillock; top of a temple, tree or tower etc.

ਚੋਣ [coṇ] *n* selection, picking up, election.

ਚੋਣਾ [coṇa] *v* milk an animal; drip, trickle. "əmr̪it hārī mukhī coṇ jiu."—*asa chāt m 4*. This word is a transform of *cuṇa*: trickle. 2 *adj* one who picks, one who selects. 3 *n* a Khatri subcaste of Hindus. Guru Nanak Dev's father-in-law, Baba Mulchand belonged to this subcaste.

"bhakhət jēram coṇa got mula nam t̪f̪h tənūja hē dham so rādhavē pəṭvaria."

—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ [coṇī] *adj* (feminine) picking, sorting out. 2 of Chona subcaste; the name of Mata Sulakhani is mentioned in the sakhis as Mata Choni because of her allegiance to the Chona subcaste. "coṇī bēcān rucīr tēv kəhe."—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [coṇī mata] See **ਚੋਣੀ** 2.

ਚੋਦ [cod] *Skt* **चड़ाई** *n* a stick with a prod at the end, used to goad a tardy animal. 2 lash, whip.

ਚੋਦਨਾ [codna] *Skt* *n* persuasion. 2 maxim, 'Sanskrit **चोद** [cod] and **चोदना** [codna] have sexual connotations in Punjabi.

axiom or sentence that inspires one to perform some action.

ਚੋਂਦਾ [cōda] dripping. See **ਚੋਣਾ**.

ਚੋਪ [cop] *n* a special dress for women on which embroidery is done. See **ਚੋਪ**. 3 See **ਚੋਬ**.

ਚੋਪਡ [copəḍ] *Skt* cream, skim of milk.

ਚੋਪਦਾਰ [copdar] See **ਚੋਬਦਾਰ**.

ਚੋਪਰਾ [copra], **ਚੋਪੜਾ** [copra] *n* a Khatri sub caste. 2 *adj* besmeared, oiled.

ਚੋਪੜੀ [copri] *adj* smeared with ghee or oil; oiled. "dekhr pərai copri."—*s fərid*.

ਚੋਪੜੀ ਪਰੀਤਿ [copri priti] *n* hypocritical love, fake love. "dər dərvesi gakhri copri pəriti."—*s fərid*.

ਚੋਬ [cob] *P* چوب *n* wood. 2 stick, club, mace. 3 tent-pole. 4 drumstick. "duhri cob nāgare pəri."—*GPS*.

ਚੋਬਚੀਨੀ [cobcini] *P* چوبچینی a medicine, comprising the root of a creeper, so named because it grows in China. It is hot and damp in nature. It is specially used for curing joint pain and for purifying blood. *L* Smilax China.

ਚੋਬਦਾਰ [cobdar] *n* mace bearer; policeman, who carries a baton with him. Macers remain present at the court of rajas and walk ahead of them.

ਚੋਬਾ [coba] *adj* which has a stick or pole, as "do coba khema ər becoba tēbu". 2 See **ਚੋਬਾ**.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobi] *adj* who carries a stick. 2 *n* a drummer, appointed to beat a large kettle drum. "cobi dhaus bājai."—*cāḍi* 3.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobī] with pricks.

ਚੋਭ [cobh] *n* feel of a prick, act of pricking by some pointed thing. 2 shooting pain, piercing pain. "əje su cobh kəu bīləl bīl-late."—*ram kəbir*. 3 jealousy, spite, envy. "nə lobhā nə cobhā."—*əkal*.

ਚੋਭਕ [cobhək] *adj* who pricks.

ਚੋਭਣਾ [cobhṇa] *v* prick, thrust a pointed thing.

ਚੋਰ [cor] *Skt n* one who steals; thief, pilferer;

smuggler. See **ਚੁਰ** *vr*. "asākh cor haramkhor."—*jəpu*. See **ਚੋਰ**. 2 *Skt* चोर theft, robbery; act of stealing. "kəri dusti cor curāia."—*gəu m* 4. 3 in the 12th Charitar of Dasam Granth, the scribe has used **ਚੋਰ** [cor] for **ਚੁਰ**.

ਚੋਰਈ [corəi] *n* hiding, disappearance, concealment, theft. "tisu pasəhu mən kīa corəi hē."—*gōḍ m* 4. 2 steals.

ਚੋਰਘੋੜੀਆ [corghoria] *n* disguised spy who rides a horse at night to bring tidings of the enemy. "corghoria muhīre toryo."—*PPP*.

ਚੋਰਚਕਾਰ [corcəkar] See **ਚੋਰ** and **ਚੁੱਕਾ**.

ਚੋਰਟਾ [corṭa], **ਚੋਰਟੀ** [corṭi] *adj* one who goes about looking for stealing; a male or female thief. "kəbir māia corṭi."—*s*.

ਚੋਰਤਾਪ [corṭap] fever which shoots up at night, but comes down during the daytime.

ਚੋਰਪਹਿਰਾ [corpəhira] watchman appointed to keep vigilance on thieves at nighttime; watchmanship at nighttime.

ਚੋਰਾਇ [coraɪ] *adv* having stolen. "dhənu coraɪ aṇi muhī pāia."—*var sar m* 4.

ਚੋਰੀ [cori] *n* thief's work; theft. "kəri cori me jā kīchu lia."—*gəu m* 1.

ਚੋਲ [col] *Skt n* long robe, dress. 2 body, mortal frame. "īhi āt ko col."—*GPS*. 3 armour. 4 a territory with its capital named Kanchi situated between rivers Krishna and Kaveri, on the Karomandal coast. 5 resident of Chol. **ਚੋਲਣਾ** [colṇa], **ਚੋਲਨਾ** [colna], **ਚੋਲੜਾ** [colṛa], **ਚੋਲਾ** [cola] See **ਚੋਲ** 1 and 2. "guṇ-nīdhanu pragəṭi rīh cole."—*kan m* 5. "lāl colna tē tənī sohīa."—*asa m* 5. "bhāia puraṇa cola."—*sri m* 1. "mere kōtu nā bhavē colṛa."—*tīlāg m* 1. 'Apparel of heresy is not to be cherished.'

ਚੋਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ [colasahib] a long robe worn by the Guru. The robe that has the honour to have a touch of the Guru's body.

¹In Sanskrit books it is also called dravīṛ See **ਪਦਮਪੁਰਾਣ**, *adr khād*, a 9.

The famous robes are :

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's robe in Dera Baba Nanak in Bedi Kabulimall's house, on which the verses of the holy Koran in praise of Allah are embroidered. In Sikh history it is mentioned that this robe was offered to the Guru by the ruler of Baghdad.¹ Bhagwan Singh, the priest of Chola Sahib, tells that Guru Nanak got this robe in an Arabian country which he gave to some devotee. Bedi Kabulimall, on getting an inkling in his dream, himself went to that Arab country and brought this sacred robe.

Actually this robe was presented by some devotee in Arabia, Persia or Egypt. The omniscient Guru, knowing Sanskrit and Arabic in equal measure, accepted this robe in deference to the feeling of the devotee. This robe is shown to the congregation on 21-22-23 Phaggon.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh's robe is displayed in a Brahman's house located in Thakurdwara street in Amritsar. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅੰਗ 19.

(c) Another robe of Guru Gobind Singh is lying in Sirepau Sahib Gurdwara of Rajbhawan of Nabha state. The Guru gave this robe to Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh along with his hukamnama (mandatory edict). See ਨਾਭਾ and ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੋਲੀ [coli] short robe. See ਚੋਲ. 2 body and mind. "kam krodh ki kaci coli."—*maru solhe m 1*. "hariprem bhāni colie."—*dev m 4*.

ਚੋਲੀਪੰਥ [colipāth], ਚੋਲੀਮਾਰਗ [colimarag] a sect holding to the tantric mode of worship. While sitting in the place of worship, its members use alcohol, meat etc. The blouses of women present at that place are taken off and put in an earthen pot. With the permission of the priest, his chief disciple puts his hand in that

¹When Guru Nanak Dev visited Baghdad, the ruler of Baghdad was Ismael Saphvi. See ਬਾਗਦਾਦ.

pot and takes out a blouse. Likewise, others follow suit and whoever gets the blouse of whichever woman cohabits with her on that occasion.

ਚੋਲੈ [cole] within the robe. 2 In the flap of a shirt (spread to receive something). "sadhān sabb rās cole."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

ਚੋਲ੍ਹਾ [colha] a village under police station Sarhali in Amritsar district, which is eight miles to the south east of Patti railway station. Its earlier name was Bhaini. Here is situated a gurdwara of the fifth Guru. A woman brought delicious gravy as food [colha] for the Guru. In its context, the Guru recited the hymn: "hārī nam bhojān ihu nanak kīno colha."—*dhāna m 5*. Due to this the name of the village became famous as Cholha. From the time of Mughal empire the village is the estate of the this gurdwara. There is a beautifully constructed congregation hall. In this village there is also a place name after Mata Ganga. When the Guru stayed at Cholha Sahib for a long time, she also came to live here. 2 dainty dish, delicious food.

ਚੋਵਟ [covat] trickles, drips. See ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋਵਨ [covān] v trickle, dribble. "covat jat jāvan te varā."—*cārītr 394*.

ਚੋਵਨਾ [covna] See ਚੋਣਾ and ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋ [co] See ਚਉ.

ਚੌਸਠ [cōsāth] See ਚਉਸਠ.

ਚੌਸਠ ਕਲਾ [cōsāth kala] See ਕਲਾ. 2 sixty-four types of arts (चतुः षष्टि कला) mentioned in Shukarniti are as follows; art of dance with bodily gestures, art of playing harmoniums (musical instruments), art of decorating clothes and ornaments, skill of acquiring various forms, making string of flowers, gambling, knowledge of erotic postures, preparing wine etc, knowledge of curing wounds of nerves or art of neurology, preparation of various food juices,

knowledge of planting and nurturing-trees, melting metals and solidifying them, making jaggery etc., preparing medicine from metals, separating metals from their alloys, making alloys (of metals), constructing buildings, using weapons, wrestling, throwing of weapons like missiles, arrows and javelins etc. constructing a military fort, deploying elephants, horses etc in a battlefield, worship of a deity, training horses and elephants to move in a particular way, creating clay articles, making wooden things, forming stone objects, making metallic things, acquiring knowledge of mines, constructing ponds and wells with steps leading down to the water level etc, creating secondary colours by combining primary ones, curing diseases with the synthesis of water, air and fire, making boats, twinning rope, weaving cloth, assessing jewels, acquiring knowledge of real and artificial metals, making ornaments, making different types of pastes, doing animal husbandry, milking, sewing cloth, swimming, cleaning utensils, washing clothes, dressing hair, massaging, extracting oil, preserving fruits etc, climbing a tree, using nutritious products, making baskets from bamboo and mulberry etc, making glass utensils, irrigating land, purifying water, making weapons, drawing conclusions of good or evil from ominous animal behaviour, raising children, imparting education, playing with children, teaching the art of calligraphy, getting knowledge of imparting punishment to the criminal, taking care of betel leaves and making cigarettes etc. See ਵਿਦਯਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਚੋਸਠ ਘੜੀ [cɔsəθ ɣhəɽi] See ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ.

ਚੋਸਠ ਜੋਗਣੀ [cɔsəθ jɔɽni] See ਜੋਗਿਣੀ.

ਚੋਸਠ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cɔsəθ vidyā] See ਕਲਾ, ਚੋਸਠ ਕਲਾ and ਵਿਦਯਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਚੋਸਰ [cɔsar], ਚੋਸਾਰ [cɔsar] *n* four stringed garland or necklace. 2 a game like blackgammon

played with an oblong dice; cɔpər. 3 *adj* having four strings, four strands. "cəmkət cɔsar har udaru."—GPS.

ਚੋਸੀ [cɔsi] See ਚਉਸੀ.

ਚੋਹਟ [cɔhət] See ਚਉਸਠ and ਚਉਹਟਾ.

ਚੋਹਟਾ [cɔhətə] See ਚਉਹਟਾ.

ਚੋਹੱਤਰ [cɔhəttər] See ਚੁਹੱਤਰ.

ਚੋਹਾਣ [cɔhaɽ], ਚੋਹਾਨ [cɔhan] a subcaste of Rajputs thought to have descended from Agni dynasty. There is a famous story that in order to destroy the demons, the ascetics performed oblation on Arbud (Abu) mountain. Four majestic persons emerged from the fire pit, whose names were : Pramār, Chauhan, Solanki and Parihar. From them four Rajput dynasties came into being which are the leading dynasties of Rajputana. There is a proverb that Chauhan had four limbs. The most glorious Prithiraj was the pride of this dynasty. See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ. "məlləɽ has cɔhaɽ cɪtəri."—BG.

ਚੋਕ [cɔk] *n* ਚੜ੍ਹ: ਕੋਣ quadrangle, courtyard. 2 place in the bazaar where four streets meet. 3 four cornered instrument designed for the worship of planets and gods. 4 daze; a sudden start. "cɔk pəri təb hi i h yɔ jɪm cɔk pəri təm me dər khvabi."—KRISAN.

ਚੋਕ [cɔk] See ਚੋਕ. 2 See ਚੋਕਣਾ.

ਚੋਕਸ [cɔkəs] *adj* tightened from four sides; alert, careful, vigilant. 2 ਚਾਕੁਸ vigilant, watchful.

ਚੋਕਸਾਈ [cɔksai], ਚੋਕਸੀ [cɔksi] *n* alertness, carefulness, smartness.

ਚੋਕਣਾ [cɔkɳə] get startled. 2 wake up abruptly.

ਚੋਕਰੀ [cɔkri] See ਚਉਕਰੀ. "jugan ki cɔkri phɪrae i phɪrət hɛ."—əkal.

ਚੋਕੜ [cɔkɔɽ], ਚੋਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ [cɔkɔɽ khəɾəɳnə] See ਚਉਕੜ and ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ.

ਚੋਕੜੀ [cɔkɔɽi] See ਚਉਕੜੀ.

ਚੋਕਾ [cɔka] See ਚਉਕਾ.

ਚੋਕਾਠ [cɔkəθ] See ਚੁਕਾਠ.

ਚੋਕੀ [cɔki] See ਚਉਕੀ.

ਚੋਕੀਦਾਰ [cəkɪdər] *n* one who keeps watch all around; watchman.

ਚੋਕੀਦਾਰੀ [cəkɪdərɪ] *n* protection, keeping watch.
2 watchman's wage or pay.

ਚੋਕੀਬਰਣੀ [cəkɪbhərɳi] *v* be in attendance as a guard at some body's door. 2 go to a shrine of some Muslim pir, sleep there on the floor and keep vigil throughout the night and sing hymns.
ਚੌਖੁੰਟਾ [cəkhūṭa] *ਚਤੁਸਕੋਣ* *adj* identical from four corners. 2 *n* something like a four-cornered cloth etc.

ਚੋਖੰਨ [cəkhən], **ਚੋਖੰਨੀਐ** [cəkhənɪe], **ਚੋਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਵਣਾ** [cəkhənɪe vənṇa] See **ਚਉਖੰਨ** and **ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਵਣਾ**.

ਚੋਗਣ [cəgən] See **ਚਉਗਣ**.

ਚੋਗੱਤਾ [cəgəṭṭa] See **ਚਗੱਤਾ**. 2 a subcaste of Mughals of Amritsar district. 3 a Jatt subcaste in Multan.

ਚੋਗਾਨ [cəgan] *P* ਚੌੜ *n* playing with cloth-ball and sticks. 2 stick with which this game is played. 3 playing ground. 4 drum beating.

ਚੋਗੁਣ [cəgən] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ**.

ਚੋਘਰ [cəghər], **ਚੋਘੜ** [cəghər] See **ਚਉਘੜ**.

ਚੋਚ [cəc] See **ਚੁੱਚ**. 2 snout, human face; (derogatory) ugly face. "kukər jyō cəc kadh caki caṭbe ko jaɪ."—BGK.

ਚੋਚੋਬਾ [cəcoba] *adj* having four sticks. "cəcoba grɪh vəstrə bəṇayo."—cəɪɪr 74. 'a tent having four poles.'

ਚੋਛੱਤਾ [cəcəṭṭa] *adj* having four roofs; a four storeyed house.

ਚੋਢੜ [cəjṇər] See **ਚਉਢੜ**.

ਚੋਣਾ [cəṇa] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ** and **ਚਉਣਾ**.

ਚੋਣੀ [cəṇi] *adj* four times. "duṇi cəṇi kəramat."—var ram 3.

ਚੋਤਰਾ [cətra] See **ਚਉਤਰਾ**.

ਚੋਤਰਸਾਹਿਬ [cətrasahɪb] *n* platform made for the Guru to sit. 2 particularly the platform of the sixth Guru in village Malha (Patiala state, district Bhatinda) which is seven miles to the east of Jaito railway station. Guru Hargobind

stayed here for three days and liberated a female snake. 180 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. Baisakhi fair is held here.

ਚੋਤਰਾ ਜੀ [cətra ji] See **ਚੋਤੇ ਜੀ**.

ਚੋਤਾ [cəta] See **ਚਉਤਾ**.

ਚੋਤਾਲ [cətal] See **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ**.

ਚੋਤਾਲੀ [cətali], **ਚੋਤਾਲੀਸ** [cətalis] forty-four.

ਚੋਤੀ [cəti] See **ਚਉਤੀ**.

ਚੋਤੀਅੱਖਰ [cəti-əkkhar], **ਚੋਤੀਸਅੱਖਰ** [cətisəkkhar] See **ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅੱਖਰ**.

ਚੋਤੁਕਾ [cətuka] See **ਚਉਤੁਕਾ**.

ਚੋਤੇ ਜੀ [cəte ji] Guru Har Rai's gurdwara is famous by the name of Chaunte ji. It is situated four furlongs to the north of Bumboli village of Kapurthala state and police station Phagwara, about 100 ghumaons of land is attached to it. A great festival is held here on the Baisakhi day. It is seven miles to the north of Phagwara railway station.

ਚੋਥ [cəth] See **ਚਉਥ**. 2 act of chewing, crushing. "ekəhɪ ghaɪ cəth sɪr dəre."—cəɪɪr 52. 3 one-fourth part; in ancient times the head of a group of villages was allowed by the emperor one-fourth reduction in the revenue collected by him, enabling him, in return, to keep some army under him for maintaining peace. This exemption was called cəth and the freeholder (the head) was called cəthdar.

ਚੋਥਦਾਰ [cəthdar] See **ਚੋਥ** 3.

ਚੋਥਾ [cətha] See **ਚਉਥਾ**.

ਚੋਥਾਈਆ [cəthaia] See **ਚੋਥਾਯਾ**. 2 sharecropper who was allowed to take one fourth share of the yield.

ਚੋਥਾਪਦ [cəthapəd] See **ਚਉਥਾਪਦ**.

ਚੋਥਾਯਾ [cəthaya] or **ਚੋਥੈਯਾ ਤਾਪ** [cətheya tap] fever that recurs every fourth day. "sukha jvər teia cəthaya."—cəɪɪr 405. See **ਤਾਪ** (e).

ਚੋਦਸ [cədəs], **ਚੋਦਸਿ** [cədəsɪ] See **ਚਉਦਸ** and **ਚਉਦਸਿ**.

¹Its root is cətra; ਜੀ [ji] is honorific.

ਚੋਦਹ [cɔdɐh] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੋਦਹ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ [cɔdɐh da gəɖər] the mutiny that took place during Sammat 1914 (1857 AD).¹ This mutiny of the soldiers was the result of many political and religious reasons. First of all, some disturbance took place in the Bengal and Bombay armies. On 10th of May, the Meerut regiment got disorderly and the sepoys of regiment No. 34 murdered a British officer. This disturbance spread like fire in the whole of India. Many English people including children and women were killed. The rebellious army and people of the countryside accepted the Delhi emperor Bahadurshah as their master and they made Delhi the base for warfare. The emperor was imprisoned and his sons were killed.

In this upheaval, the kings of Phulkian states and all rajas of other states of Punjab and Sikh chiefs and Sikhs living in the countryside rendered great help to the British government. In the conquest of Delhi, the Sikh maharajas and the people in general played a great role. On 10th November 1858, this mutiny was put down. This event took place during the reign of Lord Canning, the Governor General.

ਚੋਦਹ ਭਵਨ [cɔdɐh bhəvən] See ਸਾਤਾਕਾਸ and ਸਾਤ ਪਤਾਲ, as well as ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੋਦਹ ਰਤਨ [cɔdɐh rətən] See ਰਤਨ.

ਚੋਦਹ ਲੋਕ [cɔdɐh lok] See ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੋਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cɔdɐh vidyā] See ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੋਦਹਿ [cɔdɐhi] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੋਦਾ [cɔdɐ] See ਚਉਦਾ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ [cɔdā] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਗੁਣ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਕਤਾ ਦੇ [cɔdā guṇ śrota əte vəkta de] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ and ਵਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਰਤਨ [cɔdā rətən] See ਰਤਨ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ [cɔdā lok] seven skies and seven nether worlds i.e. bhuah, bhuvah, svah, mahah, janah, tapah, and saty. ətəl, sutəl, vitəl, gəbhstīmat (talatəl), məhatəl, rəsətəl, and patəl. According to Sidhant Siromani—a book of astrology—these fourteen worlds exist on this earth itself.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cɔdā vidyā] See ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੌਧ [cɔdh] *n* glare, light. 2 piercing light, blazing light.

ਚੌਧਨਾ [cɔdhna] *v* shine, glow. “cɔdhɪt car dīṣa bhəi.”—*parās*. ‘The four directions got lit or illumined.’

ਚੌਧਰ [cɔdhər] *n* headmanship; post of a village nōbərdar. “cɔdhər kərəhi bənər.”—*cərrītr* 40.

ਚੌਧਰਾਨੀ [cɔdhrani] wife of a village headman.

ਚੌਧਰੀ [cɔdhri] See ਚਉਧਰੀ. 2 Guru Arjan Dev's loving devotee from Suri subcaste, who attained self-enlightenment and became a famous philanthropist.

ਚੌਧੀ [cɔdhi] *n* flash of light. 2 closing of eyes due to dazzling light. 3 optical illusion. 4 mirage.

ਚੌਧੇ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ [cɔdhe da gəɖər] See ਚੋਦਹ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ.

ਚੌਪ [cɔp], ਚੌਪ [cɔp] *n* longing for joy, cheerfulness, high spirits. 2 hobby.

ਚੌਪਈ [cɔpəi] ਚਤੁਸ਼ਪਈ a poetic form, employing matrk metre. It comprises four lines, each line having fifteen matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, next at the fifteenth thereafter and the ending is with guru laghu; it is also named jaykəri.

Example:

suṇiē isəru bərmā īdu,
suṇiē mukhi salahən mādū,
suṇiē jog jugəti tən bhed,
suṇiē sasət sīmrīti ved.—jəpu.

(b) If this metre has a jāgəṇ at the end, it is known as gupāl and bhujōgīṇi.

Example:

suṇiē sətū sātokuḥu gīanu,
suṇiē əḥsəḥi ka isnanu,

¹It is called the Mutiny of 57 according to the year of the Christian era.

suṇiṇ pāṛi pāṛi pavāhi mānu,
suṇiṇ lage sahājī dhīanu.—jāpu.

(c) If this metre has sixteen matras per line with a guru at the end, it is called rupcōpāi. In this metre, a jāgāṇ or a rāgāṇ are not permitted at the end.

Example:

jatī patī jīh cīhān nā bārna,
abīgāt dev āche ānbhāma,
sāb ko kal sābhīn ko karta,
rog sog dokhān ko hāta.—ākal.

(d) If a cōpāi has sixteen matras, the last two matras being guru, it is called śākhīni. Many believe that this cōpāi must have a yagāṇ at the end as in the following illustrations:

nenāhu dekhu sadhdārsere,
so pave jisū līkhātū līlere,
sevāu sadhsāt cārnerē,
bachāu dhurī pavītr kārērē.—kān m 5.
tat mat jīh jat nā pata,
ek rāg kahu nāhī rata,
sārāb jotī ke bic sāmāna,
sāb hū sārābhār pāhīcāna.—ākal.

2 It is given this name because of its particular poetic form, which comprises cōpāi metre. In 405th cārītr of Dasam Granth, there is the description of a battle that took place between king Satay Sandh and demon Deeraghdarh during the True Era. A woman named Dulaḥdei emerged out of a flame which arose from the intense strokes resulting from their weapon. Dulaḥdei pleased goddess Durga by performing severe austerities as she could not get a desired husband. The goddess was immensely pleased and gave her the blessing that Akal (timeless) would marry her. Akal told Dulaḥdei in her dream that she could be his consort, if she killed demon Svasviray in a battle. On this, Dulaḥdei fought fiercely against Svasviray. When she got tired after a long

fight, she meditated on Mahakal. In order to help Dulaḥdei, Mahakal came into the battlefield and fought a dreadful combat. Dulaḥdei and Akal destroyed the army of Svasviray. “pun rachās’ ka kaṭa sīsā”.

At the end of this rhetorical description, there is a prayer (request) under the heading. “kāvi uvacī benti cōpāi,” which starts with “hāmri karo hath de rēccha.”

Devout Sikhs recite the text of cōpāi in the evening prayer (rāhīras) everyday. This holy poetic composition ends with a line of great spiritual significance:

“dukh dārād bhō nīkāṇ nā tīn nār kērāhe,
ho! jo yāki īkbar cōpāi ko kārē.”

ਚੋਪਸਰ [cōpsar] *n* bud of a fragrant tree, michelia champacca; a special ornament for women.

ਚੋਪਖਾ [cōpākha] *adj* four-cornered, having four facets. 2 *n* four-stringed necklace. 3 four-cornered house. 4 roof with three beams or girders between the two walls, making four divisions of the roof.

ਚੋਪਟ [cōpāt] See ਚਉਪੜ.

ਚੋਪਦ [cōpād] See ਚਉਪਦ. 2 a particular poetic metre having four lines. Each line has 24 matras, pauses at the 11th and then at the 13th matra thereafter with two guru matras at the end. See ਰਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਚੋਪਦਾ [cōpāda] See ਚਉਪਦ.

ਚੋਪਰ [cōpar] See ਚਉਪੜ. 2 forehead, façade. “caru cīkur cōpar cām kayo.”—GPS.

ਚੋਪਰਬਾਜ [cōparbaj] *n* chess player. “cōparbaj tohī tēb jāno.”—cārītr 97.

ਚੋਪੜ [cōpār] See ਚਉਪੜ.

ਚੋਪਈ [cōpāi] See ਚਉਪਈ and ਚੋਪਈ.

ਚੋਪਸਿੰਘ [cōpasīgh] This noble person was a babysitter of Guru Gobind Singh and devout Sikh. He wrote a code of conduct, later on largely misinterpreted by ignorant Sikhs. See 'svasviray demon.

ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਾ 10.

ਚੋਪਾਯਾ [cɔpaya] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਪਦ *n* quadruped; cow; buffalo, deer etc.

ਚੋਪਾਤ [cɔpaʈ] a house that has four doors. 2 common meeting place of the village; assembly point for the people of a village.

ਚੋਪੈਯਾ [cɔpeya] See ਚਤੁਰਪਦੀ. 2 See ਚੋਪਾਯਾ.

ਚੋਫੇਰ [cɔpher] *adv* in all directions, on all the four sides, all around.

ਚੋਬਾਟਾ [cɔbɔʈa] *n* a place where four roads meet; crossroads. "cor cahie cərayo suri cɔbɔʈa me." —BGK.

ਚੋਬਰਸੀ [cɔbɔrsi] *n* act of feasting Brahmans on the fourth death anniversary for the benefit of the departed soul; act of giving feast to the Brahmans four years after the death of a person.

ਚੋਬਾ [cɔba] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਵੇਦੀ *adj* who has knowledge of four Veds. 2 *n* a subcaste of Brahmans. 3 Brahman priest cum teacher (pāṇḍa)¹ at holy places like Mathura etc.

ਚੋਬਾਰਾ [cɔbara] See ਚਤੁਰਬਾਰਾ.

ਚੋਬਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cɔbarasahib] See ਮਨਸੂਰਪੁਰ. 2 See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4.

ਚੋਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cɔbare cəɽhia] *xa* deaf, hard of hearing.

ਚੋਬਿਸ [cɔbis], ਚੋਬੀਸ [cɔbiʃ] twenty-four.

ਚੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [cɔbiʃ əvtar] Twenty four incarnations as mentioned in Purans are: macch, kaccəp, vərəh, mohini, nrīṣṭh, pəṣuram, ramcōdra, kṛīṣṇ, bəṭram, vamən, buddh, narəḍ, rīṣəbhdev, kəpīl, vyaś, hās, prīthu, dattatrey, nər, narayən, həygrīv, vevəsətmənu, dhənvōlī and kəlki.

From a preface written at the beginning of the anecdotes of 24 avatars (incarnations) mentioned in Dasam Granth, we learn of the

¹The root of no. 2 and no. 3 is also caturvedi. In ancient times Brahman priests of holy places used to be scholars of four Veds.

intention of the author, which is:

"əb cɔbis ucrō əvtara,
jīhī bīdhi tīn ka ləkhā əkhara. ..
jəb jəb hot əriṣṭ əpara,
təb təb deh dhərat əvtara.
kal səbhīn ka pekh təmaṣa,
ōtəhi kal kərat he naṣa. ..
jo cɔbis əvtar kəhae,
tīn bhi tum prəbhu! tənīk nə pae. ..
brəhmādik səbh hi pəc-hare,
bīsonu māhesur kəvən bīcare?
cōḍ sur jīn kəre bīcara,
lāte jāniyət he kərtara.
ekpurəkh jīn nek pəchana,
tīn hi pərəmtətvə kəhī jana."...

ਚੋਬੀਹ [cɔbiʰ] See ਚੋਬੀਸ.

ਚੋਬੋਲਾ [cɔbola] See ਚਤੁਰਬੋਲਾ.

ਚੋਮਾਸਾ [cɔmasa] See ਚਤੁਰਮਾਸ.

ਚੋਮੁਖ [cɔmukh], ਚੋਮੁਖਾ [cɔmukha] See ਚਤੁਰਮੁਖ. "bar cɔmukhe tā mahī dipa."—NP.

ਚੋਰ [cɔr] *n* thief, one who steals other's things. 2 Sec ਚਮਰ. 3 *Skt* rice, set of bangles, coronet. "gīrī cɔr carō."—ramav. 4 A hill mound in Nahan state, 11,922 feet high, is famous by this name.

ਚੋਰਸ [cɔrəs] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਸ੍ਰ *adj* identical from all the four sides; four-cornered.

ਚੋਰਾ [cɔra] *adj* having beard like a whisk. 2 also been used for cɔra. 3 assembly point in a village. 4 god's house, a temple. 5 a bullock with grey tail; from this derives the derogatory use of cɔra for a man having grey beard.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ [cɔrasi] See ਚਤੁਰਾਸੀ.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਆਸਨ [cɔrasi asən] The yogis have selected 84 postures from those of animals and birds, which are to be practised by the followers of āṣṭāgyog. From the names of the postures, the reader can understand their forms, i.e.—śīhasən, hāsasən, kurmasən, māḍukasən

²Sanskrit caturasr is also correct.

etc. See आसष्ट. 2 In Ratishastar (Kok) are also mentioned 84 erotic postures.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ [corasi siddh] the most revered yogis among the Gorakhpantis, who number eighty four.¹ They are:

urāmī, āsunath, āsurvinasi, ānhādśābdi, ābinasi, āmārnidhī, āmrītbhogi, anādrupī, apsvārūpī, āghar, īśvar, ekāgi, ekāgi, ekātvāsi, sāmārat, sārāsvatī, sagar, siddhsen, sitāl, surātī-siddh, śākar, śābhalka, śābhū, svārsiddh, hānīpha, hārāśnidhī, kānak, kānīpha, kāmalāsen, kāramnāsi, kālavāsi, kāleśnāsi, kālēdrā, kēlikārān, kēvālkārmī, kṛīṣān kumar, khālākṇidhī, khīthar, gāgānvasī, girīdhār, girībodh, gūphabāsi, gopāl, govārdhān, ghānānādi, cāturbēn, cālīdhī, jālak, jog-ānupī, jōtīmāgān, jōtīlāgān, jhāgar, tāpān, tārāgi, dārśānjōtī, dukkhnāsi, dhurām, nṛtyāsiddh, nīrāt, pārvat, pālākṇidhī, pālāsbhogi, purān, prānnāth, bīhāgāmjōgi, bībsar, bīmālājōtī, brāham, brāhambhogi, brāhāmyōgi, bhārthārī, bhutnāth, bhāgar, māhayōgi, māgāndhār, muktesvar, mulmātri, yōgnīdhī, rāmsiddh, rāgnāth, lohārīpā, lāgar, vīśnupātī and vīcītr-kārmī.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਜੀਵ [corasi lakkh jiv], **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨੀ** [corasi lakkh yonī] Ancient scholars of Hindu religion believe in 84 lac species of inanimate and animate beings. Out of these, nine lac are aquatic living beings, ten lac are birds which fly in the sky, twenty lac are static or immovable trees etc, eleven lac are beings of crawling type like snakes, insects etc, thirty lac are those having four feet and four lac are human species among which monkeys,

chimpanzees etc. are included.²

The Jains classify 84 lac species as follows:

Seven lac on the earth, 7 lac in the water, 7 lac in the air, 7 lac in the fire, 10 lac in the roots (like carrot, radish etc.) 14 lac in the shrub trees etc., 2 lac are having two senses, skin and mouth, 2 lac having three senses, skin, mouth and eyes, 2 lacs having four senses, skin, mouth, nose and eyes, 4 lac gods live in heaven, 4 lac beings live in hell, 14 lac are human beings, who are one-legged and two-legged, 4 lac are quadrupeds.

ਚੌਰੰਗ [cōrāṅ] *adj* four-coloured, cōrāga. 2 cut into four segments (pieces). 3 *n* an assault with a sword; while sitting in virasān posture, striking with sword on the neck of a grazing male goat so that its neck, both forelegs and right hind leg, get amputated. 4 See ਚਉਬੋਲਾ 3.

ਚੌਡ [cōṛ] See ਚਉੜ. 2 *Sk* ਚੌਡ elevated place, high place.

ਚੌੜਾ [cōṛā], **ਚੌੜੀ** [cōṛī] *adj* wide; spread breadth-wise.

ਚੌੜੋਤਰੀ [cōṛōtrī] a subcaste of Khatris. “ketṛīa cōṛōtrī.”—BG.

ਚੌਰ [cōṛ] See ਚਾਰ. “sāt cōṛ dḥulavāu.”—suhi m 5.

ਚੰਗ [cōṅ] *n* large paper kite; tukkāl. “mē nāhī lāhī cōḍhāiv cōṅ.”—GPS. 2 *adj* good. See ਚੰਗਾ. 3 *Sk* चङ्ग knowledgeable, knower. 4 a trident-shaped, stringed, musical instrument played with the help of a plectrum. 5 *P* چنگ violin. 6 claw, a grip by a man or a lion with five fingers.

ਚੰਗ ਚੰਗਨਾ [cōṅ cōṅnā] *adj* the best, excellent. “gurmāti hārī cōṅ cōṅnā.”—var kan m 4. 2 great scholar. See ਚੰਗ 3.

ਚੰਗੜਾ [cōṅṛā], **ਚੰਗੜੀ** [cōṅṛī], **ਚੰਗੜੀਆ** [cōṅṛīā] *adj*

²Many scriptures mention that there are in 42 lac aquatic and 42 lac land species.

¹In many scriptures there are many different names. Actually all the names are not correct. If the siddh names were not imaginary, then there would not have any mutual contradiction.

good, superb. "deh su kâcan cāgria."—*vād m 4 ghorā*.

ਚੰਗਾ [cāga] *adj* remarkable, excellent, superb. 5 ਚੰਗੇ. "so mukat nanak jisū sātīguru cāga."—*kan m 5*. 2 healthy, strong. 3 *n* a devotee of Behal subcaste who became a follower of Guru Arjan Dev and got self-enlightenment.

ਚੰਗਾ ਭਾਟੜਾ [cāga bhaṭṭā] a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev named Changa belonging to the dynasty of Madhav Bhatra, and a resident of Ceylon. He started religious preaching by constructing a gurdwara at Madhav's residence. In Bhai Banno's manuscript, "hākikāt rah mukam šivnabhī raje ki" refers to him.

ਚੰਗਿਆਈ [cāgiāi] *n* goodness, benevolence, virtue. "cāgiāi alaku kare burīai hui seru."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਚੰਗਿਆੜਾ [cāgiāṛā] *n* ember, spark of burning wood or coal.

ਚੰਗੁਲ [cāgul] *P* چنگل claw. 2 car-āgul, four fingers.

ਚੰਗੇੜ [cāgez] *T* چنگیز *adj* very big.

ਚੰਗੇੜਖਾਂ [cāgezā] *T* چنگیزخان son of Yesuki Khan of Mughal dynasty emperor of Tatar, who was born in 1154 and died in 1227 AD. His capital was Karakuram. See ਚੰਗਤਾਈਖਾਂ.

ਚੰਗੇਰ [cāger] *Skt* चङ्गेरिक *n* big and wide basket. "asān cāger sis pār dhārke."—*NP*.

ਚੰਗੇਰਾ [cāgerā] *adj* good, excellent. "hāri visriā purakh cāgerā."—*ṭoḍi m 4*. See ਚੰਗ 3.

ਚੰਚ [cāc] *Skt* चञ्च *vr* go, jump, move.

ਚੰਚਰੀ [cācri] *n* a surah cow, from whose tail a whisk is made. 2 *Skt* चञ्चरी, large flower-sucking black bee. 3 a poetic metre. See ਚਚਰੀਆ.

ਚੰਚਰੀਆ [cācriā] See ਚਚਰੀਆ.

ਚੰਚਰੀਕ [cācrik], ਚੰਚਰੀਟ [cācriṭ] *Skt* चञ्चरीक *n* large flower-sucking black bee. "seve hit lai cācrik jyō lubhai ur jane gātīdai e cārān jālat hē."—*NP*. "cācriṭ chābī her bhāe āb lāgē divane."

—*cārītr 142*.

ਚੰਚਲ [cācal] *adj* transitory; which is not permanent. See ਚੰਚ *vr*. "cācal supne hi urjhaio."—*dev m 5*. 2 down with a sexual disease. "cācal cit nā rāhī thāi."—*oākar*. 3 *n* wind, air. Poets have mentioned the following objects as capricious by nature: ears of an elephant; horse, wind, monkey, child, lightning, black bee, mind, wagtail, and a harlot's eyes.

ਚੰਚਲਚੀਤ [cācalcit] *adj* fickle-minded. 2 *n* large flower-sucking black bee. "lakh ghaṭi uo ghāno cācalcit bīhal. nic kic nīmrit ghāni kārni kāmāl jāmāl."—*cām 5*. 'The large black bee, flying over lacs of mountain valleys, gets enamoured of the humility and excellence of the lotus flower growing in the dirty mud.'

ਚੰਚਲਚੋਚ [cācalcor] *n* desire, without body. "hārīhā, cācalcorāhī mar."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 mind, conscience.

ਚੰਚਲਤਾ [cācalta] *n* pertness, transitoriness.

ਚੰਚਲਾ [cācla] vocative of cācal. he! "e mān! cācla!"—*anādu*. 2 *Skt* *n* Lakshmi; illusion. 3 lightning. 4 wanton woman. 5 a poetic metre named variously as cītr, bīraj and brāhamrupak. characterised by four lines, each line having a sequence of 16 characters in guru-lāghu order that is, SīS, Sī, SīS, Sī, SīS, l order.

Example:

marbe ku tāhī tak dhāī bir savdhan,
honlag yuddh ke jāhā tāhā sabbhe bīdhan,
bhīm bhāt dhaīke nīśāk ghāī kārī aī,
jujh jujhke pārē su devlok bāst jāī.
—*kālki*.

See ਬਿਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਢੁਜਾ ਰੂਪ.

ਚੰਚਲਿ [cācali] playful woman, wanton woman. "cācal ānik bhav dīkhavāe."—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਚੰਚਲੀ [cācli] See ਚੰਚਲਿ. 2 *n* See ਚਚਰੀਆ.

ਚੰਚਲਿਕਾ [cācalika], ਚੰਚਲੀ [cācali] lightning. See ਚੰਚਲ. 3 "kī cācalika che."—*dātt*. "ghān mājhe jēse cācali."—*dātt*.

ਚੰਚੂ [cācu] *Skt* चङ्कु *n* beak. 2 castor oil plant. 3 *adj* famous, popular.

ਚੰਡ [cāḍ] *Skt* चण्ड *vr* get angry. 2 *n* tamarind tree. 3 temperature, heat. 4 servant of Yam, god of death. 5 a courtier of Vishnu. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram Chandar. 7 younger brother of Mund, commander of Shumbh, the demon, after whose murder by Durga, she came to be known as Chandi and Chandika. "mūḍ ko mūḍ utardayo ab cāḍ ko hathlagavet cāḍi."—*cāḍi* 1. 8 state of trance caused by yogic exercise. "chuṭi cāḍ jage brāhṁ."—*cāḍi* 1. 9 short for 'cāḍika'. "nīrakh rup bār cāḍ ko gūryo murcha khae."—*cāḍi* 1. 10 *adj* sharp, fast. 11 hot. "ab surāj ki cāḍ kīrān bhi."—*GPS*. 12 furious, angry. 13 intense, frightening, dreadful. "cāḍ kop ke cāḍika e ayudh kārīn."—*cāḍi* 1. 14 *Sn* moon.

ਚੰਡਈਆ [cāḍāia] *adj* who has evil inclination; wanton in nature. "cāḍal cāḍāia."—*brla m 4*.

ਚੰਡਕਰ [cāḍkar] See ਚੰਡਾਂਸ਼ੁ.

ਚੰਡਣਾ [cāḍṇa] *v* beat into sharpen. 2 warn.

ਚੰਡਰਸਾ [cāḍrāsa] See ਅਕਰਾ.

ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ [cāḍāila] a Rajput subcaste. Colonel Todd has written that from Jamuna to Narmada Chandayals ruled during the twelfth century AD.

ਚੰਡਾਈ [cāḍai] *n* act of sharpening. 2 wages for getting anything sharpened. 3 brutality, cruelty, atrocity.

ਚੰਡਾਸ਼ੁ [cāḍaṣu] *Skt* न having cāḍ (sharp), ṣu (rays); the sun.

ਚੰਡਾਰ [cāḍar], ਚੰਡਾਰਨੀ [cāḍarnī], ਚੰਡਾਰੀ [cāḍarī] See ਚੰਡਾਲ and ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. "kam krodh cāḍar."—*māla m 1*. "bāsai sarir krodh cāḍara."—*suhi m 5*.

ਚੰਡਾਲ [cāḍal] *Skt* चाण्डाल *n* one having wanton propensities; a person who earns his livelihood through vulgar means of livelihood. 2 sweeper from a low caste. 3 per Hindu scriptures, child of a low caste man, born from the womb of a

Brahman woman. See ਔਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੪: 8.

ਚੰਡਾਲਨੀ [cāḍalṇī], ਚੰਡਾਲਿ [cāḍalī], ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [cāḍalī] wife of a cāḍal.

ਚੰਡਾਲੀਆ [cāḍālia] See ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ. 2 a subcaste of Khatri. "pēra jatī cāḍālia."—*BG*.

ਚੰਡਿਕਾ [cāḍika], ਚੰਡੀ [cāḍī] *adj* wrathful woman, querulous woman. 2 *n* Durga, killer of demon cāḍ. "kārak uṭhi rān cāḍī phojā dekhke."—*cāḍi* 3. 3 goddess Kali. 4 *xa* fire. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service in building Amritsar.

ਚੰਡੀਆ [cāḍia] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev belonging to the Dhir subcaste. 2 a subcaste of Jatts and Baluches.

ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [cāḍī di var] a Punjabi poem appearing in Dasam Granth, after the two Chandi Charitars, written in ballad form, depicting the story of Durga's warfare. It is also called "bhagoti ki var".

ਚੰਡੀਪਾਠ [cāḍipāṭh] a collection of seven hundred hymns from Markandey Puran, named Durgapath, and Durgasaptshati comprising the story and significance of the merits of the goddess. See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਚੰਡੀਵਾਹਨ [cāḍivahān] vehicle of cāḍī (Durga), the lion.

ਚੰਡੂ [cāḍu] a narcotic derived from opium which like tobacco is used for smoking. It is also called mādak. It enfeebles the muscles of the heart and the brain.

ਚੰਡੂਰ [cāḍur] *Skt* चण्डूर, a famous wrestler of Kans, who was killed in the arena by Krishan. "cāḍur kās kesu mārāha."—*sor m 4*. See ਮੁਸਟ.

ਚੰਡੋਲ [cāḍol] *n* a small dust-coloured bird which, while sitting on the ground in the morning, sings sweetly and mimics the sounds of various birds. It is different from agan. It has a hairy, comb-like cap on its head. It is a native of Punjab. It builds its nest in the grass on the ground, and feeds on grains and insects. Lark.

Some people call it *hājardastā*. See ਹਜਾਰਦਸਤਾਂ. 2 *Skt* हिन्दोल swing, merry-go-round. 3 a kind of covered sedan chair. "eyhu ap cāḍol cārheke."—*cārītr* 112. 4 four-sedaned merry-go-round, for people to sit upon.

ਚੰਦ [cāḍ] *Skt* चन्द *vr* shine, be happy. 2 *Skt* चंद n moon. "cāḍ dekhi bigasāhi kaular."—*pasāt* m 5. 3 indicative of 'one'; because the moon is regarded as one only. "cāḍ agani rās māhi gin bhadō purānmas."—*GPS*. That is to say, 1631. 4 *īra*, the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "cāḍ sāt bhedia."—*maru* *jedev*. See ਚੰਦਸਤ 2. 5 soul. "cāḍu gupātu gēnari."—*bīla* *thiti* m 1. 'The soul inheres the final stage.' 6 a celebrated poet in the court of Prithvi Raj of Chauhan dynasty, and the king of Delhi. He wrote the history of the said Rajput dynasty in a book named Prithvi Raj Raso, having 69 chapters. 7 a poet, goldsmith by profession who translated Udyog Parv of the Mahabharat. 8 *P* ५ *adj* a few. "cāḍ roj cālā kīchu pākṛo kārār."—*nāsīhāt*. 9 how much; to what extent. ਚੰਦਸਤ [cāḍsat] See ਚੰਦ 4 and ਸਤ. There is a hymn by Jaidev, in ਮਾਰੂ [maru] musical measure which reads:

- 1 cāḍsat bhedia nadsāt puria sursāt khorṣa dātukia.
- 2 abāl balu toria acāl calu thāpia agharu gharia taha apu pia.
- 3 mən-adi guṇ-adi vakhanā.
- 4 teri dubidhadrīsāṭi sēmanā.
- 5 aradhī kau ardhia sāradhī kau sardhia sālāl kau sālālī sēmanī aia.
- 6 bādēti jedev jedev kau rāmīa brāhamu nirbaṇu livliṇu patā.

This hymn means:

1 Inhaled lifeforce through vessel on the left by chanting the mystical syllable, then

cāḍ (1), agani (3), rās (6), māhi (1).

exhaled it by uttering om sixteen times through vessel on the right.

2 Battered the bodily strength, enfeebled it, put the restless mind to rest, brought the incorrigible mind to the right path and drank amrit.

3 Sang the praise of the Creator, one with the origin and qualities of conscience.

4 Thus the deep-ingrained duality vanished away to give place to oneness.

5 Worshipped the One who is worth worshipping, venerated who is venerable, thereby the drop merged into the water.

6 Says, Jaidev, when I chanted the name of the omnipotent, then into the redeeming Brahman, took place my merger.

ਚੰਦ ਸੂਰਜ [cāḍ suraj] 'īra' and 'pīgla' the left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. "cāḍ suraj ki pae gādhī."—*varān* 1 m 1.

ਚੰਦਕਲਾ [cāḍkālā] See ਚੰਦਕਲਾ.

ਚੰਦਕੌਰ [cāḍkōr] daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh Kanhaiyya, a nobleman of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur), who was married to Kharak Singh, the eldest son (heir apparent) of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was born to her in 1821 AD (Sammat 1879). She occupied the throne of Lahore for sometime after the deaths of her husband and her son. As a consequence of the conspiracy hatched by Dhyān Singh Dogra and Maharaja Sher Singh, she was murdered in 1842.

2 daughter of Sardar Ram Singh Dhillon and the queen of Raja Jaswant Singh, the king of Nabha. She was very pious, courageous, and expert in governance and rearing of the family. She was highly respected in the Phulkian states. She ruled efficiently when Raja Bharpur Singh was a minor.

3 daughter of Kaur Himmat Singh and the niece of Raja Amar Singh, the king of Patiala.

She was married in Sammat 1834 to Sardar Dasondha Singh, son of Sardar Tara Singh, a nobleman of Rahon. 4 daughter of Hari Singh and the granddaughter of raja Gajpati Singh, ruler of Jind. She was married to Sardar Fateh Singh the nobleman of Thanesar. 5 See ਖੁਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [cād cəɽɦna] *v* manifest sətogun (quality of purity, goodness and orderliness). 2 (for spiritual illumination) to dawn. "ਮਿਤਾ ਐਧਰਾ ਚੰਦ ਚੜ੍ਹਾ."—*asa m 5*. 3 occurrence of such an event as may attract the attention of all; like all eyes seeing the crescent moon. 4 (an unexpected event) occur.

ਚੰਦ ਚੰਦਾਕੀ [cād cādaki] See ਚੰਦ and ਚੰਦਾਕੀ.

ਚੰਦਨ [cādən] *Skt* चन्दन *n* a fragrant tree, and its wood, that delights all; sandalwood; *L* Santalum album. It abounds in Mysore state and southern Madras. It has a cooling and moistening effect. The oil extracted from its wood is very redolent. All ottos are made from it. It is used to cure many ailments. Sandal-paste is offered to the godhead and is also used by many Hindus for putting a mark on their forehead. A coating of its paste on the forehead is very useful for getting relief from headache caused by heat. The sandal-sherbet relieves biliary fever. Its wood is good for carving. Pen-stands and boxes made of sandalwood are highly valued and sent to distant places. "cādən cādu nə sərəd ruɽ mulɽ nə mɽtəi gham."—*var jet*. 2 a poet who came to the court of Guru Gobind Singh and presented an obtuse sāvya (a quatrain of dactylic structure) hoping that no one there will be able to tell its meaning. But a poet, named Dhanna Singh, made him eat an humble pie. See ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ [cādəngɽɽɽ]. mountain on which sandal trees in particular grow. See ਮਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਰਾਇ [cādənrai], **ਚੰਦਨਰਾਯ** [cādənray] a Chandela Rajput leader. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ੨: 12.

2 another name of poet Chandan. See ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ. **ਚੰਦਨਾਚਲ** [cādnaçəl], **ਚੰਦਨਾਦ੍ਰਿ** [cādndrɽɽɽ] mountain with sandal trees. See ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ and ਮਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਿ [cādənɽɽ] with sandal. See ਖਉਲਣਾ.

ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਨਕਾ ਪਰਵਾਨ [cād nū tinka pərvan] It is mentioned in Kaushitki Upanishad that the offspring of a person who worships the moon with two grass blades on the second of every bright fortnight, do not die. 2 It is now used as a proverb, meaning that great men are pleased to receive even an insignificant gift. 3 This proverb is also used in a different sense. As a single piece of thread is acceptable to the moon on the second day of the bright fortnight but anything precious offered after this date is useless, so meagre but timely help may serve the purpose but delayed offer of a large sum can be of no use.

ਚੰਦਪੁਰ [cādpur] a village, in tehsil Una of district Hoshiarpur, which is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Nawan Shahar railway station and Garhshankar. A gurdwara has been built there in memory of Guru Har Rai.

ਚੰਦਮੱਲ [cādməll] son of Sawanmall and a nephew of Guru Amar Dev.

ਚੰਦਮੁਖੀ [cādmukhi] moon-faced; having fair face. 2 *n* blue lotus or water lily.

ਚੰਦਰਾ [cāndra] *Skt* चन्द्रा *n* Rahu—the demon; enemy of the moon. 2 *adj* who agonizes like Rahu, the demon. 3 *n* whitlow.

ਚੰਦਰਾਤ [cādrat] *n* first night of the lunar month on which the moon becomes visible. 2 second night of the bright fortnight.

ਚੰਦਾ [cāda] *n* plural of cādrā. "je səu cāda ugəvəɦɽ."—*var asa*. 2 cover of a quilt carrying moon's print. 3 *P* ਯਯ collection, donation. 4 subscription for some organization,

¹Hindus offer a piece of cotton cloth to the moon on the second of the bright fortnight, the raison d'être of this very writing.

magazine, or newspaper, etc. 5 crescent like piece of metal or paper. "cāda ḍor me pavta he, tā guḍḍi nū jāi pəhucta he."—*JSBM*.

ਚੰਦਾਂ [cāda] *P* چاندان a bit more; somewhat like this.

ਚੰਦਾਇਣ [cādaṭṭu] *n* moonlight. 2 light, flash. 3 moon's abode, sky. "nisi daməni jiu camaki cādaṭṭu dekhe."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚੰਦਾਕੀ [cādaki] *Skṛ* चन्द्रिका *n* moonlight. "trīṣṇa aḡaṇi bujhaṇi, siv cārio cād cādaki."—*dhāna m 4*. Shiv (as sign of benediction) on the ascendance, that gives light to the moon.

ਚੰਦਾਯਣ [cādayaṇ], ਚੰਦਾਯਨ [cādayaṇ] See ਚੰਦਾਇਣ. 2 light displayed by a hunter, seeing which the deer rush towards it at night.

ਚੰਦਿਰ [cādir] *Skṛ* चन्दिर *n* moon. 2 elephant.

ਚੰਦੀ [cādi], ਚੰਦੀ [cādi] *P* چندی many, quite a few. "cādi hajar aləm ekəl khana."—*trilāg namdev*.

ਚੰਦੁ [cādu] See ਚੰਦ.

ਚੰਦੂ [cādu] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Khatri, resident of Lahore, who was a finance officer during the regime of Jahangir. He wanted his daughter to be married to Guru Hargobind. But hearing his imprudent remarks, the Sikh community of Delhi sent an appeal to Guru Arjan Dev not to accept the offer of matrimonial alliance made by Chandu the apostate. Accepting the appeal of his Sikhs, the Guru declined the offer. As a result, Chandu became an enemy of Guru Arjan Dev.

Through a stratagem Chandu got the fifth Guru to come to Lahore and after imputing false accusations, got a heavy fine imposed on him by the emperor. He made the Guru suffer various unbearable tortures, resulting in the Guru's martyrdom.¹

Chandu met with a wretched end at the hands of the Sikhs in Sammat 1670, in Lahore.

ਚੰਦੂਸਾਹੁ [cāduṣahu], ਚੰਦੂਸਾਹ [cāduṣvaḥ] an

honorific name for Chandu mentioned at 2 above. Among the Sikhs his derogatory name is prevalent as svah which means 'ashes', instead of sahu.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀ [cāderi] an old city, in the Lalitpur district of central India (C.P.), which is also called Chandarvati. It is situated at a distance of about 18 miles to the west of Lalitpur.² It was a major city of the Chedi area and capital of Shishupal. See ਚੇਦਿ. Yashovarman, a Chandela Rajput, ruled in Chanderi from 982 AD to 1012 AD. As a result, Chedi became famous as Chanderi. Babar occupied it on 20th June 1526 AD.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀਨਾਥ [cāderinath], ਚੰਦੇਰੀਪਤਿ [cāderipati] Shishupal. See ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ.

ਚੰਦੇਲ [cādel], ਚੰਦੇਲਾ [cādela] a caste of Chhatris, the origin of which is thus mentioned: Hemraj was a priest of Indarjit, raja of Kashi. His daughter Hemwati, who was very pretty, went to bathe in the Ganges one day. On seeing her, the moon got enamoured and impregnated her. The progeny of Hemwati are the Chandel Chhatris.

Another view is that the Chandel dynasty began with Marichi's son Chandratrey.

2 a Rajput subcaste. "cādel cōpiyā tēbe risat dhat bhe sōbe."—*VN*. The rulers of Bilaspur belong to this subcaste.

ਚੰਦੇ [cādo] See ਚੰਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਚੰਦੋਆ [cādoa] *n* canopy with the moon's image carved at its centre. "takhəti bəṭha əjən gūru səlīgur ka khivē cādoa."—*var ram 3*. See ਚੰਦਾ 4.

ਚੰਦੇ ਦੀਪਾਇਆ [cādo dipaiya] *adj* the moon shone i.e., spiritual effulgence appeared. "cādo dipaiya dani həri ke."—*sūhi chāṭ m 1*.

ਚੰਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ [cādo mata] mother-in-law of Guru

²The ruins of the old Chanderi are situated at a distance of 8 miles to the north-west of the new settlement.

¹See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, including its footnote.

Nanak Dev, and wife of Baba Mool Chand Chona and mother of Mata Sulakhni.

ਚੰਦੋਵ [cādv], ਚੰਦੋਵਾ [cādova] See ਚੰਦੋਆ. "kittī cādv dāsō dīsi tanyo."—*parās*. 'a canopy of glory.'
ਚੰਦੋਲ [cādōl] *Dg n* hindmost part of an army; the rear.

ਚੰਦੂ [cādrā] *Skt n* moon. 2 moon-like disc on a peacock's feather. 3 water. 4 gold. 5 a mountain in Nepal. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ. 6 camphor. 7 pearl with pinkish hue. 8 Per yog, the blood vessel ਰਾ. 9 indicative of one because the moon is thus regarded. 10 semi-circular arrow. "kite cādr trisul sethi sābharē."—*cārītr* 96.
11 adj beautiful; charming.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਸੇਖਰ [cādrsekhār] *Skt* चन्द्रशेखर *n* Shiv, who wears the moon on his head; Mahadev. 2 See ਸੇਖਰ 3.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਸੇਖਰੀ [cādrsekhri] *n* goddess Durga, who wears the moon (as her head-ornament).

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ [cādrseni har] *n* an inlaid gold necklace which has small and large semi-circular beads and a crescent-shaped central piece. It is women's prized ornament. "cādrāsenīn mānīn hīrān."—*sāloh*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਹਰਾ [cādrāhara] See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਹਾਸ [cādrāhas], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਹਾਸੁ [cādrāhasu] *Skt* चन्द्रहास *n* which has moon-like glitter, the sword.

It is made of sākela, not of steel. 2 a particular sword of Ravan which he had received from Shiv. "cādrāhas ekē kār dhari."—*ramav*. 3 silver. 4 a raja from southern India whose story, narrated in Mahabharat, goes thus: Chandarhas's parents died when he was young and his father's minister Dhrishtbuddhi usurped the whole of the state. One day, on seeing the child Chandarhas, a soothsayer predicted that he would become an emperor. Hearing this, Dhrishtbuddhi made various attempts to kill the boy, but every time he was saved by the Almighty. At last, through Chandarhas, the minister sent a letter to his

son Madan directing to poison him. Chandarhas left with the said letter but, in order to relieve himself of fatigue, he went to sleep in Madan's garden. Madan's sister Vishya came to the said garden and, on seeing the face of Chandarhas, vowed to marry him. Having retrieved the letter from his shirt flap, she went through it, and was greatly distressed. Taking a bit of collyrium from her eye she changed the word viṣ (poison) to viśya and went away. Having risen from sleep, Chandarhas went to Madan and handed over the letter to him. Madan immediately married his sister to Chandarhas. When Dhrishtbuddhi came to know of it, he was beside himself with rage. He gave money to the Chandals so as to behead Chandarhas when he visited the temple for worship. Madan reached the temple before Chandarhas and was murdered by the Chandals. "jīu jān cādrāhasu dukhīa dhrīṣṭabudhi, apna ghōru luki jare."—*nāṭ* 4.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਹਾਰ [cādrāhar] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕ [cādrāk] *Skt n* moon. 2 moon-shaped ornament for women's forehead. 3 a sage. See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ. "cādrāk nam rīkhisur ek."—*GPS*. 4 camphor.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕ ਬਾਣ [cādrāk baṇ] See ਅਰਧਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਬਾਣ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰ 10.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਲਾ [cādrakālā] *Skt n* sixteenth part of the moon. Sanskrit scholars have enumerated sixteen parts of the moon as: amṛita, manda, puṣa, puṣṭi, tuṣṭi, rāṭi, dhṛitī, śaṣṇī, cādrīka, kātī, jyotsna, śrī, prīti, āḡda, puṣṇa and purṇa.

According to Kamshastar sixteen parts of the moon are - puṣa, yāṣa, sumnāsa, rāṭi, praptī, dhṛitī, riddhī, somya, māricī, ūṣmalīni, āḡīra, śaṣṇī, chaya, sāpurnāṇḍla, tuṣṭi and amṛita.

2 According to Nanak Prakash, chief queen

of Shivrabh, king of Lanka, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak. "cādrakāla le rani sāga. ava bhupatī hrīde umāga."—NP. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 15.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ [cādraka] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤ [cādrakāt], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤਾ** [cādrakāta] *Skt* चन्द्रकान्त *n* According to Sanskrit poets, a precious stone from which ambrosia oozes out during the moonlight. 2 sandal. 3 white water lily; blue water lily.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕੁਮਾਰ [cādrakumar] son of the moon, planet Mercury. "jīh sam īdrā nā cādrakumara."—*cārītr* 273. 'Mercury has been depicted as very beautiful.'

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ [cādrāgiri] a mountain, in Nepal, the height of which is 8,500 feet. 2 a hill near Seringapatam, where exists a sacred place of the Jains.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cādrāgupat] *Skt* चन्द्रगुप्त ruler of Magadh. He belonged to the Maurya¹ dynasty, and set up his capital in Pataliputar (Patna) after destroying raja Maha Nand and the royal dynasty with the help of his minister Chanakya (Vishnugupt). He subjugated the whole of India. His kingdom comprised Afghanistan, Bihar, Kathiawar and Punjab. Chandargupt married the daughter of Seleukos—the Greek ruler. His wonderful story is to be found in the drama Mudrarakshas. He ascended the throne in 322 BC and after abdicating his throne became an ascetic in 298 BC. His entire four-pronged army numbered 690,000.² His son Bindusar, Amitarghat being his real name, was very generous and

¹The name of Chandargupt's mother was Mura whence the name of the son and the dynasty came to be known as Maurya.

²Of which 600,000 were foot-soldiers, 9,000 elephants, 30,000 cavalry and the rest should be considered chariots.

benevolent. 2 See ਗੁਪਤ 4. 3 In Sanskrit books Chitargupt has also been mentioned as Chandargupt. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੂੜ [cādrācūṣ] *Skt* चन्द्रचूड़ *n* one who wears the moon in his crown; one whose topknot has the moon, Shiv.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ [cādrācādrā] illuminator of the moon. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰ. "nāmo cādrācādre."—*japū*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ [cādrājoni], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ** [cādrājoni] *n* which originated from the Chandar mountain; Chandarbhaga river.—*sānama*. whose origin is from the Chander mountain.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਣੀ [cādrāṇi] *n* moon's power. 2 moonlight.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਪਰ [cādrādhār] *n* Shiv; who keeps the moon on his head. 2 which holds the moon, the sky. —*sānama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਪਰਚਰ [cādrādhārcār] *n* which moves in the sky, an arrow —*sānama*. 2 a bird.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਾਣ [cādrābaṇ] See ਅਰਧਚੰਦ੍ਰ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰ 10.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਿੰਬ [cādrābīb] moon's reflection.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬ੍ਰਤ [cādrābrat] See ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਘਣ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ and ਰੋਜ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ [cādrābhāga] Radha's beloved friend. "cādrābhāga jīh nam sakhī ko he."—*krīṣaṇ*. 2 river Chenab. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. "eravti ek dīsi vari... cādrābhāga dīsi dutiy suhai."—NP.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਨਨਿ [cādrābhāganāni] which supports river Chenab; earth.—*sānama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ [cādrābhāga] *Skt* a river emerging at a place called Chandarbhaṅ in the Himalayas; Chenab. In the Rīgved it has been named as Asikni.³ Chenab bifurcates into two streams near Lahaul. Both the streams join together near Tandi, at a distance of 115 miles from the river's original source. Flowing in Kashmir through Akhnur, Kishtwar and the Chamba state, irrigating the lands of Sialkot, Wazirabad, joining river Jehlam in district Jhang and river Ravi near Sindh, it merges into Indus at Mithankot.

³The Greeks have corrupted his name as Acesines.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਾ ਏਸਾਯੁਧ [cādrābhaga esayudh] master of river Chenab. Varun; and his weapon, the noose.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਨ [cādrābhan], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਨੁ [cādrābhanu] a Sandhu Jatt, resident of Talwandi. father of Bhai Bala. 2 According to astrology, the sun and the moon get together on the last day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month. The person born on this day is lazy and indolent. That is why people call a lazy person as Chandarbhan. 3 father of Chandrawali, Krishan's beloved milkmaid. He was the son of Mahibhanu.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਲਾ [cādrābhala] Durga, who wears the moon on her forehead. See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਣੀ [cādrāmāṇi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤ. 2 See ਚੁੱਲਾਲਾ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ [cādrāma] *n* moon. 2 signifier of 'one'.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ [cādrāmas] *n* lunar month; period of thirty days from the first day of the bright fortnight to the last day of the dark fortnight.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੁਖੀ [cādrāmukhi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੁਖੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੋਲਿ [cādrāmōli] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੁੜ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੰਡਲ [cādrāmāṇḍal] *Skt n* orb or disc of the moon. 2 the world of the moon.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵਤੀ [cādrāvātī] another name of cādrī or Chanderi. See ਚੰਦੇਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵਰਮਾ [cādrāvārma] See ਵਿਸਨੁਪਦ 2.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵੰਸ਼ [cādrāvāṇṣ] lunar lineage; Kshatri dynasty, descending from the moon, of which Yadavs, Kauravs and Pandavs have been very illustrious. See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵੰਸ਼ੀ [cādrāvāṇṣī] *adj* belonging to or born in the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾ [cādra] See ਚੰਦਰਾ. 2 *Skt* चन्द्रा *n* small cardamom. 3 a self-rooting creeper, cocculus cordifolius. 4 small canopy, baldachin. 5 whitlow.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ [cādraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ. "vārāt kārāḥi cādraiṇa se kite nā lekḥā."—*var maru* 2 in 5. 2 See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ [cādraiṇu] *adj* with moonlight, moonlit. 2 lunar. 3 *n* light, miracle. "phathohu mirāg jivc pekḥi reṇi cādraiṇu."—*asa chōt m* 5. Here the reference is to the fire, lit by a hunter, seeing which the deer gets bedazzled and is attracted to it. The materialistic marvels of the world are likewise dazzling.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [cādraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਿਰਿ [cādragiri] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ. "cādrāma si cādragiri."—*akal*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਨ [cādrānān] *adj* (male) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਨੀ [cādrān-ni] *adj* (female) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ [cādrayāṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਿ [cādravali], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲੀ [cādravli] a milkmaid, daughter of Chandarbhanu from the womb of Vindumati, with whom Krishan fell in love and whom he won over using numerous wiles. She was wife Govrdhan Mall, a resident of village Karela. "juj māḥi jorī chālī cādravali kanḥi kṛisān jadāmū bhāia."—*var asa*. 2 lineage of the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ [cādrīka] *Skt n* moonlight. "śri guru pāgnakh kātī jo rucir cādrīka man."—*NP*. 2 moon-shaped disc on a peacock's tail or feathers. 3 large cardamom. 4 river Chenab. 5 jasmine. 6 a moon-shaped head ornament worn by women. 7 a treatise on grammar, authored by Ramashramacharya.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੀ [cādrī] power of the moon. "savitri cādrī idraṇi."—*datt*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਤੁਜਿਯਾਰੋ [cādrotūjiyaro] *sen* cādr-vat-ujīyaro. light like that of the moon.—*caritr* 131.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [cādroday] *Skt n* moonrise. 2 According to the system of Ayurvedic medicine, a metallic salt prepared from a combination of sulphur, mercury and gold. It is considered very invigorating. 3 a small canopy or awning. 4 See ਗੁਰੁਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਚੰਨ [cān] *n* moon.

ਚੰਨਣ [cānṇ] See ਚੰਦਨ.

ਚੰਪ [cāp] *Skt* चम्प *vr* go. cāpāt is derived from it.

ਚੰਪਕ [cāpak] *Skt n* michelia campaca tree and its flowers, which are very fragrant. The large black bees, intoxicated by its fragrance, hover around it. The colour of the flowers is light yellow. According to Hindu scriptures, offering these flowers to the gods is regarded as a meritorious act. Ayurvedic doctors use its bark, leaves, flowers and roots for various medicines. 2 a special kind of banana.

ਚੰਪਕਮਾਲਾ [cāpakmālā] *n* a garland of michelia campaca flowers. 2 a metre, also called rokāmavati. Its distinct features are : four lines, each line comprising a bhāgāṇ, māgāṇ, sāgāṇ, guru, thus arranged. SII, SSS, IIS, S.

Example:

dirāgh rāra dve dīst hova,
cahāt hathi ko tēb dhova,
sīgh bhāe ghore āsvara,
lohgarhi ko dvar nīhara.—GPS.

ਚੰਪਕ [cāpāt] massage limbs; press limbs gently with hands. “kamāru krodh su darīd cāpāt.” —GV 10. 2 *adj* who has fled or vanished. See ਚੰਪ *vr*.

ਚੰਪਾ [cāpa] See ਚੰਪਕ. 2 a town founded by Champ, son of Harit, which was the capital of Ang region. It is situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur. It is also called Champawati. King Lompad, who brought up king Dashrath's daughter Shanta, had ruled over it. Karan, sun's son, had also been reigning here.

ਚੰਪਾਸਿੰਘ [cāpasīgh] It is a another name of Bhai Chaupa Singh.

ਚੰਪਾਨੇਰ [cāpaner] an old city, in the Panchmahal district of Bombay, located at a distance of 25 miles to the north of Baroda.

ਚੰਪਾਪੁਰੀ [cāpapuri], ਚੰਪਾਵਤੀ [cāpavati] See ਚੰਪਾ 2. 2 an old name of Chatsunagar of Rajputana, which is situated at a distance of twenty-four miles to the south-east of Jaipur.

ਚੰਪਿਲਾ [cāpīlā] See ਚਪਲਾ.

ਚੰਪੂ [cāpu] *Skt n* a composition in which both verse and prose are employed.

ਚੰਪੈ [cāpē] gently presses the limbs. “tīsu bheṭe darīd nā cāpē.”—sāveye m 4 ke. See ਚਾਪ.

ਚੰਬ [cāb] *Skt* चम्ब *vr* go.

ਚੰਬਲ [cābal] *Skt* चर्मबल or गलचर्म *Psoriasis*. It is a skin disease. Most commonly it affects the upper side of feet between the two ankles. Sometimes it also affects hands. Through contagion it affects other parts of the body. Like ringworm it has germs and is highly itchy. On excessive scratching, yellow matter begins to ooze. There is no perspiration on the portion of the skin affected by psoriasis.

Its common remedy is to keep the body clean with some good quality soap. Fill ten seers of dry camel droppings in a drum-like plastered pit and set them on fire. Put an inverted brass bucket, coated with mustard oil, on the mouth of the pit, keeping some space between the edge of the pit and the mouth of the bucket so that fire does not get extinguished and fumigation of the bucket continues. When all the camel droppings get reduced to ashes and fire extinguishes itself, remove the bucket. Put one tola of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and twenty tolas of oil of Brassica crucea seeds. Levigate blue vitriol with an iron hammer in such a way that the fumes deposited on the inner side of the bucket get mixed in it. Preserve this oil in a bottle. After fomenting the affected skin, wash psoriasis with a hot piece of brick for half an hour, and then apply this oil on it. The psoriasis disappears after application of this

oil for a week or two.

Drinking of the concoction of ophetia chirretta and fumeria officianalis is also efficacious. Take ten tolas of the rind of terminalia chebula, five tolas of the rind of terminalia bellerica, five tolas of the rind of emblic myrobalan, eighty five tolas of fumeria officianalis, one tola of Chinese rhubarb, pound and sieve them. Rub this powder with almond oil and after having pounded it with raisins, convert this paste into pills. Use of one tola of these pills daily for one week frees one of psoriasis. 2 A river (चम्बकती) which originates from the Janpav mountain in the Indore state, after covering 650 miles, it falls into river Yamuna at a place 25 miles to the south west of Itawa.¹

ਚੰਬੜਨਾ [cābarna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਬਾ [cāba] See ਚੰਪਾ. 2 a hill state the capital city of which is Chamba. To its north and west lies the Kashmir state and to its south are districts of Gurdaspur and Kangra. Chamba city was founded by Sahil Varma on the right bank of river Ravi, in 920 AD. It is seventy miles by road, from Pathankot. 3 mottled, spotted. "cābi bāva nīkaṭ ānae."—GPS.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲ [cābīal] a subcaste of the Rajputs. Kings of Chamba belong to this sect.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲੀ [cābīali] language of Chamba region. 2 a female of the Chambial subcaste. 3 *adj* concerning Chamba.

ਚੰਬੇਲੀ [cābeli] See ਚਮੇਲੀ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ 5.

ਚੰਮ [cām] *n* skin, hide, leather.

ਚੰਮਚੋਰ [cāmcōr] ravisher of another's wife. 2 an adulterer.

ਚੰਮੜਨਾ [cāmarna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਮਾਰ [cāmar] See ਚਮਾਰ. "meri jatī bikhīat cāmarā."—māla ravidas.

ਚੰਮਿ [cāmī] in the leather. "pāsu māṇasī cāmī pālēle."—var māla m 1.

ਚੰਮੂ [cāmu] *S* skin, hide, leather. "jīu pīḍ cāmu tera haḍe."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਚੰਮੇਲੀ [cāmeli] See ਚਮੇਲੀ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ 5.

ਚਯਵਨ [cyāvan] a sage who was Bhṛigu's son from Puloma's womb. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when he was in the womb, a demon wanted to carry away his mother. At this the child emerged from the womb of his mother and destroyed the demon with his dazzle. As he had abandoned the womb he was known as Chyavan. He married Sukanya, daughter of raja Sharyati. Aurav was his son and Richik his grandson. Richik's son was Jamdagani and Jamdagani's son was Parshuram. 2 drip from; trickle; stream forth.

ਚੜ੍ਹ [cyu] *Skt vr* drip, trickle; fall, decline.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤ [cyut] *Skt ਚ੍ਯੁਤ vr* irrigate, moisten, stream forth. 2 *adj* fallen; fallen from. 3 apostate, deliant. 4 dripped from; streamed forth, oozed.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤਿ [cyutī] *Skt n* oozing. 2 fall, degradation. 3 slip, oversight, mistake. 4 anus. 5 vulva, vagina.

ਚੌ [cve] *adv* oozing, dripping, falling. 2 having oozed or dripped. "cve cālī asāv dhar."—nrīpśābhu.

¹According to 67th chapter of Drona section of the Mahabharat, this river has been formed with the blood of the cows sacrificed in Rantidev's yag.



ਛ [chaccha] twelfth character of Panjabi script. It is pronounced from the palate. 2 *Skt* *n* cutting off, fragmentation. 3 act of covering. 4 house, home. 5 piece, fragment. 6 *adj* which pierces; which cuts. 7 clean, tidy. 8 capricious, ebullient. 9 in Punjabi, indicative of six. See ਛਤੀਹ. 10 also used as a substitute for ਝ [kʂ], as in words like ਛੋਭ [chobh], prātēch, etc.¹

ਛਹਿਰੀ [chəuhi] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਹਿਨਾ [chəuna] See ਛੋਨਾ.

ਛਹਿਨੀ [chəuni] See ਛੋਣਿ and ਛਾਵਨੀ.

ਛਹਿਤ [chəuɾ] *n* a covering; something obstructing vision of the eye; cataract; veil. "bharme ke chəuɾ kəɾɪkə ētəɾɪ jəɾɪ dhərehu."—*var bīha* m 3.

ਛਹਿਤੀ [chəuɾɪ] *n* graceful woman, elegant lady. "bemukh sukh nā dekhəi jɪu chutṭəɾ chəuɾɪ."—*BG*.

ਛਹਿ [chəɪ] *n* destruction, annihilation. 2 tuberculosis. See ਛਾਯ.

ਛਹਿਓ [chəɪo] annihilated. 2 covered, veiled.

ਛਈ [chəi] was or got destroyed. "cɪtcɪtə əb səgɪ chəi."—*GPS*. 2 *n* tuberculosis, consumption. "chəi rog əɾu sənɪpat gən."—*cəɾɪtr* 405. See ਖਈ.

ਛਈਆ [chəia] *adj* which destroys, destructive. 2 shade-providing; shady. 3 which covers; which hides.

ਛਈਮਈ [chəiməi] *adj* shadow-like; shadowy. See ਛਾਈ ਮਾਈ.

ਛਏ [chəe] were or got destroyed, were annihilated. 2 covered, veiled. 3 were

¹Rustic Punjabis use ਛ as a substitute for ਸ and ਝ as, for instance, in ਛਾਯਕ, ਛਾਟਾਬੀ and ਛਾਬੀ, etc.

decorated, rendered elegant. "tən rup chəe hē."—*kṛisən*.

ਛਹ [chəh] *n* six. "car mərətəh chəh mue."—*s kəbir*. See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ. "chəhū dɪs dhəɪ."—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. 2 act of piercing or cutting. "khərges sɔ sis chəhe hē."—*kṛisən*.

ਛਹਬਰ [chəhbər] spread-over cloud, overcasting cloud. "ɪdre nɔ phurmaɪa vuṭha chəhbər laɪ."—*var mālā* m 3. 'It rained continuously.'

ਛਹ ਮੂਏ [chəh mue] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਛਹਵੀ [chəhvi] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਹਿਣ [chəhɪn] *n* extensive pond, lake; low-lying area where rainwater collects and stands for a long time. 2 See ਛਹਿਣਾ.

ਛਹਿਣਾ [chəhɪnə] *v* be destroyed. 2 go into hiding. "hoɪ əchəl chəl ēdər chəhɪnə."—*BG*. 'being guileless, not to desire one's fame in the delusive worldly affairs.'

ਛਹੀਆ [chəhia] *n* shade; shadow. "dhup nəhi chəhia."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਛਹੁੰਦਿਸ [chəhūdɪs] *adv* towards the six directions; towards the sky, the netherworld and the four directions; in all directions. See ਛਹ.

ਛਹੁੰਮੁਖ [chəhūmukh] See ਖਟਮੁਖ and ਖੜਾਨਨ.

ਛਹੇ [chəhe] See ਛਹ 2.

ਛਹੇੜੂ [chəheɾu] small quantity of buttermilk that remains in butter and which, on heating, settles down.

ਛਕ [chək] *n* satiation; satisfaction. See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 splendour, grace. See ਛਕਣਾ. 3 See ਛੱਕ.

ਛਕਛਕਾ [chəkchəka] *adj* satiated. "əmrɪt chəkchəke."—*asa chəṭ* m 4.

ਛਕਣਾ [chəkṇa] *v* eat or take meals. 2 be

satiated; be content. 3 adorn oneself, seem glorious. "chākī chākī byom bīvanā."—*hājara* 10. See ਚਕ *vr*.

ਫਕਤ [chakət] See ਫਕਲ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਫਕਨਾ [chakna] See ਫਕਣਾ. 2 be taken aback; be astonished.

ਫਕਵਾਰੀ [chakvari] *adj* living on water; aquatic. "kāhū chala dhare chel bhari, kāhū chakvari."—*akal*. 2 eater; guzzler. 3 glorious. 4 comely, elegant.

ਫਕੜਾ [chakṛa] *n* cart.

ਫਕਾ [chaka] See ਫਕਿਆ. 2 See ਫੱਕਾ.

ਫਕਾਉਣਾ [chakauna] *v* feed; make one drink. 2 decorate; embellish. 3 delight.

ਫਕਿ [chakī] short for chakī. 2 having eaten. See ਫਕਣਾ 2. "chakī kin rāhāhu chādī kin asa?"—*gāu bavān kabir*. 3 having been decorated; having got elegant. See ਫਕਣਾ 3.

ਫਕਿਆ [chakīa] *ate*. 2 became satiated. 3 was decorated.

ਫਕਿਤ [chakīṭ] *adj* decorated, embellished. 2 satiated, satisfied.

ਫਕੋਣ [chakon] hexagon, an object with six corners.

ਫੱਕ [chakk] decorative material; clothes, jewelry, etc given by the maternal grand parents of a young girl at the time of her marriage.

ਫੱਕਾ [chakka] *n* hexad. 2 collection of six poems. See, ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਫੱਕੇ under ਅਸਾ ਰਾਗ which are sung in combination with ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var]. 3 a throw in gambling, in which six cowries appear obverse. 4 five senses and conscience.

ਫੱਕਾ ਛੁੱਟਣਾ [chakka chuṭṭṇa], ਫੱਕਾ ਛੂਟਣਾ [chakka chuṭṇa] *v* (for the five sense organs and the mind) stop functioning; become unconscious. 2 lose at gambling; dropping of the cowries from one's hand due to defeat.

ਫੱਕੇ [chakke] plural of chakka. six stanzas of composition by a devotee of Durga, in the name of Guru Gobind Singh beginning as:

"nāmo ugrādāṭi anāṭi siveya"... etc.

ਫਗਲ [chagāl] *Skt n* young he-goat. 2 goat-skin.

3 a bag made from goat-skin to keep water.

ਫਛ [chach], ਫਛ ਹਜਾਰਾ [chach hājara] *n* a nineteen mile long and nine mile wide stretch of land, on the bank of the Indus, in tehsil and district Attak, also called cāc hājara. "tākhat hājara chach hājara."—*GPS*.

ਫਛਰੋਲੀ [chachrolī] See ਕਲਸੀਆ.

ਫਚਾ [chacha] pronunciation of the character ਛ. 2 the character ਛ. "chacha chohre das tumare."—*bavān*.

ਫਚਹਾ [chachaha] *n* aquatic animal. See ਚਹਾ. "jhige cūṇ cūṇ khaī chachaha."—*BG*.

ਫਚੁੱਦਰ [chachūdār] *Skt* ਚੁਚੁਦਰਿ. a species of rat. Its body has such stench that anything it touches keeps on emitting stench for a long time; *E* mole. See ਚਚੁੱਦਰ.

ਛਜ [chāj] *n* winnowing basket used for separating grain from chaff etc. "cuha khaḍī nā mavāi tīkālī bānhe chāj."—*var mālā m 1*. 2 See ਛਜਨਾ.

ਛਜਕਰਨ [chajkārān] See ਛੱਜਕਰਣ.

ਛਜਨਾ [chājna] *v* do the makeup, look comely.

ਛਜਲੀ [chājli] *n* small winnowing basket.

ਛਜਾ [chāja] See ਛੱਜਾ. "ādārī koṭ chāje hājnale."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਛਜਿ [chājī] *S* ਛਛਿ *n* flow, flood. "āmīu vuṭhau chājī."—*savēye m 2 ke*. 2 *adv* having done one's makeup.

ਛੱਜ [chājī] See ਛਜ.

ਛੱਜਕਰਣ [chājīkārān] *adj* with ears like a winnowing basket. 2 *n* man or demon with ears resembling a winnowing basket. "chājīdārī kārānekadī pav."—*kalki*. 3 elephant.

ਛੱਜਰ [chājīr], ਛੱਜਲ [chājīl], ਛੱਜੜ [chājīṛ] a subcaste of Jatts. "pērā sikh chājīl tīs jātī."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* who makes winnowing baskets. 3 who has a winnowing basket.

ਛੱਜਾ [chājā] *n* balcony, eaves. 2 bed, bedding.

ਫੌਜਾਦਿ ਕਰਨ [chəjjadɪ kəɾən] See ਫੌਜਕਰਣ.

ਫੌਜੂ [chəjju] a pious person, resident of Lahore, who belonged to Bhatia caste and worked as a goldsmith. He lived in the times of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Maharaja Ranjit Singh raised a beautiful temple at the site of this devotee's shop which is now located towards the south of Rattanchand's inn, near Mayo Hospital. At the same place, there is a marble memorial of Chhajju. The caretakers there are Dadupanthi sadhus. Chhajju Bhagat died in Sammat 1696. People call this place Chhajju Bhagat's upper storey. Another place, in the Dhal locality, where this ascetic used to meditate is also known by this name. See ਫੌਜੂ and ਫੌਜੂਪੰਥੀ. 2 an admirer from the Kohli subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur. He became Guru Arjan Dev's disciple as also a benevolent person. 3 a commander in Guru Hargobind's army who fought valiantly in the battle of Amritsar. "chəjju gəjju muhrū rādhava te sujana bir."—GPS. 4 an utterly foolish water carrier, resident of Panjokhra (district Ambala) Through His grace, Guru Harkrishan bestowed upon him great power of learning. In a doctrinal debate he explained the meaning of Gita to Pandit Lal Chand so well that the latter was utterly nonplussed.

"gram ho pəjokhra dīli ko jate mæg mahf
tahā ap bole aj ihā rahyo cəhiye, ..
gval kavī kəhe chəjju jhivər tahā ko huto
vāko chəri chvaz kəhivayo ərth səhiye."
—gurupācāsa.

ਫੌਜੂ ਦਾ ਚੋਬਾਰਾ [chəjju da cəbara] an upper storey room which was Chajju Bhagatt's abode. It is located in Lahore. See ਫੌਜੂ 1. There is a Panjabi saying: "jo sukh chajju de cəbare, na bələx, na buxare."—prov. It means that there is no comfort like in one's own home.

ਫੌਜੂਪੰਥੀ [chəjjupəthi] sect of well-known ascetic Chhajju of Lahore, norms of which are a mixture of Hinduism and Islam. This sect has its headquarters at Malak Hans in tehsil Pakpattan of district Montgomery. Followers of this sect neither use any intoxicant, nor eat meat. See ਫੌਜੂ 1.

ਫਟ [chəʈ] See ਫੱਟ and ਫੱਟੀ.

ਫਟਕਨਾ [chəʈəkna] v be released, win freedom. 2 defeat, put down. "mūd chəʈkət mītr putr hū ke sok sō."—ākal.

ਫਟਾ [chəʈa] Skt n splendour, brilliance. "līye bərchī kər bījjuchəʈa."—cāḍī 1. 2 beauty, grace. 3 lightning.

ਫਟਕ [chəʈāk] Skt ਫਟਕ n a weight of six ṭaks; sixteenth of a seer, five tolas.¹

ਫਟਾਫਟ [chəʈachəʈ] adv at once, instantly.

ਫਟੀਕਾ [chəʈika], ਫਟੀ [chəʈi] n stick, cane. 2 See ਫੱਟੀ.

ਫਟੀਐ [chəʈiə] of the sacks. "bənī bharu ucaīnī chəʈiə."—var ram 3.

ਫੱਟ [chəʈʈ] gunnybag. See ਫੱਟੀ.

ਫੱਟਾ [chəʈʈa] n splash, sploch. 2 scattering; broad method of sowing. 3 adj freed, released. "cəḍde chəʈʈa."—datt. 'immediately released.'

ਫੱਟੀ [chəʈʈi] n gunnybag. 2 pannier put on a donkey or mule, of which the portion on the back is weightless but bags on the sides are heavy. See ਫਟੀਐ.

ਫਠ [chəʈhi] six. "rat kəri chəʈh masən ki."—krisən. 2 See ਫਿਰ.

ਫਠਮ [chəʈham], ਫਠਾ [chəʈha] Skt ਸਸ਼ adj sixth.

ਫਿਰ [chəʈhi], ਫਿਰੀ [chəʈhi] Skt ਸਸ਼ੀ n sixth day of both fortnights of a lunar month. "chəʈhi khəʈcəkər chəhū dīs dhaī."—gəu thiti kəbir. See ਖਟਕਕ. 2 sixth day after birth. 3 ceremonies performed, per family practice, on the sixth day after the birth of a child.

¹One chāḷāk of ancient times equals two tolas of the present age.

ਫਣੇ ਕਰਮ [chəṭhe kərəm] six types of acts or duties. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਫਡਣਾ [chəḍṇa], **ਫਡਨਾ** [chəḍna] *v* give up. "chəḍikhəṛote khine mahi jin siu laga hetu."—*majhi barahmaha*. 2 release, unfetter. 3 *adj* worth giving up. "jo chəḍna su əsthiru kori mane."—*sukhmāni*.

ਫਡਿ [chəḍi] having left or given up. See ਫਡਣਾ.

ਫਣ [chən] *Skt* ਫਣ *n* moment, instant. See ਫਣਨਾ.

ਫਣਦਾ [chəṇḍa] *Dg* *n* night.

ਫਣਨਾ [chəṇṇa] *v* trickle, drip e.g. "gəṛəbh chəṇṇa." 2 sieved or strained.

ਫੜ [chəl] See ਫੜ੍ਹ. 2 roof. 3 wound, injury. "ayudh ko chat lag na kou."—*NP*.

ਫੜਜ [chəṛəj] *n* blood which oozes from a wound.—*sānāma*. 2 red colour; red-coloured article.—*sānāma*.

ਫੜਧਰ [chatdhər] See ਫੜ੍ਹਧਰ. 2 the wounded. See ਫੜ 3.

ਫੜਨਾ [chəṛna] *n* verandah on the front side of a house; doorless roofed area. 2 a kind of mushroom. "chəṛ ke bādle jese chəṛna ki chāh beṭhe."—*BGK*.

ਫੜਪ [chəṛap] *Dg* *n* emperor, monarch.

ਫੜਪਤ੍ਰ [chəṛpatr] See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਫੜ ਬਨੁੜ [chəṛ bənuṛ] See ਫੜੋਂ ਬਨੁੜ.

ਫੜਰ [chəṛər] See ਫੜ੍ਹ.

ਫੜਰਧਾਰ [chəṛərdhar] See ਫੜ੍ਹਧਾਰ.

ਫੜਰੀ [chəṛi] *n* small umbrella. 2 roof of an umbrella's size on a chariot. 3 domed memorial usually found in Rajputana. 4 See ਫੜ੍ਹੀ.

ਫੜਰਾ [chəṛra] See ਫੜਨਾ. 2 *adj* roofed. "chəṛe bajar."—*var ram* 2 m 5. In a roofed market, business can be carried on during winter, summer and in the rainy season. Here 'roofed market' stands for a holy gathering.

ਫੜਾਬ [chəṛab], **ਫੜਾਬੀ** [chəṛabi] *P* فضايل *adv* at once, immediately.

ਫੜਾਰਾ [chəṛara] *adj* of a ram. "bin simrən jese sig chəṛara."—*gəu a m* 5. 2 *n* a six-stringed

musical instrument. 3 a six-ply thread.

ਫੜਾਲ [chəṛal] *n* in music, six rhythmic beats. See ਖਟਤਾਲ.

ਫੜਾਲਾ [chəṛala] *adj* who knows how to play rhythmic cycle of six beats. 2 clever, shrewd. 3 song with six rhythmic beats. 4 kṣat-alāy, house of wounds; battlefield. "su basə chəṛalə."—*kalki*.

ਫੜੀਯਾ [chəṛiya] *n* chest, breast. 2 umbrella, parasol.

ਫੜੀ [chəṛi] See ਫੜੀਸ. 2 damage, loss. 3 *adj* wounded, injured.

ਫੜੀਆ [chəṛia] *n* chest, breast. 2 umbrella.

ਫੜੀਸ [chəṛis] *n* thirty-six.

ਫੜੀਸ ਪਖੰਡ [chəṛis pəkhəḍ] thirty-six kinds of dissimulations or hypocrisies. No particular number of dissimulations is referred to here; implied is their being numerous. The Chinese traveller Fahiyān has written that ninety-six kinds of dissimulations are prevalent in the Madhya Desh. He means that they are countless. "khəṛdərən bahu ver kər naḷ chəṛis pəkhəḍ cālāe."—*BG*.

ਫੜੀਹ [chəṛih] See ਫੜੀਸ.

ਫੜੀਹ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [chəṛih əmrīt] thirty-six kinds of ambrosial foods. Several scholars have counted as many kinds of eatables but it is just a conjecture. Bhai Gurdas has very nicely explained the concept of thirty-six kinds of foods. "khəṛ rəs mīṭh rəs melke chəṛih bhojən hon rəsoi". Through mutual combinations, each taste can be converted into six different relishes and this explanation can be applicable in all the countries. "jīh prəsadī chəṛih əmrīt khahī."—*sukhmāni*. "chəṛih əmrīt bhojən khāṇa."—*majh m* 5. 2 all kinds of food.

ਫੜੀਹ ਜੁਗ [chəṛih jug] period of time equalling thirty-six mythological aeons; that is, nine tetrads, each of four ages or aeons. It is a hypothesis of the ancient scholars that, after

the dissolution of the world, the state of nothingness prevails for a period of thirty-six ages. "chātih jug gubarū sa ape gāṇat kinī." -*varraṇī* / m 3. "jug chātih gubar kār." -*BG*.

ਫਤੀਹ ਭੋਜਨ [chātih bhojən] See **ਫਤੀਹ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

ਫਤੁ [chātū] *Skt* ਫਤੁ *n* umbrella. 2 canopy of a king as regal insignia. "nīhcalū cār chātū." -*varraṇī* 2 m 5. "īku sahībū sīr chātū." -*asa* m 5.

ਫੱਤ [chətt] *n* shade; derived from chadit. 2 umbrella. 3 See **ਫੱਤ ਬਨੁਤ**.

ਫੱਤ ਬਨੁਤ [chətt bānūr] Chhat and Banur are two proximate villages in Patiala state and are often called by this combined name. Before the conquest of Sirhind, in Sammat 1767, the Khalsa Dal, in alliance with Banda Bahadur, conquered these villages.

ਫੱਤਾ [chəttā] *n* umbrella. 2 roofed market; alley or narrow lane. 3 beehive; wasps' nest. See **ਫਤੁਕ** 4. 4 dishevelled hair (of the head). 5 In Shahpur area, loose hair of the head are termed as chātte.

ਫੱਤੀਸ [chəttis] thirty-six. See **ਫਤੀਸ**.

ਫੱਤੀਸਵਾਨੰ [chəttisvānā] *adj* thirty-sixth. "rāhyo nak me kuṣṭ chəttisvānā." -*jānmejāy*. 'Thirty sixth part of leprosy remained there.'

ਫੱਤੇਆਣਾ [chātteāṇa] a village, under police station Kotbhai, in district Ferozepur, ten kōhs to the east of Muktsar, where there is Guptsar gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. See **ਗੁਪਤਸਰ** and **ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ**.

ਫਤਯੋ [chātyo] wounded, injured. "sāhāsrāsāyakā chātyo." -*parās*. 'was wounded with a thousand arrows.'

ਫਤੁ [chātr] *n* See **ਫਤੁ**. "chātr nā pātr nā cār nā." -*sāveye sri mukhvak* m 5. 2 *Skt* short for chātvar; abode, residence. "sālāgān sābh sukh chātr." -*maru* a m 5. 'The sky uniformly covers and provides comfortable abode to all.' 3 *adj* canopy-like. "dāh dī s chātr megh ghāṭa." -*sor*

m 5. 4 a Kshatri. See **ਫਿਤਕੀਸ**.

ਫਤੁਸਾਲ [chātrsal] a famous raja of Panna. He was son of Champat Rai of Bundela dynasty and poet Lal was the jewel of his court. He died in 1734 AD. 2 Gopinath's son, jewel of the Chauhan dynasty, king of Bundi and close associate of Dara Shikoh; he was killed in 1658 AD in Dara's battle against Aurangzeb.

ਫਤੁਸਿਰ [chātrāsīr] *adj* who has a canopy over his head. "patsahu chātrāsīr sou." -*bavān*.

ਫਤੁਕ [chātrāk] *Skt* *n* a plant akin to acacia arabica; a parasol-shaped mushroom which appears during the rainy season. 2 parasol-shaped tree. 3 umbrella. 4 honeycomb.

ਫਤੁਢਾਲਾ [chātrāḍhala] king, over whose head is held a large umbrella. "chātrāḍhala cal bhāe jātr kār jat hē." -*BGK*. 'When a king becomes unsteady, people under his sway dwindle away.'

ਫਤੁਣੀ [chātrāṇī] army of a parasol-shaded king. 2 congregation or society of Kshatris. -*sānāma*.

ਫਤੁਪਰ [chātrāḍhar] one over whose head a parasol is held; king, emperor. 2 parasol-bearer; one who holds a parasol over a king's head.

ਫਤੁਪਾਰ [chātrāḍhar] See **ਫਤੁਪਰ**. 2 *xa* opium; poppy has a mark of parasol on it, hence this name.

ਫਤੁਪਾਰ ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ [chātrāḍhar patsahi] empire. "chātrāḍhar patsahiā." -*sri* m 5.

ਫਤੁਪਾਰੀ [chātrāḍhari] See **ਫਤੁਪਰ**.

ਫਤੁਪਤਿ [chātrāpātī] *n* owner of a canopy, a king. 2 *adj* having a canopy over head. "pāḍīt, sur, chātrāpātī raja, bhāgāt brabāṭī aurū nā kōī." -*bīla ravidās*.

ਫਤੁਪਾਣਿ [chātrāpāṇī] *adj* holding an umbrella in his hand. 2 This word has also been used for *sāstrāpāṇī*.

ਫਤੁਪਾਲ [chātrāpāl] *n* king.

ਫਤੁਰੀ [chātrābhāg] demise of a king. 2 disorder in a state. 3 widowhood.

ਫਤੁਰਾ [chātra] *n* horned ram. 2 ram that has suet deposit on his tail. 3 *Skt* mushroom of the size of parasol. 4 coriander. 5 madder.

ਫਤੁਰਾਵੀ [chātraṇvī] *n* a Kshatri woman. “*kī chātraṇvī he.*”—*datt.*

ਫਤੁਰਾਨੇਰ [chātrāner] a town near Panna in Bundelkhand, which is now called Chatarpur. “*chach kesi chātrāner.*”—*akal.*

ਫਤੁਰਾਪਨ [chātrapān] *n* Kshatriahood.

ਫਤੁਰਾਲਿਕਾ [chātralīka] *adj* having a canopy over her head. 2 *n* empress. “*kī chātralīka che.*”—*datt.*

ਫਤੁਰੀ [chātri], ਫਤੁਰੀ [chātri] See ਫਤੁਰੀ. “*kī chātrā chātri he.*”—*japu.* ‘He is a warrior, a warrior par excellence.’

ਫਤੁਰੀਆਈ [chātrīāī] *Skt n* a female Kshatri.

ਫਤੁਰੀਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [chātribṛitti] *Skt* ਫਤੁਰੀਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* livelihood from the duty or occupation of the warrior caste. “*chātribṛitti an-nyopasak tyagi haṭhi sur bhuvāneṣvar.*”—*śaloh.*

ਫਤੁਰ [chātru] See ਫਤੁਰ. “*lāhīṇe dhāṛionu chātru siri.*”—*var ram 3.* 2 a troop of warriors. “*barah joṇ chātru cāletha.*”—*dhāna namdev.*

ਫਤੁਰ [chād] *Skt* ਫਤੁਰ *vr* cover, hide, conceal. 2 *n* covering, curtain. 3 scabbard, sheath. 4 feather. 5 leaf.

ਫਤੁਰਮ [chādām] *Skt* ਫਤੁਰਮ *n* fraud, trick. 2 deception. “*ihā nā cāle sātṛu ko chādām.*”—*GPS.* 3 disguise. “*apī apu kio chādām.*”—*sāveye m 4 ke.* 4 pretext, stratagem.

ਫਤੁਰਮ [chādām] *n* one fourth of a pice. A pice has twenty-four ਦਮ [dams].

ਫਤੁਰੀਥ [chādāb] bayleaf. See ਤੇਜਪਤ੍ਰ. “*kulāk tīlāk caldāl su chādāb.*”—*GPS.*

ਫਨ [chān] See ਫਨ.

ਫਨਹਾਰੀ [chānhārī] *adj* revelatory; bringing out what is hidden. “*pāg nevar chānāk chānhārī.*”—*g5d kabir.* ‘A tinkle of the anklet brings out

yogis hidden in the huts.’ 2 who jingles, who tinkles. 3 removing in a moment.

ਫਨਕ [chānak], ਫਨਕਾਰ [chānkar] *n* jingling or tinkling of a tiny bell.

ਫਨਾਰ [chānar], ਫਨਾਲ [chānal] See ਫਨਾਲ.

ਫਨਿਕ [chānik] See ਫਨਿਕ.

ਫਨਿਫਰ [chānichār] *Skt* ਸਨੈਸ਼ੁਰ See ਸਨੀ. planet Saturn, named as *śaneṣcar* as it remains in one constellation of the zodiac for two and a half years, i.e., one which moves slowly. 2 day of the week after this planet; Saturday.

ਫਨਿਫਰਵਾਰਿ [chānichārvarī] on Saturday. “*chānichār varī saṇṇ sasat bicaru.*”—*brīla m 3 var 7.*

ਫਪ [chāp] See ਫਪਨਾ and ਫਪ.

ਫਪਸ [chāpās] *n* lord of chāpa (kṣāpa); moon. “*rāṣṭatuyā. chāpātuyā.*”—*gyan.* ‘Thou art the sun, thou art the moon.’

ਫਪਸਿ [chāpāsī] will hide himself.

ਫਪਕੀ [chāpki] *n* lizard.

ਫਪਣਾ [chāpna] *v* set, get invisible. “*kāhe nanaku chāpe kīu chāpīa.*”—*asa m 1.* 2 be marked or printed.

ਫਪਨ [chāpān] See ਫਪਨ. “*chāpān koṭī jakē prāṭīhar.*”—*bher ā kabir.* See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ. 2 See ਫਪਣਾ.

ਫਪਨਾ [chāpna] See ਫਪਣਾ.

ਫਪਯ [chāpay] See ਫਪਯ.

ਫਪਰ [chāpar], ਫਪਰਾ [chāpra] *n* dilapidated house; thatched hut. “*bajh thunia chāpra thamīa.*”—*asa m 5.* See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਫਪਰਿ [chāparī] in the thatched hut. “*kīcāru jhātī lāghāre chāparī tuṭe mehu?*”—*s fārid.* ‘in the decrepit and diseased human body.’

ਫਪਰੂ [chāparū] See ਫਪਰ.

ਫਪਤ [chāpar] *n* unlined pond.

ਫਪਤਿ [chāparī] in the pond. “*chāparī nātē sāgvi mālu lae.*”—*var mājh m 4.*

ਫਪਤੀ [chāprī] small pond, puddle. “*kālēr kerī chāprī aṭ ulthē hājh.*”—*s fārid.* ‘The world is a saline puddle; saints are swans.’

हप [chapa] See हप. 2 *Skt* हप night. "udugan
3k le chapa si anpari he."—*śekhara*.

हप [chāpau] *n* hiding, concealing.

हप [chāpauna] *v* hide, conceal. 2 publish.
"dvarika chāpae kāhā? tēn taiat he."—52
Poets.

हप [chāpakar] slyly, covertly. 2 *Skt* हप *n*
that which lights the night with its rays; moon.

हप [chāpacar] *Skt* हप. which moves during
the night, nocturnal. 2 thief. 3 animals like a
boar, porcupine, etc.

हप [chāpana] See हप.

हप [chāpav] See हप. "kāryo chāpav māhid
chāl thānyo."—*GPS*.

हप [chāpī] *adv* furtively, surreptitiously. "bāl
bāc chāpī karat upava."—*sāveya sri mukhvak*
ke m 5.

हप [chāpe] See हप. 2 See हप.

हप [chāpāja] fifty-six.

हप [chāppan] *n* fifty-six.

हप [chāppay] a prosodic metre; comprising
six lines, it is called khātpad and chāppay. There
are three popular kinds of this metre.

(1) The first four lines are in रोल [rola],
that is, each line has 24 matras with pauses
after the eleventh and the subsequent thirteenth
matras; the last two lines are in ullal metre,
that is, each of the last two lines has 28 matras
with pauses after the fifteenth and the
subsequent thirteenth matras. It has 152
matras in all.

Example:

"drisati dharet tamharan
dahan agh pap pranasan,
sabadur balvat kam
aru krodh binasan,
lobh moh vasikaran saran
jetic pratipalan,
atamrat sagrahan kahan
amrit kal dhalan,

satiguru kaly satiguru tilaku

sati lage so pe tare,

guru jagat phiran si agrau

raju jogu lahana kare."—*sāveya m 2 ke*.

(2) First there is रोल [rola] and, the last
two lines comprise a दोहा [doha]—a couplet. It
is called rolhāsa. It has a total of 144 matras.

Example:

amīadrisati subh kare hare agh pap sakal mal,
kam krodh aru lobh moh vasī kare sabhe bal,
sada sukku māni vāse dukku sāsarāhi krove,
guru nāvnidhi dāriau jānam hām kalakh dhove,
su kahu tāl guru sevī ēhinisi sāhi jīsubhai,
darsani pāsāye guru ke jānam māraṇ dukhu
jai."—*sāveya m 2 ke*.

(3) The last ullal metre has 26 matras
instead of 28 and the total number of matras
is 148. With 26 matras is formed ullal by
adding two lāghu or one guru at the tail of दोहा
[doha]. There are two pauses each after the
13th matra. Hence:

"mād karam nahi kin jin,
nribhe rahit sāsar nit.

or

nribhe rahit sāsar so."

On the basis of the number of lāghu guru
matras, poets have distinguished many
different kinds of chāppay. For this, See गुरुद्वंद्व
दिव्यवर.

हप [chāppar] See हप.

हप [chāb] elegance, beauty. See हवि. 2 *P* شب
सब night. See हवि 5.

हप [chābki] *n* lizard.

हवि [chābi] *Skt* हवि *n* elegance, beauty.
2 brilliance, radiance. 3 See मयूर. 4 *Dg* skin.
5 *adv* at night. "pāhuāra chābi coru nā lage."
—*asa m 1*. 'He who keeps watch at night, is
not harmed by the thieves.'

'Feminine charm, like a thief, cannot harm a man who
keeps a vigil over his mind.

ਫਬੀਸ [chəbis], ਫਬੀਹ [chəbih] *n* twenty-six.

ਫਬੀਲ [chəbil] *A* **فيل** *n* method. 2 way; path. 3 necessity. 4 place for drinking water. 5 typically, a stall where water is served to the thirsty travellers during the first ten days of the festival of Moharram. 6 chance to attack the enemy.

ਫਬੀਲਾ [chəbila], ਫਬੀਲੀ [chəbili] *adj* splendid, handsome. "piru chel chəbila chəḍi gəvəro."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. "sūdər bəcən tum suṇəhu chəbili!"—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਫੱਬਾ [chəbba] *n* a beautifying tuft of silk or gold lace. 2 a dome-like tasselled ornament for a child's head. 3 a dome-like ornament made of silk, gold or silver laces suspended from the centre of the canopy over Guru Granth Sahib.

ਫੱਬੀ [chəbbi], ਫੱਬੀਹ [chəbbih] See ਫਬੀਸ.

ਫਮ [chəm] *n* *onom*, sound of tinkling bells or of falling rain. 2 *Skt* **कम** *adj* forgiving, forbearing. See ਸਦਾਫਮ.

ਫਮਕਣਾ [chəməkna], ਫਮਕਨਾ [chəməkna] *v* fry in ghee, oil etc. sizzling sound produced by something when fried in boiling oil. See ਫਮਕਾ.

ਫਮਕਾ [chəmka] *n* seasoning (of some dish); process of frying in ghee, etc. "dal urəd ki chəmək bənai."—*GPS*.

ਫਮ ਫਮ [chəm chəm], ਫਮ ਫਮਕਾਰ [chəm chəmkar] *n* *onom* jingling sound, clang. "let bhəvari chəm chəmkar."—*NP*.

ਫਮਚਰ [chəmchər] *Skt* **स्मचर** *n* that which moves or lives on land; mortal being, human being.

ਫਮਚਰੀ [chəmchəri] *adj* related to or concerning mortals; man's. See ਫਮਚਰ and ਫਮਿਫਰੀ.

ਫਮਾ [chəma] See ਫਮਾ and ਫਮਾ. 2 *Skt* **स्मा** earth, land.

ਫਮਾਸੀ [chəmasi] *n* gold coin weighing six mashas. 2 *adj* semestral.

ਫਮਾਹੀ [chəmahi] six monthly salary or subsistence. See ਫਮਾਹੀ. 2 semestral.

ਫਮਾਚਰ [chəmacər] moving on the earth; terrestrial 2 human being. See ਫਮਿਫਰੀ.

ਫਮਾਧਰ [chəmadhər] *adj* forgiving, clement. 2 *n* holder of earth; Sheshnag. 3 king.—*sənama*. 4 mountain.

ਫਮਾਧਰਿਸਣੀ [chəmadhərisəni] *n* sustainer of the earth-king; his army; king's army.—*sənama*.

ਫਮਾਪਨ [chəmapən] *Skt* **कमपन** *n* pardon, clemency. 2 act of giving pardon.

ਫਮਿ [chəmɪ] *adj* forgiving, clement. 2 concerning the earth.—*sənama*.

ਫਮਿਫਰੀ [chəmɪ frɪ] *n* master of the earth-king; king's army.—*sənama*.

ਫਮਿਫਰੀ [chəmɪchəri] concerning those who move on the earth; out of consideration for the forefathers. "ik loki horu chəmɪchəri brahməṇu vəṭi pīḍu khar."—*asa m* 1. 'One ball (of cooked rice, barley, etc.) as a ritual offering to the gods and the other balls for the benefit or welfare of the forefathers.' See ਲੋਕੀ. 2 See ਜੈਨ.

ਫਮੀ [chəmi] *Skt* **कमी** *adj* forgiving, clement. "chəmi puras ke kaj udara. nəsṭ hot jīm əgni para."—*GPS*. 2 forgave, pardoned. "nəṭi jal chəmi."—*krisən*.

ਫਮੀਆ [chəmia] *adj* forgiving, clement.

ਫਮੁਖ [chəmuḥ] *n* Kartikay, who has six faces.

ਫਯ [chəy] *n* six. 2 annihilation. See ਫਯ and ਧੈ.

ਫਯੋ [chəyo] *adj* spread. 2 destroyed. "sadhən rakhke sətru chəyo."—*krisən*.

ਫਰ [chər] *n* deception, pretence. "Irkhə pərukha chər amərkha."—*NP*. 'jealousy, bluntness, deception and rage.' 2 See ਫਰਨਾ.

ਫਰਹਰ [chərhar] *adj* lacerating, wounding. "chərhar əgṛ."—*ramav*. 2 agile, smart nimble.

ਫਰਹਰਾ [chərharə], ਫਰਹਰੇ [chərharə] *adj* lively, active. "chel chərharə jvan."—*cəritr* 223. 2 lean, slim.

ਫਰਤਾ [chərtə] *n* deception. 2 *adj* who tricks. "chərtə mətɪ ko ləkh caturta."—*GPS*.

ਫਰਦ [chərəd] *Skt* **उर्द** *vr* vomit. 2 *n* vomiting. See ਫਰਦਿ.

ਫਰਦਿ [chərədɪ] *Skt* ਫਰਿਦਿ. vomiting. Vomiting is caused by the excess of bodily humours like wind and bile, from eating dirty eatables, due to indigestion and on seeing or smelling abominable things. Women suffer from it after becoming pregnant.

The best remedy to cure vomiting is to

(1) Take 6 mashas of undried bark of the neen tree, melia ezadirachta, seven small cardamoms, one clove, six mashas of mint and six masas of aniseed. Levigate all these ingredients in two chāṭaks of water. Mix sugar crystals in this liquid and administer a doze of two tolas to the patient several times a day.

(2) Rub bazoar or sea coconut in the distillate of aniseed and make the patient lick it.

(3) Take seeds of small cardamom, althea rose, cyperus pertenuis, kernel of jujube berries, long pepper (piper longum), white sandal, paddy-pops, cloves, mesua roxburghi flowers in equal quantity by weight. Grind these ingredients to powder. Make the patient take this powder with honey and sugar crystals.

(4) Make an unused earthen pitcher lid red hot in fire and slake it in water five times. Give this water to the patient to drink.

(5) Make the patient smell odorous things.

(6) Keep the clean patient's body along with the house and his clothes etc.

ਫਰਨ [chərən], **ਫਰਨਾ** [chərna] *v* thresh, pound. "tuh musaləhi chərara."—*foḍi m 5*. "pir mir siḍh dərəp chərən ko."—*NP*. "cavər jyōrən mahi chərə hē."—*kṛisən*. 2 deceive, swindle. 3 give up, leave. "tisu pachē bācē chərara."—*sodarū*.

ਫਰਰਾ [chər-ra] *n* ਫਰਰਾ that which, coming out of the gun, kills a deer; a lead pellet (which is fired from the gun); a shot.

ਫਰਰਾ ਫੱਡਣਾ [chər-ra chəḍḍṇa] *xa* urinate.

ਫਰਾਇਆ [chəraia], **ਫਰਿਆ** [chəria] See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਫਰਿਆ [chəria] See **ਫਰਿਆ**.

ਫਰੀ [chəri] *n* stick, cane. 2 also used for chālī. "purhut sabbha duti lin chəri."—*NP*.

ਫਰੀਆ [chəria], **ਫਰੀਦਾਰ** [chəridar], **ਫਰੀਯਾ** [chəriya] mace bearer, gatekeeper. "kisu nā chəria kou hāṭave."—*GV 10*. 2 staff-bearer; office-in-charge of a police station. "siv so chəria phun rakhat koi."—*kṛisən*. 3 swindler, cheat.

ਫਰਯੋ [chəryo] deceived, swindled. "chāl sō ju chəryo hē."—*kṛisən*. 2 See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਫਲ [chāl] *Skt n* concealing reality by deceptively showing some other thing or aspect. 2 deceit, fraud. 3 Per Nyay philosophy, through logic or jest, giving an opposite meaning to what is intended. Its apt example is thus, "Two more bodies are expected to attend our meeting", and in response the other says, "Even a single body can bring trouble, if two come, then there will be a disaster". 4 gangrene. "ghav sugam lage hui jivān, chāl te bācē nā pran nāsai."—*GPS*. 5 *adj* deceptive, specious. "chāl bāpuri ih kaula dārpe."—*maru m 5*.

ਫਲਕ [chālak] *n* splash, slosh. 2 splatter produced by the breaking of a wave. 3 *Skt adj* deceptive, specious. 4 In Punjabi, this word is also used for šalāk, a salvo or barrage of guns. See **ਸਲਾਕ**.

ਫਲਚਿਦ੍ਰ [chālchidr] *n* trickery, fraud. "tāb chālchidrā ləgāt kəhu kis?"—*sukhumāni*.

ਫਲਚੰਦ [chālchād] *n* intrigue, skulduggery.

ਫਲਨ [chālān] *Skt n* deceit, trickery, fraud.

ਫਲਨਾ [chālāna] *v* deceive, mislead. "chālīo bālī bāvān bhāro."—*savēye m 1 ke*.

ਫਲਨਾਗਨੀ [chālānagāni] *n* deceitful female snake; i.e. the material world. "chālānagāni siu meri tūṭāni hoi."—*prabhā a m 5*.

ਫਲਨੀ [chālāni] *adj* female deceiver. 2 See **ਚਾਲਨੀ**.

ਫਲਾਂਗ [chālāṅ] *n* jump, leap, gambol, frisk.

ਫਲਾਰ [chālār], **ਫਲੀਦਾ** [chālīda] *adj* deceitful, dissembling, fraudulent.

ਫਲੀ [chālī] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical. 2 *n* blister skin, hide. "chālī barnisē."—*kālki*. i.e., 'hide of

a large elephant. 3 See ਫੱਲੀ.

ਫਲੀਆ [chalia] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical.

ਫਲੋਟੀ [chaloti] *n* cel-oti, women's sheet or odhni, headgear.

ਫਲੋਟੀ ਸਿੱਟਣੀ [chaloti siṭṭṇi], ਫਲੋਟੀ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ [chaloti lahuṇi] *v* give up the sheet. i.e., throw away husband's sheet from one's head. See ਚਾਦਰ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ. 2 donate, at some holy place, like Pahoa, the sheet of one's head after one's husband's death. Hindu women follow this practice.

ਫਲੰਗੀ [chalṅgi] *adj* jumping, leaping. "uchle chal chalṅgi."—*kalki*.

ਫੱਲ [chall] *n* See ਫਲਕ 1-2. 2 strong wave that breaks after striking against the shores. Breaker.

ਫੱਲਾ [challa] *plain* or gemless fingerring.

ਫੱਲਿ [challi] *Pkt* a peel.

ਫੱਲੀ [challi] *n* maizecob, corncob. 2 screwpine's flower. 3 yarn's hank or skein of the size of a corn-cob.

ਫਾਉਣਾ [chavauna] *v* provide roof; shade. "kapāhi chani chavai ho?"—*sor namdev*.

ਫਾਵਿ [chavi] See ਫਾਵਿ.

ਫਾਵੀ [chavhi] See ਫੋਹੀ.

ਫੜ [chaf] *thin* and long bar of wood or metal. 2 staff of a flag, having metal caps at both ends. 3 hoof of a quadruped. "dhuṛ utahā ghali chārī turāgma."—*cāḍi* 3. 4 leg of a quadruped. 5 kick by a quadruped. 6 See ਫੜਨਾ.

ਫੜਨਾ [chafna] *v* thresh; dash down. 2 separate. 3 beat or pound paddy or barley for husking.

ਫੜਾ [chafa] *Skt* ਚਸਾਡ *adj* single; without a partner. 2 unmarried male, bachelor.

ਫੜਿਆਲ [chafial] *Dg* *n* sleeved lance. See ਫੜ.

ਫੜੀ [chafi] *feminine* of ਚਾਫਾ. 2 *n* stick. 3 flag of Gugga, the serpent god. 4 in Kashmir, Amarnath and Kullu, the flag of Manmahesh is called chafi which the pilgrims follow.

ਫੜੀ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [chafi asvari] *n* simple departure; departure without pomp and show. "gāmne prabhu asvari chafi."—*GPS*.

ਫੜੀਆ [chafia] *adj* who threshes. See ਫੜਨਾ. 2 *n* mace bearer; staff bearer.

ਫੜੀਦਾਰ [chafidar], ਫੜੀਬਰਦਾਰ [chafibardar] *n* staff-bearer, doorkeeper. "chafidar dervan khālirā."—*BG*.

ਫਾ [cha] *Skt* *n* young one of an animal. 2 mercury. 3 *adj* who pierces.

ਫਾਂ [chā], ਫਾਉ [chau], ਫਾਉਂ [chāu] *n* shade. "pāhī lode jār ādārī jāmē ta upārī hove chau."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 shelter, refuge, protection. "sāglīa terī chau."—*keda m* 5. "sābhna jā īka chau."—*var sri m* 1. 3 reflection, image.

ਫਾਉਣਾ [chauna] *v* roof over; shade. 2 be spread over, cover. "khīnu purābī khīnu pāchāmī chae."—*asa chāt m* 4. 3 cover, wrap. "unāvī ghān chae bārāsu subhāe."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

ਫਾਉਣੀ [chauni] See ਫਾਵੀ.

ਫਾਉਤ [chaur] See ਫਾਉਤ. 2 shade, shadow.

ਫਾਇ [chāi] See ਫਾਉਂ and ਫਾਇਆ. 2 *adv* having covered. 3 having spread over.

ਫਾਇਆ [chāia] *Skt* ਫਾਯਾ *n* shade, which cuts off the sunlight. "trīṇ ki āgānī megh ki chāia."—*ṭoḍi m* 5. 2 protection, shelter. "chāia prābhī chātrāpātī kīnī."—*suhi chāt m* 5. 3 nescience. "hāu vicī māia hāu vicī chāia."—*var asa*. "chāia chuchi jāgāt bhulana."—*oḍkar*. 4 reflection, image. i.e. human soul. "ape māia ape chāia."—*mājh a m* 3. 5 effect, after-effect. "jō pāḍhkār updes bāṭavē. ap nāhī subh kārām kāmavē. tīs ki chāia pārahī nā kīs pē."—*GPS*. 6 consort of the sun. There is a story in Mahabharat that Sangya, the daughter of Vishavkarma, was married to the sun. Unable to bear the radiance of the sun, she went away, leaving behind her a woman named Chhaya who looked like her. The sun begot two sons, Savaran and Shanaishchar from Chhaya.

"dīnpātī jābē trās upjāyo,
chāia sac vrītāt bāṭāyo,

tumdara gəmni pīt or,
mujh ko gəi rakh is thər.”—GPS.

See ਸੰਗਤ. 7 possession by an evil spirit. “bhev ləkho kī pəri tīh chaya.”—NP. 8 radiance, lustre, glory. 9 analogy, example. 10 faint glimpse of the theme of a book or writing. 11 This word has also been used for ਫਾਰ [char] (ashes). “nīdək kē mukhī chāia.”—sor m 5. 12 adj wrapped covered. “gəhḍər-ṛa triṇī chāia.”—var maru 2 m 5. 13 roofed. “uce mādər sūdər chāia.”—gəu m 5. 14 extended, widespread. “əmrit jəlu chāia purən saju kəraia.”—suhi chāt m 5.

ਫਾਇਆਕਰ [charakər] *n* sun. See ਫਾਯਾਕਰ. 2 moon.

ਫਾਇਲ [chail] *n* printed sheet of cloth. “kahe chipəhu charle ram nā lavəhu citu?”—s kəbir.

ਫਾਈ [chai] *n* shade, shadow. “jīu badər ki chai.”—gəu m 9. 2 reflection, image. “mukər mahī jese chai.”—dhəna m 9. 3 ashes. “siri chai pai.”—var asa. “mukhī nīdək kē chai.”—sor m 5. 4 ash, dust. “jəb khīcē təb chai.”—sar chāt m 5. 5 stain, dirt. “ləthi səbh chai.”—var bəsət. 6 adjs spread out, extended. “kirəṭi jəg chai.”—GPS.

ਫਾਈਮਾਈ [chaimai], ਫਾਈਮਾਈ [chāimāi] shadow-like; i.e., vanishing like a shadow; fleeting. “kəha su pan tēboli həmma hoia chaimai.”—asa ə m 1. 2 *Skt* क्षयणी perishable.

ਫਾਹ [chah] *n* buttermilk. “dhəule dīssənī chah duddh.”—BG. 2 shade, shadow. 3 reflection, image.

ਫਾਹ [chāh] *n* shade. “chvə nā səkē tīh chāh ko.”—VN. 2 reflection, image. 3 protection. 4 refuge, shelter. “h̄s jīh bəsət bāh ki chāhi.”—cəṛitr 78. ‘in the shetler of the arms.’

ਫਾਹਿ [chahi] See ਫਾਹ.

ਫਾਹੀ [chahi] shade. “jīu badər ki chahi.”—sar m 9. 2 reflection, shadow.

ਫਾਹੀ [chāhi] See ਫਾਹ.

ਫਾਕ [chak] *n* satiation. 2 intoxication, inebriation. 3 *S* strength.

ਫਾਕਿ [chakī] *adv* having eaten. “chakī sudha bəlvān bhāe.”—səloh. 2 having adorned one self.

ਫਾਗ [chag] *Skt n* ram. 2 billy goat. See ਬਕਰਾ. ਫਾਗ [chāg] *n* lopped off a branch of a tree; cutting. ਫਾਗਣਾ [chāgna], ਫਾਗਣਾ [chāgna] *v* lop off branches of a tree; prune.

ਫਾਗਰ [chagər], ਫਾਗਲ [chagəl] *n* goat’s fleece. 2 water bag (made of goat-skin). “chagəl huti su khane tīr.”—GPS.

ਫਾਗਵਾਹਨ [chagvahən] *Skt n* that has a billy goat as its vehicle; Agni – the fire god.

ਫਾਗਾ [chāga] *adj* having six fingers.

ਫਾਗੀ [chagi] *Skt* nanny goat.

ਫਾਛ [chach] *Skt* ਫੰਛਕਾ *n* sour buttermilk. “chach kesi chətraner.”—əkal.

ਫਾਛਕਾਮਨੀ [chachkamni] one fond of buttermilk – an epithet of goddess Sheetla. “chachkamni ki puja hit.”—cəṛitr 337.

ਫਾਛਿ [chachi] to butter milk. See ਫਾਛ. 2 worthless. “chachī piē səsaru.”—s kəbir. 3 worldly pleasures. “kīu meṭego chachi tīhari?”—sor kəbir.

ਫਾਛੀ [chachi] a famous subcaste of Kohli Khatri, living in district Gujranwala. This name has stuck to them on account of their first settling in the Chhachh region. See ਫਾਛ.

Sardar Tahil Singh and his sons Jassa Singh, Sher Singh, and Fateh Singh etc were warriors of this family who, jointly with Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his father, conquered several territories.

ਫਾਜ਼ [chaj] See ਫਜ਼. 2 decoration, embellishment. “səbh chaj su saj diē.”—krisən.

ਫਾਜ਼ਕਰਨ [chajkarən] See ਫਜ਼ਕਰਨ.

ਫਾਜ਼ਨਾ [chajna] *v* be elegant, be graceful.

ਫਾਜ਼ਾ [chaja] See ਫਜ਼ਾ. 2 leaf of a carrot plant etc. 3 thatch; thatched hut. 4 *adj* decorated,

graceful. "tinī bhavēn pēr chaja."—*bīla kēbir*.

ढाटना [chāṭna] *v* separate, pick. "kābhū nē sake chāṭī."—*sar m 5*. 2 cut, pare.

ढाटा [chāṭa] *n* whip made of fine straps of leather.

ढाँट [chāṭī] *adv* having picked or chosen. "kīlībh kadhē hē chāṭī."—*māla m 5*.

ढाडना [chādna] *v* give up, leave, renounce.

ढाडि [chādī] having given up. "chādī sianēp bahu caturai."—*bavān*. 2 imperative of chādna; give up. "chādī mēn hēṭībh mukhān kō sāgu."—*sar m 5*.

ढाडे [chādē] giving up; renouncing. "tēse sēṭjana ramnam nē chādē."—*bāsēṭ namdev*.

ढाँडे [chādē] shakes violently. See ढँडटा.

ढाटम [chāṇas] *n* bran, chaff, husk.

ढाटना [chāṇa] *v* pass through a sieve, sift something so that fine particles fall down but crude matter stays back. "chāṇi khaku bībhut cārī."—*maru ā m 1*. 2 separate, select. 3 search through, investigate.

ढाटनी [chāṇnī] See चालनी.

ढाँडि [chāṇī] having sifted or picked. "dusāṭ dut hēṭī kadhē chāṇī."—*bīla m 5*.

ढाँड [chāt] *n* roof. "cāhū dār pēr kār kār īk chāt."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* *adj* lean, frail.

ढाडा [chata] *n* umbrella, gamp.

ढाडी [chati] *n* chest, thorax. "chati sītāl mēn sukhi."—*bavān*.

ढाडीबेड [chatibojh] *n* dyspepsia; indigestion. 2 clogging of bronchioles with phlegm; pulmonary congestion. "chatibojh hot dukh bhara."—*NP*. 'Pulmonary congestion is like egotism.'

ढाडू [chatr] *Skt n* student. 2 honey; that comes from a comb. 3 *adj* of Kshatriyas. "juddh karyo kārke dhrām chatra."—*kṛtsān*. 'because of the duty of a chātri.'

ढाडूँडि [chatrāvṛttī] *n* scholarship; amount fixed as a scholar's livelihood.

ढाडूँडम [chatraśram], ढाडूँडल [chatralay] *n* boarding

house.

ढाँडक [chadək] *adj* enveloping, covering. 2 roofer, thatcher. 3 in Shastarnaimala some amateur writer has used chadək for chedək. "nam cāram kē pritham kāhī chadək bāhur bākhan." 'leather or shield-piercer, arrow.'
ढाँडन [chadən] *Skt n* cover, lid. 2 curtain, screen. 3 clothing. "chadən bhojān kī asa."—*var majh m 1*. 4 leaf. 5 feather.

ढाँडा [chāda] *n* portion, share, disbursed amount.
ढाँडेग [chādog], ढाँडेग [chādogy] *Skt* छन्दोग्य, an Upanishad from Samved. 2 Brahman portion of Samved, the first two sections of which comprise rituals concerning marriage, etc and the other eight sections comprise Upanishad of which very fine exposition has been written by Shankracharya. The chādogy upniṣad contains the exposition of चैतन्य (चै), the performance of oblation and a description of spirituality.

ढाँड [chān] See ढाँडना. 2 See ढाँडि. 3 *S* deceit, dissembling.

ढाँडडी [chāṇī] *n* sieve.

ढाँडना [channa] See ढाँडना.

ढाँडबीन [chānbīn] close search, deep cogitation; discrimination between truth and falsehood.

ढाँडा [chāna] *Skt* छन्ना. *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. "soi ājanu kāhe mē jana, jānāharu nē chāna re."—*asa m 5*.

ढाँडि [chānī] *n* thatch, thatched hut, house covered with thatch. "trīna chānī pēri dhār uparī."—*gāu kēbir*. "kāpāhī chānī chāvai ho?"—*sor namdev*. 2 *adv* having sifted.

ढाँडी [chānī] *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. "rāhe nē kachue chānī."—*sor m 5*.

ढाँड [chāp] *n* impression, stamp, imprint. "sātīguri kārīdini dhur kī chāp."—*asa ā m 5*. 2 a ring with letters engraved on it; a signet ring. 3 mark, sign. 4 nome de plume; as "goya" is

अविज्ञात विज्ञानता विज्ञातमविज्ञानताम्—*iśavasya*.

the pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. 5 trade mark. ਫਾਪਣ [chapən] See ਫਾਪਣ. 2 hide, lurk, disappear. 3 die. "bahur jənəm nə chapən."—*dhəna m* 5. ਫਾਪਣਾ [chapna], ਫਾਪਨਾ [chapna] v print, imprint, engraved letters upon something. 2 mark a textile fabric with decorative figures in colours. ਫਾਪਰ [chapər] See ਫੋਪਰ.

ਫਾਪਰੀ [chapri] n thatched hut; shack. "bhəli suhavi chapri ja məhɪ gun gae."—*suh m* 5. 2 a village, under police station Sarhali in tehsil Tarn Taran of district Amritsar, where Guru Arjan Dev stayed in the hut of his devotee named Hema and recited the above hymn.

Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das and Guru Hargobind also visited this place. Fourteen acres of land is owned by it in Khanchhapri, Khanrajada and Chakk Mahira villages. Chhapri is ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station.

ਫਾਪਰੂ [chapəru] See ਫੋਪਰ. "chapəru bādhi səvare triṇ ko."—*sar m* 5.

ਫਾਪਾ [chapa] n pruned thorny bough. 2 surprise attack on the sleeping enemy during the night-time. "marē chapa rat ko jəgəl me se aɪ."—*PP*. 3 art of printing; printing press. First of all printing was started by the Chinese. Then, between 1420 to 1438 AD, scholars of Holland and Germany gave it a boost. In England, it became popular in 1474 AD. In India, the Portuguese set up a printing press, in the seventeenth century, in Goa. In Punjab, the first printing press was set up at Lahore, in 1849 AD. The printing press has been changing with the passage of time. These days, cast in type foundry, very beautiful letters of various shapes are available. The Gurmukhi type was first of all made by the missionaries of Ludhiana. Thereafter in 1887 symmetrical letters were got cast by Bhai Hiranand Marwaha Khatri, resident of Lahore. First of

all, Bhai Hiranand printed, in type letters, Guru Granth Sahib in five short-sized volumes, in Sammat Nanakshahi 420.¹ The Gurmukhi type is now available in several attractive fonts and its various foundries can be seen in Punjab. 4 act of printing. 5 nightmare. "səbh jəg dəbɪa chapə."—*məla ə m* 1. See ਓਥਾਰਾ. 6 act of branding human body with marks of conch-shell, wheel, etc symbols of Vishnu. "bhəve jaɪ dvarɪka dəgədh deh kəre chapa."—*52 Poets*.

ਫਾਬੜਾ [chabɾa], ਫਾਬਾ [chaba] n pan of a weighing scale. "jɪhba dēdi ɪh ghəʈu chaba."—*maru m* 1. 2 small, shallow basket.

ਫਾਮ [cham] n shadow, shade. "həɪɪ ke nam ki tum upəɪ cham."—*sukhmanɪ*. 2 protection, patronage. "hələɪɪ pələɪɪ jəki səd cham."—*bher m* 5.

ਫਾਮਨੀ [chamni] shade. "ɪh bɪrəkh chamni."—*ram m* 5 *pəɪtal*. 2 See ਫਾਵਨੀ.

ਫਾਯਲ [chayəl] See ਫਾਇਲ.

ਫਾਯਾ [chaya] See ਫਾਇਆ.

ਫਾਯਾਕਰ [chayakar] n sun. "ləkhe chəl chayakəre tej lajə."—*VN*. 2 large umbrella. 3 tree.

¹The following handbill was issued by the office of Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, regarding these volumes, on the 5th of the bright fortnight of the month of the Chet, Sammat 1945, Nanak Shahi 420: "Through this handbill it is brought to the notice of the public that no one should get these volumes bound together in one cover; whosoever does so, shall be showing discourtesy to Sri Guru Granth Sahib and shall be considered, in this world and the next, a transgressor in the eyes of the Divine and, according to various sections of the criminal procedure code, shall be answerable to the government and the Khalsa. Signed :

Sardar Man Singh Sahib, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, Major Rasaldar, Honorary Magistrate, Manager of Gurdwaras, Sri Amritsar,

President, Singh Sabha, Sri Amritsar.

ਛਾਯਾਗ੍ਰਹਿਣੀ [chayagrāhṇi] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਛਾਯਾਦਾਨ [chayadan], ਛਾਯਾਤ੍ਰ [chayatṛ] per Hindu faith, a kind of offering, in which the offerer looks at his own reflection in melted ghee contained in a bronze bowl. He puts some gold, pearls etc in the ghee and offers the said bowl to a Brahman.

It is believed that the adverse effect of the planets is mitigated by such an offering. See ਛੰਨਾ. ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰਖ [chayapurakh], ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰੁਸ਼ [chayapurush] It is mentioned in the Yogapradipika that Shiv told Parvati that a person who stares at his own shadow, formed on the earth, attentively every day, can espy his own reflection in the sky. The said reflection in the sky, is called Chhayapurush. If the head of the Chhayapurush is not visible, the said person dies within six months. If the feet are not visible his wife dies and if his hands are not visible his brother dies. If the face of the Chhayapurush appears to be hazy the said person contracts some illness, etc. 2 one who shadows others; detective.

ਛਾਯਾਯੰਤ੍ਰ [chayayātr] *n* a contraption showing time by its shadow; sundial. See ਘੜੀ.

ਛਾਰ [char] or ਛਾਰੂ [charu] *n* alkali. 2 salt. 3 borax. 4 carbon of soda; sodium carbonate. 5 ashes. "siri bhi phiri pave charu."—*var kan m 4*. 6 dust. "chacha! charu hot tere sāta."—*bavan*. 7 jump, leap. "mar char ga agani majhara."—*NP*. 8 shade. "ulāt jat birakh ki charahu."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਛਾਰਹੁ [charahu] shade-like. See ਛਾਰ 8.

ਛਾਰਕ [charak] *adj* which incinerates. 2 *n* ਛਾਰਕ. *n* dried date.

ਛਾਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਰੀ [char ki putri], ਛਾਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਲੀ [char ki putli] clay doll; i.e., human body. "char ki putri parangati pai."—*bavan*.

ਛਾਰਤਾ [charta] *n* alkalinity. "lavan charta sagar mahi."—*sāloh*.

ਛਾਰਾ [chara] See ਛਾਰ 6. "hau carankamal pag

chara."—*sohi chāt m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਛਾਰਾ a species of crow. "Il mālali giddar chara."—*BG*. 'The kite, the turdus macrourus, the jackal and the crow; their voice or sight is regarded inauspicious by the superstitious people.'

ਛਾਰੂ [charu] See ਛਾਰ 5-6.

ਛਾਲ [chal] *Skt* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 *Skt* ਚੱਲਾ. jump, gambol. "sabhna chala maria."—*var asa*.

ਛਾਲਨ [chalān] *Skt* ਛਾਲਨ. *n* washing. 2 rinsing of a dirty garment in water.

ਛਾਲਨੀ [chalni] See ਚਾਲਨੀ and ਛਲਨੀ.

ਛਾਲਾ [chala] *n* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 blister. 3 skin, fleece. "mrighchala par beṭhe kabir."—*bher kabir*.

ਛਾਲੀ [chali] *n* cut betel nut, split groundnut.

ਛਾਵ [chav], ਛਾਂਵ [chāv] *n* shade, shadow. "dhup chav je samkari sahe."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਧੂਪ ਛਾਵ.

ਛਾਵਨੀ [chavni] *n* row of thatched huts, category of hutments. 2 cantonment (for troops). In olden times thatched huts were raised to house the army and hence this name. 3 pervasiveness, ubiquity. "ghatī ghatī lālā chavni niki."—*māla m 5 pātal*.

ਛਾਵਰ [chavar] *n* sacrificial offering; offering of one's head. "kine hajar chavar."—*ramav*.

ਛਾਵਾਣ [chavan] *P* چاواڻ *n* canopy. "sahaj chavan."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 'is the canopy of knowledge.' "mihār chavanā."—*var māla m 5*. 2 shade of salvadora oleoides tree. "satahu khet jamaia satahu chavan."—*var ram 3*. See ਕਿਆਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ and ਮਾਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਛਾਵੇ [chavo] *Dg* *n* son. See ਸਾਵਕ.

ਛਿ [chi], ਛਿਅ [chiā] six. "chiā darsan ki sojhi par."—*ram m 1*.

ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ [chiā updes], ਛਿਅ ਗੁਰ [chiā gur], ਛਿਅ ਘਰ [chiā ghar] "chiā ghar chiā gur chiā updes."—*sohila*. 'six Shastars, their six authors and the teachings contained in them.'

See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਵਿਅਚਾਰ [chīācar] six and four; ten; ascetics of ten sects. "sānīasi chīācar."—*sidhgosāṭī*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ.

ਵਿਅਜਤੀ [chīājati] six holymen who had control over their passions, i.e. Hanuman, Bhisham-pitamah, Lakshman (Lachhman), Bhairav, Gorakh, Dattatreya. "chīājati mara ke bāda."—*bher kabir*. "I am a celibate", this pride enslaved even those who had controlled their passions. To be free from extramarital relations is the mark of a jati; that is why Lachhman, who had a wife and children, is counted among them.

ਵਿਅ ਦਰਸਨ [chīā darsan] See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਖਟਦਰਸਨ.

ਵਿਅ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ [chīā vartare] six limbs of the body that engage in all sorts of activities. They are five sense-organs and conscience. "chīā vartare varēṭahī put."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 'Saintly persons use these six limbs, in a chaste way.' 2 six treatises of the Hindu philosophy.

ਵਿਆਸਠ [chīāsath] sixty-six.

ਵਿਆਸੀ [chīasi], **ਵਿਆਸੀਹ** [chīasih] eighty-six.

ਵਿਆਸੀ ਜੂਨ [chīasi jun] Its source is chīasi hajar yojan. In the religious books of the Hindus the expanse of the earth is mentioned as eighty six thousand yojans. See ਵਿਹਸਪਤਿ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ, s 31. The meaning of 'wandering through eighty-six reincarnations' is like wandering on the whole of the earth.

ਵਿਆਹਟ [chīahat] See ਵਿਆਸਠ.

ਵਿਆਨਵੇ [chīanve] *Skt* ਸੱਠਵਤਿ ninety-six.

ਵਿਆਲੀ [chīali] forty-six.

ਵਿਹੱਤਰ [chīhattar] seventy-six.

ਵਿਹਰਟਾ [chīharṭa] a large well on which six Persian wheels can work at the same time. It is situated at a distance of four kohs to the west of Amritsar near village Wadali. Guru Arjan Dev had got it constructed in Sammat

1654. See ਵਡਾਲੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ.

ਵਿਕ [chīk] *adj* rigid, determined, strong. 2 *n* pull, attraction, tautness. "pāje dut kite vasi chīke."—*var gau* 1 m 4. 3 See ਵਿੱਕ.

ਵਿਕਨੀ [chīkni] *n* sneeze-inducing material; snuff. 2 a creeper, the juice of which, when applied in the nostrils, prompts sneezing.

ਵਿਕਿ [chīki] tightly, closely. "me pālē bādha chīki jiu."—*sri m* 5 *pepa* 1.

ਵਿਕੁਲੀ [chīkuli] *n* perforated muzzle fitted over the mouth of an animal to prevent it from eating crops, corn etc. or from biting.

ਵਿੱਕ [chīkk] *Skt* झक़् झक़् sneezing. Ordinary sneezes result from chillī particles etc. getting into the nose, looking at the sun, insertion of a taper into the nostril, irritation in the nasal glands etc. and they are not harmful at all. Sneezing, resulting from the cerebral weakness, chronic coryza and the imbalance of wind and bile, is a sort of agonizing disease. As cough is harmful to the lungs, sneezing is harmful to the brain. But sneezing, induced through medicines for expulsion of cattarh, is not harmful.

The simple treatment for sneezing is to take snuff of mustard oil, almond oil, olive oil and calabash-seed oil; to splash the head with lukewarm water and massage it with calabash-seed oil; to take easily digestible, brain-toning diet and protect the forehead from cold air. For this purpose, take three mashas of seeds of quince fruit, five jujubes of rhammus sisypus, nine sebesten plums and boil all of these ingredients in water. Strain this concoction, mix two tolas of sherbet of viola serpens and one tola of the sherbet of calabash seeds in it and take it.

Many auspicious and inauspicious effects of sneezing have been mentioned in the books of Hindus. For instance, if sneeze occurs in

the south-east, it causes grief; the one occurring in the south causes loss; if it occurs in the west, it brings gain of sweetmeats; the one occurring in the north-west causes gain of food stuff, when it occurs in the north it causes quarrel and in the north-east it brings death, etc. See ਗੁਰੂਤ ਜਨੇਤਿਸਚਕੁ.

Gurmat does not believe in the auspiciousness or inauspiciousness of sneezing. "bhakh subhakh vicar, na chikk mānara."—BG. See ਅਵਾਸੀ.

ਫਿੱਕਾ [chikka] See ਸਿੱਕਾ. 2 See ਫਿੱਕ. 3 See ਫੀਕਾ. **ਫਿੱਕੁਲ** [chikkul] a black-eyed bird of prey that visits Punjab during winter and spends summer in the frontier mountains around Peshawar. It resembles a sparrow or a hawk but is greyish brown with a white head. While flying in the sky, at times it begins to quiver and sometimes it looks stationary. When it happens to see lizards, etc. it pounces upon them speedily. It is different from ਚੁਹਮਾਰ [cuhmar] ('the mouse-bird'). No hunter tames it for hunting.

ਫਿੱਗ [chīg], **ਫਿੱਝ** [chīṅ] *n* thin metallic needle or thin pointed piece of straw used for picking shreds of food pieces sticking between the teeth; toothpick. "ape jāl ape de chīga."—var bīha m 4.

ਫਿੱਚਰਾ [chichra] butea frondosa. 2 leaf of this plant.

ਫਿੱਚਲਾ [chīchla] *adj* bespattered. 2 *n* goddess Durga. Kali, who is besmirched with blood.

ਫਿੱਚਲੀ [chīchli] *n* thin pot-shred, which children throw to skip on the surface of water. "cālavāt hē chīchli larka."—cāḍi l.

ਫਿੱਚ [chicch] *n* splash, drop. See ਫਿੱਚਿ. "atī ucchāl chicch trīkuḥ chāyo."—ramcādrīka.

ਫਿੱਚਰਾ [chicchra] See ਫਿੱਚਰਾ.

ਫਿੱਜ [chij] See ਫਿੱਜਨਾ.

ਫਿੱਜ [chij] See ਫਿੱਜ.

ਫਿੱਜਣਾ [chijna], **ਫਿੱਜਣੁ** [chijṇu], **ਫਿੱਜਨਾ** [chijna] *v* in Sindhi *chijṇu* means 'to break' and in Sanskrit *kṣayaṇ* means 'to be destroyed'. "nanāk khetu nā chijai."—var guj 2 m 5. "īku chijai bīa lātarīai."—s fārid. "kīṭ hī kāmī nā chijie ja hīrde sāca soi."—sri m 5. "tin ka kōdhū nā kab-hu chijie."—var gāu l m 4. 2 *adj* loose, "je jāna laru chijna piḍi paī gādhī."—s fārid.

ਫਿੱਜਰਾ [chijra] *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 loose.

ਫਿੱਜਤ [chijāt], **ਫਿੱਜਤਿ** [chijāṭi] getting decayed, being destroyed. "chijāt māhā sūdri kara."—sahas m 5. 2 causing decay, destruction. "nāh chijāṭi tārēg toyānāh."—sahas m 5. 'Ocean currents do not destroy the world.'

ਫਿੱਜਦੀ [chijāḍī], **ਫਿੱਜਦਾ** [chijāda], **ਫਿੱਜਦੀ** [chijāḍi] *adj* destructible. 2 diminishing. "deh chijāḍī unmājhūna, guru sājan jiu dhārāia."—var ram 2 m 5. 3 breakable.

ਫਿੱਝ [chījh] *n* wrestling arena. "hau bahurī chījh nā nācāu."—sri m 5 *pepa*. 2 wrestler's bout, wrestling match. 3 human ring formed around the wrestling pit. "sābh hoi chījh īkāṭhia."—sri m 5 *pepa*.

ਫਿੱਟ [chīṭ] See ਫਿੱਟ.

ਫਿੱਟਕਨ [chīṭkən] *v* sprinkle; spray scented saffron, roses etc. "vāstrā māno chīṭkai jāneti se cāḍhe."—surāj. 2 be freed, get liberated (from bondage).

ਫਿੱਟਕਾਈ [chīṭkai] *adv* after getting rid of, after emancipation. "cālīo gonī chīṭkai."—gāu kabir.

ਫਿੱਟਕਾਏ [chīṭkae] *adv* by spreading, by scattering. "lāṭ chīṭkae tīria rove."—asa kabir.

ਫਿੱਟਕਾਰ [chīṭkar] *n* shower of drops. 2 sprinkling, act of spraying. "nam tera kesro le chīṭkare."—dhana ravidas. 3 release, emancipation.

ਫਿੱਟਕੀ [chīṭki] released, rescued. 2 sprinkled, sprayed.

ਫਿਟਰ [chiʈər], ਫਿਟਰ [chiʈər], ਫਿਟਰਿ [chiʈəri]
adj blemished, bearing stains, stained. “vekhe!
chiʈəri thivdo.”—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਫਿਟੀ [chiʈi] *n* stick; small branch of a tree.
twig. 2 bone, rib. “rəsətəl pəriō chiʈi chiʈi
sirbhare.”—*sar m* 5. 3 stick, cane.

ਫਿੱਟ [chiʈt], ਫਿੱਟਾ [chiʈtə] *n* drop, droplet. 2 drop
of mud. 3 spark, ember. “loh ki chiʈt chuʈte.”
—*ramav*. 4 adj which blemishes; which
stigmatises.

ਫਿਣ [chiṇ] See ਫਣ and ਧਿਨ.

ਫਿਣਭੰਗਰ [chiṇbhāgar] See ਧਿਨਭੰਗਰ.

ਫਿਰ [chiṭ] See ਫਿਰਿ.

ਫਿਰਪਤਾਧਿ [chirpataḍhi], ਫਿਰਪਤਾਧਿ [chirpataḍhi]
n army alongwith the king; army headed by
the king; an army whose motivator is the king
himself.—*sənama*.

ਫਿਰਪਤਿ [chirpəti] See ਫਿਰਿਪਤਿ.

ਫਿਰਰ [chirər] See ਫਿੱਰਰ.

ਫਿਰਰਾਉਣਾ [chitrauna] *v* give shoe-beating,
humiliate.

ਫਿਰਾਰ [chitar], ਫਿਰਾਲ [chital] *n* nourisher;
sustainer of people on earth, the king. 2 six-
beat rhythm.

ਫਿਰਾਲਾ [chitala] *adj* who knows the six-beat
rhythm. 2 landholder, farmer, agriculturist.
3 clever, shrewd, intelligent. “tejvan bəlvān
chitala.”—*cəritr* 302. 4 *n* song with six-beat
rhythm.

ਫਿਰਿ [chiri] *Skt* ਫਿਰਿ *n* earth, land. 2 number
denoting one, one.

ਫਿਰਿਨਾਥ [chirinath], ਫਿਰਿਪਤਿ [chiripəti],
ਫਿਰਿਪਲ [chiripal], ਫਿਰਿਸ [chiris], ਫਿਰਿਸ [chites]
n sustainer of people on earth; ruler; lord of
the earth. “chelrup chirinath.”—*gyan*. “sun
chites! kəs cīta ṭhāni.”—*NP*. 2 Kshatria caste
of the Hindus. “ram chiripal pər.”
—*GPS*. ‘Parshu Ram dominated the Khatri.’

ਫਿਰਿਕੀਸ [chirākis] ਫਿਰਿ + ਫਿਰਿਕੀਸ destruction for
twenty-one times. “kəri chātrahinā chitākis

barē.”—*paras*. ‘Parshu Ram cleared the earth
of the Khatri twenty-one times.’

ਫਿੱਰਰ [chittar] *n* ਫਿਰਿ + ਰੁ pair of footwear
protecting one's feet from pebbles (gravel),
thorns etc. scattered on the earth; shoes.
2 shoes without heels.

ਫਿਥਾ [chitha], ਫਿਥਾ [chitha] *adj* abashed,
ashamed, mortified. 2 fallen, apostate,
degraded. 3 angry because of shame.

ਫਿਦ [chid] *Skt* ਚਿਦ *vr* fragment, break into
pieces, grip firmly, do violence.

ਫਿਦ ਫਿਦ [chid bhid] *Skt* ਚਿਨ੍ਧਿ ਭਿਨ੍ਧਿ; kill,
destroy. “chid bhid bahu ghat prāharāhi.”
—*NP*. ‘(They) attack with weapons shouting
“kill!”’

ਫਿਦਰ [chidar] See ਫਿਦੁ.

ਫਿਦਿਰ [chidir] *Skt* sword. 2 axe. 3 fire.

ਫਿਦੁਰ [chidur] *Skt* *adj* who bores; who cuts.
2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਫਿਦਾ [chidda] *adj* having holes; rarefied not
dense.

ਫਿਦੁ [chidr] *Skt* ਚਿਦ *vr* bore, perforate or pierce
earlobes. 2 *n* hole, perforation. 3 ditch, hole.
4 nine openings of human body like central
nostril etc. “nāve chidr srāvāhi āpavitra.”
—*maru m* 4. 5 defect, fault, blemish. “jīh
prasadi tere sāgal chidr dhake.”—*sukhmāni*.
“jau dekhe chidr tau nīdāk umahe.”—*brīla m*
5. “chalē chidrē koṭi bighānē.”—*sahas m* 5.
6 wound, cut i.e. boil. “kāra rog nā chidr
kichu.”—*sri a m* 5. 7 pores in the body.

ਫਿਦੁਰਸੀ [chidrādersi] *Skt* ਚਿਦਰਸਿ *adj* finding
fault with others.

ਫਿਦਿਫਿਦਿ [chidhribhidhi] See ਫਿਦ ਫਿਦ.

ਫਿਨ [chin] *Skt* ਫਣ *n* moment, instant, short
duration. “chin māhi rau rāk kau kārāi.”
—*brīha m* 9. 2 See ਫਿਨੁ.

ਫਿਨਿ [chīn] *Skt* ਚਿਨ *adj* broken, fragmented,
cut. See ਫਿਨੁ.

ਫਿਨਕ [chinak] See ਫਿਨਿਕ.

હિનદ [chinənu] *S* v break. 2 decrease, reduce. 3 be destroyed.

હિન હિન [chin bhin] *Skt* હિન્ન બિન્ન *adj* amputated, cut and separated. 2 ruined, devastated.

હિનદે [chinve], હિનદે [chinve] ninety-six. "chinve kəroṃi meghumala."—*māla namdev*.

હિના [china] *adj* momentary. 2 penniless, indigent. "so purkārāma na china."—*maru solhe m 5*.

હિના [china] *Skt* હિન્ના *n* harlot; dancing girl. 2 *adj* torn, tattered. "cir sabbhi china."—*var jet*. 3 a creeper plant used medicinally to cure certain fevers.

હિનાર [chinar], હિનાલ [chinal] *Skt* હિન્ના-નારિ. See હિન્ના. prostitute, lecherous woman. "baḍi chinar jagat me jāniyāt."—*cāritr 14*.

હિનિક [chinik] ઘટ-દિવ momentary.

હિનુ [chinu] See હિન, હિન, હિન and હિન. "chinu chinu tənū chijē jera jānave."—*sor kābir*. "kāha bhāro jāu tənū bhāro chinu chinu?"—*asa ravidas*.

હિને [chine] snatched, usurped. "dīne nīkar chīne su dip."—*brāhṃ*.

હિનેક [chinek] for a moment.

હિપકલી [chipkālī], હિપકી [chipki] *n* lizard; reptile that clings to the roof of a room.

હિપટા [chipṭa], હિપના [chipna] v hide, be lost in meditation; get out of sight; set.

હિપાઉ [chipau], હિપાવ [chipav] *n* hideout, refuge.

હિપુ [chiprə] *Skt* ચિપુ *adv* quickly, immediately, instantaneously.

હિમન [chimən] *n* forgiveness, pardon.

હિમા [chima] See હમા and હિમા.

હિમાહી [chimahī] *adj* half-yearly, occurring once in six-months; completing in six months. 2 after six-months. 3 *n* period of six months, duration of six months. 4 salary or other income contracted for six months. "dāi chimahī

bādh."—*cāritr 23*.

હિમી [chimi] *Skt* હિમિ *adj* who pardons; cool-headed. unperturbed. "bhāe chimi ris khoi vīsekhe."—*GPS*.

હિમીએ [chimyō] pardoned. 2 tolerated. "son gāyo tin pas chimyō."—*krisān*.

હિય [chiy] See હિય.

હિરકના [chirākna] See હિરકના.

હિરકા [chirka] See હિરકા. "vahguru kāhi chirka dīno."—*NP*. 2 See હિરકા.

હિરકાવ [chirkaṇ] See હિરકાઉ.

હિરના [chirna] See હિરના. "ityadīk kābi chire prāsāg."—*GPS*.

હિરનાની [chirani] initiated, started, broke out. 2 moved, walked. "gāi chirani."—*GPS*. 'Cows went for grazing.'

હિલ [chil], હિલક [chilak], હિલકા [chilka] *n* blister, skin. *Skt* હિલિ.

હિલના [chilna] v peel, skin.

હિલ [chil] See હિલ. 2 stud goat.

હિલક [chillak] See હિલક. 2 *xa* rupee.

હિલે [chive] *adv* in the sixth stage. "chive kamu na puche jāti."—*var majh m 1*.

હિરકટા [chirākṇa], હિરકના [chirākna] v sprinkle water, spray water, splash water-drops.

હિરકા [chirka] *n* spraying, sprinkling.

હિરકાઉ [chirkaui] *n* act of sprinkling (water).

હિરના [chirna] v start. 2 move, depart. 3 jump/leap (of a horse). 4 feel irritated, fret.

હી [chi] *n* six.

હી સાસત્ર [chi śāstrā] See ષટસાસત્ર.

હીક [chik], હીંક [chik] See હિક. 2 See હીંક.

હી કરમ [chi karam] See ષટકરમ.

હીકા [chika] *n* *Skt* શિકજા. basket suspended from the roof for keeping food. "chike pāṭ teri bāhot dīth."—*bāsāt kābir*. 'world of paradise.' 2 cup-shaped net with strings for fastening over the animal's mouth.

હીલિ [chikī] *adv* by tightening. "me chikī gāthri badha."—*sar m 5*.

ਫੀ ਜਤੀ [chi jəti] See ਫਿਅਜਤੀ and ਜਤੀ.

ਫੀਜਨਾ [chijəna] v diminish, get reduced. "chije jobənu jərua siri kal."—oṅkar. 2 decay, be destroyed.

ਫੀਟ [chē] n drop, droplet. 2 painted calico, chintz.

ਫੀਟਾਂਵਾਲਾ [chīṭāvala] Mansoorpur is now popularly known as Chhitanwala because of good painted calico-work being done here. See ਮਨਸੂਰਪੁਰ.

ਫੀਣ [chūn], ਫੀਨ [chūn] Skt ਕੀਟ adj weak, feeble. 2 thin, lean. 3 reduced, diminished. 4 dead. 5 penniless, indigent. 6 adv slowly. "bin bəjət chin."—ramav. 7 Some ignorant scribe has written ਫੀਨ [chūn] instead of ਪੀਨ [pin]—cərrīr 253. "deh chin te uṭh nā səkət bhəyo" should be "deh pin te." 'because of fat body.'

ਫੀਤ ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀ [chit svami] a Vaishnavite devotee and poet, who is regarded as one among the eight eminent poets. He was a follower of Vallabhacharya. Beautiful verses composed by him are still sung with fervour. Chheet was born in 1567 AD.

ਫੀ ਦੇਵਤਾ [chi devta] See ਦੇਵ ਖਟਕ.

ਫੀਨ [chūn] See ਕੀਣ and ਖੀਨ. 2 See ਫੀਨਣਾ.

ਫੀਨਖਰੇ [chinkhəre], ਫੀਨਖੜੇ [chinkhəre] snatched and ran away.

ਫੀਨਣਾ [chinna] v snatch, grab.

ਫੀਨਤਾ [chinta] Skt ਕੀਟਤਾ n deficiency, loss. 2 poverty, indigence. "dino jīn dan pun chinta udot he."—GPS. 3 leanness.

ਫੀਨਨਾ [chūn-na] See ਫੀਨਣਾ.

ਫੀਨਾ [china] for a moment, momentarily. "kəhū nā manio mən china."—bīla m 5. 2 scattered away, disappeared. "bəjər kuṭharu moh he china."—dhāna namdev. 3 n a Jatt subcaste to which Bhai Bidhi Chand belonged.

ਫੀਨਿ [chīnī] adv by snatching, by grabbing. "pərdhān chīnī əgrān həriō he."—səveye sri mukhvak m 5.

ਫੀਪ [chip] n hiding, refuge. "base ghətaghəṭ lip nā chipe."—kan namdev. 2 print, symbol, sign. "kahe chipəhu chaile?"—s kabir. 3 Skt शिल्प craft, handicraft, art. 4 act of beautifying and dyeing.

ਫੀਪਹੁ [chipəhu] See ਫੀਪ 2.

ਫੀਪਣਾ [chipna], ਫੀਪਨਾ [chipna] v print. See ਫੀਪ 3.

ਫੀਪਰੇ [chipro], ਫੀਪਾ [chipa], ਫੀਪੀ [chipi] Skt शिल्पिन् n calico printer. "aḍh dam ko chipro hoio lakhina."—asa dhāna. "namdeə priti ləgi həri seti lok chipa kəhe bulaī."—suhī m 4.

ਫੀਪੇ [chipe] sets. See ਫੀਪ 1.

ਫੀ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾ [chi bəxʃisā] See ਚੁਦਾਸੀ.

ਫੀਬਾ [chipa], ਫੀਬਾ [chiba] See ਫੀਪਾ. "nama chiba kabir jolaha pure guru te gəṭī pai."—sri ə m 3.

ਫੀਰ [chir] Skt ਕੀਰ n milk. 2 water.

ਫੀਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [chirsəmodrā], ਫੀਰਸਿੰਧੁ [chirsīdhu], ਫੀਰਨਿਧਿ [chirnidhi], ਫੀਰਵਾਪਿ [chiravādhī] n ocean of milk. "chir kesi chiravādhī."—akal.

ਫੀ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ [chi rutā] See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ and ਰਿਤੁ.

ਫੀਰੋਯਜਾ [chirodhja] Lachhmi — born from the ocean of milk.

ਫੀਲਕ [chilək] adj who peels. 2 n bark, husk, hull. "gol sə chilək jənu jug kele."—GPS.

ਫੀਲਨਾ [chilna] v peel, remove or scrape off the skin.

ਫੀਲਰ [chilar] n bark, husk. "chilar khan bikhe hit dhari."—NP. 2 pond whose water is not too deep and dries up fast. 3 pit near a well, in which muddy water remains standing.

ਫੀਵ [chiv] Dg ਮਰਵਾਲਾ. Skt ਕੀਵ. See ਖੀਵਾ.

ਫੀ ਵਾਜੇ [chi vaje] See ਵਾਜਾ.

ਫੁਹ [chuh] n touch. sense of touch.

ਫੁਹਣਾ [chuhna], ਫੁਹਨਾ [chuhna] v touch, come into contact.

ਫੁਹਾਰਾ [chuhara] n dried Arabian date. "gəri chuhare khādia."—asa ə m 1. See ਖਾਰਕ.

ਫੁਕਟੀ [chukṭi] got released, got liberated, became free. "guru sətīguru pache chukṭi."—dev m 4.

ਫੁਕਰਾ [chukra] *n* boy, young lad, youngster.
“chitān te chukran lāravē.”—GPS.

ਫੁੰਗ [chūg] *n* group, band, gang, 2 ring to which small tinkling bells are attached. 3 See ਫੁੰਗਣਾ.

ਫੁੰਗਣਾ [chūgṇa] *v* pull up, tuck, as in “pājama chūgṇa.”

ਫੁਛੁਦਰੀ [chuchūdri] See ਫੁਛੁਦਰ.

ਛੁੱਛ [chucch] *adj* unfilled, empty. “chucch kīkaṇ.”—cāḍī 2. 2 clean, pure, clear. 3 See ਛੁਛ 3.

ਛੁਟ [chuṭ] *Skt* ਛੁਟ *vr* clip, break, cover.

ਛੁਟਕਾਤ [chuṭkāt] released. “chuṭkāt bājarkāpat.”—gāu rāviḍas. 2 by separating, by renouncing. “chuṭkāt hoī rāvar.”—sar m 5. ‘O, Creator! a human being becomes useless when detached from you.’

ਛੁਟਕਾਨ [chuṭkān] *n* release, liberation. “āsūr jātan chuṭkān ko kino.”—sāloh.

ਛੁਟਕਾਕੀ [chuṭkākī] *adj* longing for liberation; wishing to be released. “kīv chuṭākī hām chuṭkākī.”—dhāna m 4.

ਛੁਟਕਾਰ [chuṭkar], **ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ** [chuṭkara] *n* liberation, release, absence of bondage. “īn te kāhahu, kāvān chuṭkar.”—sukhmānī. “bīn hārībhājān nāhi chuṭkara.”—bavān.

ਛੁਟਕਾਵਾਨੀ [chuṭkāvanī] for getting released, for being liberated, for attaining freedom. “ja pāhī jau ap chuṭkāvanī, te badhe bāhu phādhā.”—gāu kabīr.

ਛੁਟਕੀਓ [chuṭkīo] rescued, disappeared, went away. “bāl chuṭkīo bādhān pāre.”—s m 9.

ਛੁਟਕੀ [chuṭkī] got released, separated, broke. “jhuṭhe kī re jhuṭh pāritī chuṭkī.”—dev m 1. 2 became free from bondage. “gur sāṭigur pache chuṭkī.”—dev m 4. 3 went out of control.

ਛੁਟਕਾਤ [chuṭkāt] gets released from bondage, becomes free. 2 spills out; flows. “āmrit-pravah chuṭkāt sād dvar jīs.”—sāveye m 4 ke.

ਛੁਟਕਾ [chuṭkya] was released, disappeared. “bhāram sābh chuṭkya.”—sāveye m 4 ke.

ਛੁਟਣਾ [chuṭṇa], **ਛੁਟਨਾ** [chuṭṇa] *v* be released from

bondage, be free; ejaculate.

ਛੁਟਪਨ [chuṭpan] *n* smallness, insignificance. 2 frivolousness, meanness.

ਛੁਟਤ [chuṭṭ], **ਛੁਟਤਿ** [chuṭṭī] *adj* deserted, (woman). “jīu chuṭṭī ghārī ghārī phīre duhcarāṇī bādnau.”—var sor m 3.

ਛੁਟਾਨਾ [chuṭāna] was free, became liberated from bondage. 2 *v* have (a person) released. “cālō beg tīh karāhī chuṭāna.”—NP.

ਛੁਟਾਰ [chuṭār], **ਛੁਟਾਰਾ** [chuṭāra] *n* release, liberation, emancipation. “āhābudhī bādhān pāre nānāk nāmī chuṭār.”—bavān. “ānīk jātan nāhi hot chuṭāra.”—gāu m 5.

ਛੁਟੀਵੇ [chuṭīvē] gets released. “tīn pīche sābh jāgāt chuṭīvē.”—var sri m 4.

ਛੁਟੇਰਾ [chuṭera] smaller, very small.

ਛੁੱਟਤ [chuṭṭṭ] See ਛੁਟਤਿ.

ਛੁੱਟੀ [chuṭṭī] *n* departure. 2 liberation, release.

ਛੁਡ [chud] *Skt* ਛੁਡ *vr* pull out, hide, shelter.

ਛੁਡਾਉਣਾ [chudāuṇa] *v* get released, have (a person) freed.

ਛੁਠ [chut], **ਛੁਠ** [chuth] *n* contagion, contamination. 2 touch, contact.

ਛੁੱਠਿਆਂ [chuthiā] by touching, by making contact. “hāthī kalākh chuthiā āḍar kalākh lobh lobhāe.”—BG.

ਛੁਦ [chud] *Skt* ਛੁਦ *vr* grind, crush.

ਛੁਦਰਾ [chudrā] *Skt* ਛੁਦਰਾ *adj* trivial, insignificant. “kai rudr chudr sārūp.”—ākāl. 2 short. 3 mean, ignoble. 4 poor, indigent. 5 cruel, merciless. 6 *n* broken rice. 7 thorn-apple. 8 fly. 9 mosquito.

ਛੁਦਰਾਘੰਟਾ [chudrāghāṭa], **ਛੁਦਰਾਘੰਟੀਕਾ** [chudrāghāṭīka], **ਛੁਦਰਾਪੀਠ** [chudrāpīṭh] *n* cord bearing tiny tinkling bells worn by male children around their waist. 2 string of bells; an ornament with tiny tinkling bells worn round the ankles while dancing.

ਛੁਦਰਾ [chudra] *Skt* ਛੁਦਰਾ *n* honeybee. 2 female acrobat. 3 prostitute. 4 raisin.

ਛੁਧ [chudh] *Skt* ਛੁਧ *vr* feel hungry, feel like eating. See ਛੁਧਾ.

ਫੁਧਾ [chudha] *Skt* ਫੁਧਾ *n* desire to eat; hunger.
ਫੁਧਾਤੁਰ [chudhatur] *adj* agitated due to hunger,
restless on being hungry.

ਫੁਧੰ [chudhā] See ਫੁਧਾ. 2 Some ignorant scribe
has put chudhā instead of chudā in Gyan
Parbodh. “chudhā sēstradhārā.”—*gyan*. See
ਫੁਦ.

ਫੁਪ [chup] *Skt* ਚੁਪ *vr* touch, be in contact. See
ਆਵੇਪ. 2 See ਫੁਪ. “hot bhāyo chup bhup
mahan.”—*GPS*.

ਫੁਭ [chubh] See ਕੋਭ and ਫੋਭ.

ਫੁਭਿਤ [chubhit] *adj* angry, perturbed.

ਫੁਚ [chur] *Skt* ਚੁਰ *vr* clip, cut, break. 2 See ਫੁਚ.

ਫੁਚਕਾਰੀ [churkari] *n* knife. See ਫੁਰਿਕਾ. “trisul
sodhari churkari.”—*ramav*.

ਫੁਚਰ [churāt] disappear, go away. “bhāgātīmātī
churāt nahi.”—*BGK*.

ਫੁਚਾ [chura] *n* cutlass, long knife. “kur chura
muṭha mardaru.”—*sri m 1*. 2 blade, razor.
3 subcaste of Khatris. “bhāgtu chura
vākhanī.”—*BG*.

ਫੁਚਾਨਾ [churana], ਫੁਚਾਵਨ [churavān] *v* get liberated,
get freed. “gop churavān.”—*kṛisān*. “durāg
churā chiniṁ mo lijiye.”—*cārītr 175*.

ਫੁਰਿਕਾ [churika], ਫੁਰੀ [churi], ਫੁਰੁਪੁਕਾ [churudhraka]
Skt ਚੁਰਿਕਾ *n* kitchen knife. “churika bībek le
hath.”—*parās*. “hathī churi jāgātkasai.”—*var
asa*. “chudrā min churudhraka.”—*cāḍī 2*.
2 ‘Knives floating in the flow of blood look
like tiny fish.’

ਫੁਲਕਣਾ [chulākṇa], ਫੁਲਕਨਾ [chulākna] *v* peel off
or remove husk from foodgrains; pound grains
with threshing club in a mortar.

ਫੁਲਫੁਲਾ [chulchula] *adj* hollow, trivial. 2 cheap,
mean.

ਫੁੜਕਨਾ [churākna] *v* slip, drip, fall. “ethāhu
churkīa thaur nā par.”—*asa m 3*. 2 break.
“liv churkī lagi trisna.”—*anāḍu*. 3 be free from
bondage, be released. 4 slip from the grip.

ਫੁੜਕੀ [churki] See ਫੁੜਕਨਾ 4. “pauri churki phiri

hathi nā ave.”—*brīla m 3*.

ਫੁ [chu] *n* touch, contact, sense of touching.
See ਅਫੁ.

ਫੁਹਨ [chuhān] See ਫੁਹਣਾ. 2 See ਖੁਹਣਿ and ਫੁਹਨਿ.

ਫੁਹਨਿ [chuhānī] ਅਕੋਹਿਣੀ. See ਖੁਹਣਿ. “teis
chuhānī le dāl sāḍ.”—*kṛisān*.

ਫੁਚਕ [chucak] See ਫੁਛਕ.

ਫੁਛ [chuch] *adj* empty. 2 trivial, light.
3 a type of cress—medicinal seeds of lepidium
stivum. Its fried dish is useful for eradicating
psora.

ਫੁਛਕ [chuchak] See ਸੁਰਕ. 2 ceremony performed
on the sixth day from the birth of a child.
3 cane, twig. “kheḷān me jiu tere, khaī
chuchkan ko.”—*NP*.

ਫੁਛਾ [chucha] empty. “kāhu kābir chucha ghāt
bole.”—*gṛḍ*. 2 trivial, inferior. “kāhī kābirsāgle
mād chuche.”—*ram*. 3 poor, indigent.

ਫੁਛੀ [chuchi] *adj* not full, that which just can
not be filled. “chāra chuchi jāgātu bhulana.”
—*oḥkar*. 2 trivial, vain. 3 *n* small bowl used to
keep ground material like sandalwood, saffron
etc. 4 cup-like bowl.

ਫੁਟ [chuṭ] *n* sense of freedom from bondage.
“pran jāhige chuṭī.”—*s kābir*. ‘will be
released.’ 2 release, liberation. 3 attack,
invasion, assault. “pāyo pāth kār chuṭ.”—*PPP*.
4 deficiency, scarcity. 5 unintentional omission
in writing.

ਫੁਟਸਿ [chuṭasī] will get relieved, will be
released. “chuṭasī muṛ! kāvāṇ guṇī?”—*maru
m 1*.

ਫੁਟਰ [chuṭāt] is relieved, is liberated.

ਫੁਟਨ [chuṭān], ਫੁਟਨਾ [chuṭna] *v* be liberated, be
released, be freed. “phāsan ki bīdhī sābhukou
jāne, chuṭān ki īku koi.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਫੁਟਰ [chuṭār], ਫੁਟਰਿ [chuṭārī] *adj* abandoned,
deserted. “chuṭārī te guru ki-i suhagānī.”
—*sar m 5*. “uṭhī sīdhāio chuṭārī māṭī.”
—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘When the soul departed,

the body was left like the deserted one.'

ਫੁਟਲਾ [chuṭla] *adj* loose, untied. "jese gar ka bacha chuṭla."—*g5d namdev*.

ਫੁਟਰ [chuṭar] See **ਫੁਟਰ** and **ਫੁਟਰ**.

ਫੁਟਿ [chuṭi] on being released.

ਫੁਤ [chut] *n* sense of touch, contact. 2 contamination, defilement caused by the contact of the impure. 3 contagion.

ਫੇ [che] See **ਫੀ** and **ਫੈ**. 2 relational affix 'of'. "pure manas tin che."—*basāt m 4*. 'Their wishes were fulfilled.' 3 *adv* in, inside, within. "dharro harī urche."—*basāt m 4*.

ਫੇਆ [chea] *adj* decaying, vanishing. "chea nit dekhahu jagī hādhī."—*o5kar*. 2 *n* decay, deficiency, loss. 3 gap.

ਫੇਹ [cheh] *n* perforation, fragmentation, destruction. 2 hole, aperture, opening.

ਫੇਕ [chek] *n* hole, aperture, bore, opening. "pāria kaje cheku."—*s kabir*. "bera jārjara phuṭe chek hājar."—*s kabir*. 2 condemnation, denigration. "chek chade chātri, kār kahū aṛ na dhāryo."—*Poets 52*. 3 *Skt* domesticated bird. 4 *adj* shrewd.

ਫੇਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ [chek anupras] See **ਫੇਕਨੁਪਾਸ**.

ਫੇਕਣਾ [chekṇa], **ਫੇਕਨਾ** [chekna] *v* fragment. 2 condemn. 3 excommunicate. 4 bore.

ਫੇਕਨੁਪਾਸ [chekanupras] See **ਅਨੁਪਾਸ** (a).

ਫੇਕਾਨੁਤਿ [chekanūti] See **ਅਨੁਤਿ** (f).

ਫੇਕੁ [cheku] See **ਫੇਕ**.

ਫੇਕੋਕਿ [chekokti] (**ਫੇਕ** [chek] - intelligent, ਉਕਤਿ [ukāti] - statement) a proverb spoken intelligently with its deep meaning in mind. "chek ukāti lokokti ko sabhī pray bākhan."—*kavyaprabhakar*.

Example:

apradhi duṇa nīve jo hāta mirgahi,
sisi nīvāte kia thīe

ja rīde kāsudhe jāhi?—*var asa*.

dhāri taraju tolie nīve su gāura hoī.

—*var asa*.

jan sujan me prīti kārī sāhīke
jag ki bahu bhāt hāsai,
tyō "hāricād" ju jo jo kahyo
su karyo cup hvekār koṭī upai,
sou nāhī nīb-hi un sō
aṛu torāt bar kachu nāhī lai,
sac bhāi kahnavāt ya aṛī!
uci dūkan ki phūki mīṭhai.

ਫੇਜਾ [cheja] *n* leaves of carrot etc. 2 See **ਸੇਜਾ**. 3 See **ਫੇਜਾ**.

ਫੇਤੀ [cheti] *adv* quickly, immediately. 2 *n* quickness.

ਫੇਤ੍ਰ [chetr] See **ਫੇਤ੍ਰ**. "vīprā chetr ke mīl sāmudae."—*GPS*.

ਫੇਦ [ched] *Skt* छिद् *vr* clip, fragment. 2 *n* part, portion, fragment. 3 sense of piercing, fragmentation. "ched diye jin sātru sābhē."—*GPS*. 4 destruction. 5 sign of separation. 6 aperture, hole.

ਫੇਦਕ [chedak] *adj* which cuts or bores. 2 divider.

ਫੇਦਨ [chedan] *Skt* *n* act of cutting, sense of sawing. "kiu chede veraie?"—*sīdhgosaṛī*.

ਫੇਦਨੀਯ [chedniy] *adj* worth separating.

ਫੇਦਿ [chedi] by cutting, on cutting. "kadhi khāṛagu gur gīanū kārara bīkhu chedi chedi rāsu piye."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਫੇਦਤ [chedy] *adj* worth cutting, fit for cutting.

ਫੇਦਤੇ [chedyte] is cut. "nanak rom nā chedyte."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਫੇਧ [chedh] See **ਫੇਦ**. "bāde bhupāti raje hē chedhe."—*g5d kabir*.

ਫੇਧੇ [chedhe] were cut. See **ਫੇਧ**.

ਫੇਨਾ [chena] *Skt* *n* cottage cheese or pānir prepared by curdling milk.

ਫੇਪ [chep] *Skt* **ਫੇਪ** *n* distress, trouble. 2 vilification. 3 arrogance. "nanak lep chep nā līpyāte."—*sāhas m 5*. 4 sending. 5 crossing, passing. 6 delay, lateness.

ਫੇਪਕ [chepak], **ਫੇਪਣ** [chepāṇ] See **ਫੇਪਕ** and **ਫੇਪਣ**.

ਫੇਮ [chem] See ਫੇਮ and ਫੇਮ. "bujhke chem sarir ki ta chin."—NP.

ਫੇਮੋਚਿਤ [chemocit] fit for salvation, suitable for emancipation. "chemocit kare kite."—NP.

ਫੇਰ [cher] *n* hole, perforation, aperture. 2 teasing, vexing, annoying. "nər herke koi nē cher kare."—GPS. 3 herd of driven cattle. 4 group of persons forcibly brought from villages. In ancient times, rulers and chiefs forcibly used to gather villagers to fight in battles. "səbke apdesē su cherō bulai."—GV 10.

ਫੇਰਾ [chera] *n* young male of a goat or a sheep, he-goat. "chera sakar kacaru lyae."—cārītr 24. 'brought a he-goat, sugar and kacalus (esculent tuberous roots).'

ਫੇਰਿ [cheri], ਫੇਰੀ [cheri] *n* goat; she-goat. See ਫੇਲਿਕਾ. 2 See ਫੇਰੀ.

ਫੇਰੀ [cheri] in the holes, inside the perforations. "cheribharme mukati nā hoī."—bīla m 1 thiti. 'The bird does not free itself by just striking against the holes,' i.e. no liberation comes through dissimulations.

ਫੇਲ [chel], ਫੇਲਕ [chelak], ਫੇਲਾ [chela] *Skt* ਚੇਲਕ *n* young male of a goat or a sheep. "kudam kare gadar jru chel."—ram m 5. 2 he-goat.

ਫੇਲਿਕਾ [chelika], ਫੇਲੀ [cheli] *Skt* ਚੇਲਿਕਾ *n* she-goat, young she-goat.

ਫੇਵ [chev] *n* hole. 2 stroke, blow, hit, knock. 3 wound, cut, deep injury.

ਫੇਵਾ [cheva] *n* separation mark; sign used for parsing. 2 *adjsixth*. "pāj tətukari tudhu sriseṭi sabbh saji, koi cheva karu jī kichu kita hove."—suhi m 4.

ਫੇਰ [cher] See ਫੇਰ 3. 2 teasing.

ਫੇਰਖਾਨੀ [cherkharī] act of teasing, provocation.

ਫੇਰਣੁ [cherəṇu], ਫੇਰਨਾ [cherṇa] *v* touch. 2 goad, motivate. 3 begin work. 4 provoke, instigate. 5 annoy.

ਫੇਰੀ [cheri], ਫੇਰੂ [cheru] *adj* engaged in grazing

cattle. 2 *n* herdman or cowherd, who drives a herd of cattle out for grazing.

ਫੈ [che] *Dg n* be, is. "dutar mara che."—dev m 5. 2 six. See ਫੈਮੁਖ. 3 decay, destruction. "sətru bhāe che."—səloh.

ਫੈਹਰਟਾ [chehərta] See ਫਿਹਰਟਾ and ਵਛਾਲੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ. ਫੈਣ [cheṇ] *adj* decaying, vanishing, killing, destroying. "kulaccheṇ karmē."—gyan. 'a misdeed that destroys a dynasty.'

ਫੈਣਾ [cheṇa] *n* cymbal, musical instrument made of brass used while performing ਆਰਤੀ [arti] (hymn of praise) in temples. 2 See ਫੈਨਾ.

ਫੈਣੀ [cheṇi] *n* chisel; graver; small tool used for cutting stone and iron.

ਫੈਨ [chen] See ਫੈਣ. 2 See ਫੈਣਾ. "kāhū chen turē nagare mridāgē."—cārītr 405.

ਫੈਨਾ [chena] See ਫੈਣਾ. 2 *v* decay, wear out. 3 dominate, prevail upon, spread.

ਫੈਨੀ [cheṇi] See ਫੈਣੀ. "kāṭ oṭh dāe jīm loh ko cheṇi."—cāḍi 1. 2 *adj* which destroys, puts an end to. "cheṇi sətrun."—səloh.

ਫੈਮੁਖ [chemukh] *n* Kharanan, son of Shiv who had six faces; Kartikey. "chemukh devan ko senani."—səloh.

ਫੈਯਾ [cheya] *adj* who destroys. 2 spreading, prevailing. 3 *n* child, lad.

ਫੈਲ [chel] *adj* graceful, beautiful, handsome, elegant, comely. "ae bānke chel bulād."—GPS. 2 fop, dandy. 3 adorned, decorated. 4 *n* handsome youngman. "chel lāghāde parī gori mānu dhīra."—asa fārid. Here chel stands for a virtuous and pious person, equipped with all qualities.

ਫੈਲ ਛਬੀਲਾ [chel chābila] *adj* beautiful and graceful, adorned and beautiful, young and graceful. "pīru chel chābila chāḍi gəvaio."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਫੈਲਨਿ [chelənī], ਫੈਲੀ [cheli] *adj* feminine of chel; beautiful woman. "chālupi cheli sādā chāki rāhit chitī mahī."—cārītr 70.

ਫੇਲ੍ਹ [chelu] See ਫੈਲ.

ਫੋਹ [choh] *Dgn* anger, ire, wrath. *Skt* ਕੋਭ. "sacu kahe ta choho ave."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 2 mercy, kindness. 3 attachment, affection. 4 touch, contagion, contamination.

ਫੋਹਣ [chohan] *Skt* ਕੋਭਣ. being angry. 2 touching.

ਫੋਹਨਿ [chohanī], ਫੋਹਨੀ [chohni] See ਖੂਹਣਿ.

"chohanī bhāi aṣṭdās aṇi."—*GPS*. 'Eighteen megaunits of army gathered there.'

ਫੋਹਰ [chohar], ਫੋਹਰਾ [chohra], ਫੋਹਰਿ [choharī],

ਫੋਹਰੀ [chohri] *n* young lad, boy, girl, young girl.

"sātjāna ka chohra tisū cārni lagī."—*bīla* m

5. "chācha chohre das tumare."—*bavan*. "ghar

varu sahajū nā jāne choharī."—*maru solhe* m

1. 'in a state of ignorance.'

ਫੋਹਾਇਆ [chohaia] became irate, got angry.

"sati sunat chohaia."—*asa* m 5.

ਫੋਹਾਰਾ [chohara] See ਫੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਫੋਹਿਓ [chohio] got angry, became irate. "kavān

cīhān suni uparī chohio."—*maru* m 5.

ਫੋਹੀ [chohi] *adj* angry, irate.

ਫੋਹੇ [chohe] touches. 2 gets furious, becomes angry.

ਫੋਕ [chok] See ਝੋਕ. 2 excommunicated.

ostracised. "bīdār dasiut chok chohra

krisānu āk galī lavego."—*kan a* m 4.

ਫੋਕਰਾ [chokra], ਫੋਕਰੀ [chokri] young child. See

ਫੋਹਰਾ-ਫੋਹਰੀ.

ਫੋਛਾ [chocha], ਫੋਛੀ [chochi] *adj* hollow, empty.

2 trivial, worthless. "chocha is da mulu."

—*var sri* m 3. "chochi nāli tētū nāhī nīkse."

—*gau kabir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਫੋਟ [chot] liberation, release. 2 partial exemption

from the recovery of a loan. 3 exemption in

paying land revenue in ancient times but one

had to serve the state in lieu of it. For example,

if a landowner had to pay revenue of one lakh

rupees, the state would grant him exemption

of Rs. 25000/- or less or more. The beneficiary

was to serve the state by arranging an

appropriate army. He was responsible for maintaining law and order in his territory.¹

4 *adj* younger. "choṭ bhāijlakhe karkē."—*krisān*.

ਫੋਟਦਾਰ [choṭdar] See ਫੋਟ 3.

ਫੋਟਾ [choṭa] *adj* younger in age or shorter in

height. 2 shallow, trivial. 3 *Skt* ਭੀਟੀਯੰ *n* power,

strength, bravery. "koṭ nā oṭnā kos nā choṭa."

—*sāveye sri mukhvak* m 5.

ਫੋਟਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [choṭa akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਫੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [choṭa nankiana] See ਮਾਂਗਾ.

2 In Sialkot district, tehsil and police station

Daska, there is a village Sioke by name. Half

a mile to the south-west of it is a sacred place

called Chhota Nankiana in memory of Guru

Nanak, who stayed here for some years

because of the devotion of Rupa, a disciple.

Sixteen ghumaons of land was donated by the

village. A religious fair is held on 25 and 26

Harh every year. This holy place is situated

twelve miles to the south of Sialkot railway

station. The village had "Bharowal" as its name

at the time of the Guru's visit.

ਫੋਟਾ ਮਿਰਜਾਪੁਰ [choṭa mirjapur] a town three

kohs away to the south across river Ganga in

Kashi. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place

while going to Punjab from Patna. The

gurdwara is popularly known as Guru Ka Bagh.

See ਕਾਸ਼ੀ.

ਫੋਟਾਮੀਰ [choṭamir] a village near Kartarpur in

district Jalandhar, where Paindekhan had his

residence. "sādān mirchoṭe bānvae."—*GPS*.

ਫੋਟਾਮੇਲ [choṭamel] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਚੰਦ.

ਫੋਟਿ [choṭi] *n* leave, release, liberation,

freedom. "nīmākh mahī hove teri choṭi."—

gau m 5. "bhrānte pukarāhī, kātāhī nahi

choṭi."—*guj* m 5.

¹The amount of exemption was not fixed like *cūh* (quarter

i.e. one-fourth part). It was decided according to a person's

capacity to pay, his patriotism as well as the discretion

of the emperor.

ਫੋਟੀ [choṭi] feminine of choṭa. 2 urination. This term is used only by women.

ਫੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [choṭi gujrat] sword of cast iron made in Gujarat (south) having three iron bars. If made of two bars, it is termed as vaḍigujrat. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਫੋਡਣਾ [choḍṇa], ਫੋਡਨਾ [choḍna] *Skt* क्षेडन *v* give up, abandon, shun, vanish. "choḍaḥu kapaṭu hor nirvera."—*sar m 5*.

ਫੋਡਾਇਸੀ [choḍaisi] will free from bondage, will release. "həri hāṭai pāṭai choḍaisi."—*var gau I m 4*.

ਫੋਡਿ [choḍi] *adv* by giving up, by abandoning. "choḍi sianap bahu caturai."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 *adj* hidden, covered, latent. "bhrāṭi taji choḍi tau apu piḷe."—*maru m 1*. See ਫੋਡ *vr*. 3 imperative form of verb choḍṇa. give up, leave. "choḍi an biuḥar."—*guj m 5*.

ਫੋਡਿ ਛਡਾਨਾ [choḍi chāḍana] depart leaving everything behind i.e. worldly objects. "urajhi pāre jo choḍi chāḍana."—*bavān*.

ਫੋਡੀਲੇ [choḍile] by leaving, by giving up. "choḍile pakhāḍa."—*var asa*.

ਫੋਣਿ [choṇi] *Skt* ਭੋਣਿ *n* earth, laud. "bhuja dāḍke choṇi chātri chinai."—*VN*. 2 lady, woman.

ਫੋਣਿਧਾਰੀ [choṇidhārī] *n* lord of the earth, ruler, king. 2 land lord.

ਫੋਣੀ [choṇi] See ਫੋਣਿ.

ਫੋਣੀਕਰ [choṇikar] the Creator of the earth. "chelrup chitnath choṇikar."—*gyan*.

ਫੋਤ [choṭ] See ਫੂਤ and ਫੋਤਿ.

ਫੋਤਅਫੋਤਾ [choṭ-achota] *adj* reliever of untouchables; purifier of the polluted. "nau nārāṇ choṭ achota."—*BG*.

ਫੋਤਿ [choṭi] *n* contagion, contamination, unholiness. "binu nave sutak jag choṭi."—*asa m 1*. "jaki choṭi jagat kau lage, ta pā tuhi dhare."—*maru ravidas*.

ਫੋਦ [choḍ] *Skt n* powder, dust.

ਫੋਨਿ [choṇi], ਫੋਨੀ [choṇi] See ਫੋਣਿ.

ਫੋਪ [chop] *n* a red-coloured, embroidered cloth worn by women. 2 concealing, hiding. 3 touch, contact.

ਫੋਭ [chobh] See ਫੋਭ and ਖੋਭ.

ਫੋਭਿਤ [chobhrit] *adj* irate, perturbed, impatient, restless. 2 wrathful, peevish.

ਫੋਰ [chor] *n* bank, end. "jari chor dve bahut lagai."—*GPS*. 2 origin, beginning. "chorkatha sabh hi tēb kahiḥ5."—*VN*. 'tale of the beginning.' 3 variant of choḍ; give up.

ਫੋਰਨ [choran] *v* give up, abandon.

ਫੋਰਾ [chora] See ਫੋਰਾ. 2 given up, abandoned.

ਫੋਰਿ [chori] *adv* after leaving. "pāc-cotro chori cōdhri ayo."—*cārītr 156*. 2 after opening. "pāṭiya tin chori bēai."—*cārītr 135*. 'got the letter read after opening it.' 3 from the beginning, from the start. "hamri katha chori te kahiḥyahu."—*cārītr 142*. 4 details, elaboration.

ਫੋਰੀ [chori] See ਫੋਰੀ. 2 abandoned, given up. 3 untied. "tori nā tuṭe chori nā chuṭe."—*biṭa m 5*.

ਫੋਰੂ [choru] See ਫੋਰਾ, ਥਾਲਕ, ਬੋਰਾ. "ham choru thare."—*asa m 1*. 2 transitory. 3 one who takes animals for grazing.

ਫੋਲ [chol] *n* abrasion, scratch. 2 sense of peeling; act of peeling. "chol dēhu tujh dēu sāvāri."—*GPS*. 'will set you right by beating.'

ਫੋਲਦਾਰੀ [choldari] *n* small tent for soldiers; camp of soldiers. In Malabar it is called choltry.

ਫੋਲਨਾ [cholna] *v* peel.

ਫੋਲਾ [chola] *n* gram; cicer arietum. It is a very useful cereal. Many dishes are prepared from its flour. It is used as a feed for horses and milch animals during lactation period. The loaves of bread made by mixing it with wheat flour are very nutritious.

ਫੋਹਨੀ [chōhni], ਫੋਹਿਨੀ [chōhni] See ਖੂਹਣਿ.

ਫੋਹੀ [chōhi] *n* battleaxe with long and broad sharp blade. "sethi sarak, chōhi charak."—*VN*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਫੋਕਨਾ [chōkna] *v* fry vegetables or lentils by adding flavoured spices.

ਫੋਣੀ [chōṇi] See ਫੋਣਿ. 2 See ਫਾਵਨੀ.

ਫੋਨਾ [chōna] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* child, lad. "chitī chōna sēbe dudhadhari."—*akal*. 2 an attendant of Shiv.

ਫੋਨੀ [chōni] See ਫੋਣਿ.

ਫੋਰ [chōr] *n* a pile of stacks of harvested fodder like sorghum, maize etc. 2 See ਫੋਰ.

ਫੋਰੀ [chōri] *n* smaller stack of harvested fodder. See ਫੋਰ 1.

ਫੋਰ [chōr] See ਫੋਰਿਤ.

ਫੋਗਾ [chōga] See ਫੋਗਾ.

ਫੋਛਾਰ [chōchar], ਫੋਛਾਰਾ [chōchara] *adj* devoid of ashes; without smoke and haze. "tāhī dipak jāle chōchara."—*sor namdev*. 'self-realisation.' 2 *n* lightning.

ਫੋਛਾਲ [chōchal] *n* flash, lightning. 2 *D*gelephant.

ਫੋਛਾਲੀ [chōchali] *n* flash, lightning. "ghān vic jyō chōchali tegā hāssīā."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 army of elephants. See ਫੋਛਾਲ 2.

ਫੋਛਣਾ [chōḍṇa], ਫੋਛਣਾ [chōḍṇa] *v* sift, separate. 2 give up, renounce. "sār chōḍāhīge."—*kālki*. "sethin ke var chōḍe."—*cārītr* 123. "sīr sōbh hātth du chōḍīā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Goddess Durga held demon Shumbh by his head, violently shook him for dashing away.'

ਫੋਰ [chōt] *Skt* ਚੰਦ *poetic* metre. Many hymns are found in various poetic metres under the head chāt. A few examples are given below for the knowledge of readers -

(1) Variation of hullas metre:

ando anadu ghāṇa me so prābhū dīṭha ram,
cakhīṭṛa cakhīṭṛa me hārīṭṛa mīṭha ram,—
hārīṭṛa mīṭha mēn māhī vūṭha
sātīguru tūṭha sāhājū bhāīa.¹
grīhu vāsī aīa māḡalū gāīa.¹
pōc dūṣṭ oī bhāḡī gāīa.¹
sītāl aghāṇe āmrītbāṇe

¹For the metre to keep proper rhythm, the pronunciation is bhāya, aya, gaya, gāya.

sājān sāt bāsīṭha,

kāhu nanak hārī sīu mānu

manīa so prābhū nēṇī dīṭha."

—*asa chāt m* 5.

(2) In Guru Pratap Suray Granth, hōsgatī poetic metre has been written under the title of chād only -

guru te vīchṛa sīkkh, lobhī nam kāhu,

bāxṣe guru bākhṣād, mele chād rāhu,

oḡuṇhare nit, cālē nā sacmāḡ,

lāpāṭbhāe kuṭāb, nā mīṭhīa lākhyo jāḡ.

(3) A variation of sugitīka is found in Asa Rag with 25 matras per line with pauses at 15-10 matras, and 2 guru matras at the end.

Example:

hārī āmrīṭ bhīne lōṇa,

mānu prem ratāna,

mānu ramkāsavāṭī lāra,

kācānu sovīna. ...—*asa chāt m* 4.

"kāhu nanak chāt gobīd hārī ke."

—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਫੋਰ [chōd] *Skt* ਚੰਦ *vr* be mighty, be strong, cover, wrap. 2 *n* poetry composed within the framework of certain rules relating to characters, matras and their combinations; poem, verse. 3 Ved. 4 prosody, branch of knowledge about the metrical principles, that is, pīḡal, figures among the six elements of Veds. 5 desire, longing. "tāje sārāb āsa rāhe ek chādā."—*dātt*. 6 bondage. "sābh cūke jāṁ ke chādē."—*bīla m* 4. 7 deceit, guile. 8 meaning, sense. 9 cover, covering. Etymology holds that demigods covered themselves with hymns because of the fear of death and sufferings. These hymns were named as chād. Hence Veds were also popularly named as chād.

ਫੋਰਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [chōdsastrā] *Skt* ਚੰਦ: ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ prosody.

ਫੋਰਥੇਲ [chōdkhel] repetitive assonance, and poetic creation like puzzles etc. "tīnī chōde khelū achē."—*ṭoḍī namdev*. This is a

combination of three alliterative words, e.g. वेळ [kel], बेळ [bel], तेळ [tel], etc.

हंसद [chādbād] *n* tactics, tricks. "chād bād nahī nek bicara."—*VN*. 2 poem, poetry, verse.

हंसमुनीसुर [chādmunisur] *n* master sages who created vedic hymns. "brāhmadīk sīv chādmunisur."—*saveya sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 scholars of prosody.

हंसदुक्क [chāderukati] *sen* chād-aru-ukati. 2 etymology of the poetic metre.

हंस वडा [chād vāḍa] In Dasam Granth chād vāḍa is written for haṛigītika. Its characteristics are: four lines, each line comprising 28 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 12th matras, and ending in a rāgāṇ, S/S :

Example:

pati śābād adī ucaker
mrig śābād bāhur bākhanīye,
arī śābād bāhur ucar tūppak
nam ko pāhīcanīye,
nahī bhed ya mahī nek he
sābh sukāvī manāhu cītt me,
jāhī janīye tāhī dijiye
pād chāt or kābit me.—*sānama*.

2 dādāk metre. See हंसद.

हंसद्विद्या [chādvīdyā] prosody, science of poetic metres. See हंसद.

हंस [chāda] desire, longing. See हंस 5. "pīru āpna bhāṇa kīchu nīsi chāda."—*jet chāt m 5*.

हंसदबादा [chāḍabāda] See हंसद 1. "sātīguru bepārvahu sīrāda. na jāmkānī nā chāḍabāda."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 blind follower of Veds.

हंस [chādu] See हंस 2. *Skt* चन्दु *adj* charming, appealing.

हंस [chāde] See हंस 6.

हंसदोग [chādog] See हंसदोग. 2. *Skt* चान्दोग *adj* reciter of Veds.

हंस [chān] a subcaste of Jatts found in Amritsar

and Multan areas. 2 *Skt* छन्न *adj* covered, secretive. 3 *n* thatched hut.

हंस [chāna] *n* bowl with flat base and edges turned inward. It is specially made of bronze. It is used for drinking milk, butter milk and eating rice mixed with kidney beans (khīcī). etc. According to the magical lore, it is used for हाजादान [chayadan] (offering up one's reflection to avert ominous influence of evil spirits). No wonder, this bowl is also called हाजापात्र [chayapatr].

"sābh bat bānār kāhi tumri
tāb bhupatī ko hāth bhara rāha,
jāb kin rāsai musahīb sō
tāb to tēn nek īsara rāha,
kāvī das khīsara kāḍhō sāgro
tān jo āpna mān mara rāha,
sābh ghī āru chāna tumara rāha
pār bic ka mal hāmara rāha."

—*bava ramdas*.

2 हंस (छन्न) covered, roofed, secretive, esoteric.

हंसनी [chāni] *adj* hidden, concealed. "gujhi chāni nahi bat."—*asa m 5*. 'It is not an esoteric or secret matter.' See हंस 2.

हंस [chābh] *n* chā (house) - ābh (water). storage of water, pond, lake. 2 saline water lake, lagoon.

हंस [chvā] See हंस.

हंस [chvaha] brought in contact. "nīj kār sākh tābe mukh chvaha."—*NP*.

हंस [chve] *adv* by touching, by bringing into contact. 2 *n* touch, contact. "chve nā sāke tīh chāh ko."—*VN*.

¹Baba Ram Dass, an eminent courtier of maharaja Narendra Singh, ruler of Patiala state, forwarded this *saveya* to him after composing it. He found the official appointed to distribute charity quite dishonest in so far as he gave the bronze bowl and ghee to the needy ones but kept gold-pieces and pearls etc with himself. This prompted the ruler to suitably rectify the distribution system.



ਜ [jəj] thirteenth character of Punjabi script, articulated palately. *Skt* *n* birth. 2 father. 3 poison, venom. 4 liberation, salvation. 5 glory. 6 short for jəgəɳ (IS). 7 *adj* swift, fast. 8 victor, conqueror. 9 *su*/born, created. This ਜ is used as a suffix in such cases as jələj, deɟəj etc. 10 short for jəu; if, in case. "jəpie nam jə pie ɳn."—*gōd kəbir*. 'One can meditate only if one drinks and eats.' 11 short for yəsy, or jis. "nə dənɔɪ jəsməɳen jənam jəradɦɪ."—*gūjdev*. 12 in Punjabi, it is also used in place of ਯ as in jəm, jug, jog etc. 13 Sometimes it replaces ਦ as in jəsrəth. 14 *P* ੜ. This is short for əz, which means from.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿ [jəu] *n* barley. "jəu ki bhusi khau."—*s kəbir*. 2 *part* if, in case, provided. "jəu tum gɪrɪvər təu həm mɔrə."—*sor rəvidas*. 'If you are a cloud, we are peacocks.' Here gɪrɪvər does not mean a mountain because the peacock does not have any love for it. 3 *adv* when, then at that time. "jəu sēcə təu bhəu mən mahi."—*maru m 5 ājuli*.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਹੀ [jəuhri] See ਜੋਹੀ.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਤ [jəut] *part* if, in case, provided. "jəut səbh sukh it ut tum bāchəvəhu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 if you, in case you.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਨ [jəun] See ਜੋਨ.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਧੇ [jəupe] *part* if, in case. "jəupe həm nə pap kəɾəta."—*sri rəvidas*.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਲੜ੍ਹਿ [jəuləu], ਜੜ੍ਹਿਲਗੁ [jəuləgu] *adv* till then, up to that moment. "jəuləu bhəu əbhəu ihu mane, təu ləu mɪləɳu durai."—*sor m 5*. "jəuləgu jiu pəraɳ, səcu dhɪaie."—*asa m 1*.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਲਾ [jəula] *P* سلاص *n* bondage, shackle. "kəhu nanək bhrəm kəte kɪvəɾə, bəhuɪ nə hoie jəula jiu."—*majh m 5*. "isu mari binu səbhukɪchu jəula."—*gəu ə m 5*. 'Everything is in bondage.' 2 *A* besiege, overpower. "həɪ vəse nɪkəɪɪ, səbh jəula."—*var kan m 4*. 3 run away, flee. i.e. - evade. "jəb is te ihu hoio jəula."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿ [jəu] *part* if, in case.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਪਿਸਟਰ [jəudɦɪstəɾ] See ਯੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਿਰ. 2 *Skt* ਯੋਧਿਸ਼ਟਿਰ *adj* relating to Yudhishtar.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਅੰਧ [jə-əp] meditation. 2 *Skt* जल्पनम् statement, saying. See ਜੜ੍ਹਿਅੰਧਿ.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿ [jəɪ] *Skt* जय *n* victory, triumph, conquest. 2 See ਜਈ 4.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਆ [jəɪa] *n* ovation. "nanək ucɾə həɪ ki jəɪa."—*bɪla m 5*. 'Nanak applauds the triumph of the Divine.' 2 *adj* born, begotten. "sədhəsgəɪɪ binu bad jəɪa."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਅੰਧਿ [jəɪəpəɦɪ] speaks out, states. "je jəɪəpəɦɪ səgəl jakəu."—*bɪla chət m 5*. See ਜਲਪਨ. 2 applauds, hails (divine) triumph.

ਜੜ੍ਹਿਬੇ [jəɪbo] *v* take birth, be born. "məɪɪjəɪbe kəu kɪa kəɾəhu əbhage?"—*suhi kəbir*. 2 go, depart.

ਜਈ [jəɪ] *n* creation. "mən prɪɪ nəɪ ki jəɪ upjai."—*NP*. 2 *adj* developed, was born. 3 finished, vanished, may end, may vanish. "jāte həume jəɪhe."—*gəu kəbir*. 4 *Skt* जयिन् victorious, winner. 5 See ਜਵੀ.

ਜਈਏ [jəɪe] may go, should go. "tāke səd bəɪɦari jəɪe."—*səloɦ*.

ਜਈਫ [jəɪph] *A* ضعیف *adj* old, aged. 2 weak,

infirm. See ਜੋੜ.

ਜਟੇ [jæ] were produced; born. "kaṣi bic jæ, te kāmāu jai mære hē."—*cærrtr* 266.

ਜਸ [jəs] *adj* like this, similar. "jəs ohu hē, tās lākhe nā koi."—*gəu kabir*. "jās dekhie tərvar ki chara."—*gəu kabir*. 2 (sixth declension) to whom, to which. 3 *Skt* यशस् *n* fame, reputation, grandeur. "jṛh prani hærjās kəhio."—*s m* 9. 4 respect, honour. 5 *Skt* जस् *v* release, free, warn, insult.

ਜਸਕੀਰਤਿ [jəskirətɪ] honour and praise. See ਜਸ 4. 'prestige and appreciation.'

ਜਸਤ [jəsət] odd.

ਜਸਤਾਈ [jəstai] *n* admiration. "bhāne prəbhu ki jəstai."—*krīṣan*.

ਜਸਦ [jəsəd] *adj* admirable. 2 *Skt* *n* zinc. See ਜਿਸਤ 2. 3 *A* جسد *physique*, body. "cədhyo bir rās jəsəd əpəre."—*PP*.

ਜਸਨ [jəʃən] *P* جشن *n* festivity, celebration. 2 happiness, joy. 3 festival, assembly for merry-making.

ਜਸਪਤਿ ਦੀਵਾਨ [jəspətɪ divan] brother of Diwan Lakhpat Rai and resident of Kalanaur. Jaspāt was initially a ruler of Jalandhar. Zakriakhan, subedar of Lahore, appointed him as ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan] of the mini district of Aimnabad and installed Adeena Beg as the ruler of Jalandhar in his place. This resulted in antagonism between Jaspāt and Adeena Beg, and the Sikhs took advantage of it.

There was a skirmish between Jaspāt and a group of Sikhs in Sammat 1802 (1744 AD). Nibahu Singh Ranghreta beheaded Jaspāt by getting on the elephant he was riding near village Baddo Ki Goosain. Bawa Kirpa Ram, the family guru of Jaspāt, cremated his head after acquiring it from the Sikhs after paying five hundred rupees. The memorial of Jaspāt is located near Baddo Ki Goosain (district Gujranwala). See ਲਖਪਤਿਰਾਇ.

ਜਸਪਦ [jəspəd] *Skt* संपदि *adv* immediately, instantaneously. "anyo jəspəd sətɡuru pas."—*NP*. Bhai Santokh Singh has used jəspəd for səpədɪ at several places.

ਜਸਪਾਲ ਭਾਈਕੇ [jəspal bhaike] a village under police station, tehsil and district Ludhiana situated at a distance of two miles to the south west of Dhundari Kalan railway station. A pair of door planks and one large iron plate presented to a devout cook, Sagar Mall, by Guru Har Rai are still preserved in this village.

Once Din Mohammad, governor of Jalandhar, alongwith his forces, was returning to his residence from Doraha, in the company of Diwan Hakumat Rai. The attendants of the shrine offered food to all the soldiers of the army because of Diwan's devotion. He donated two thousand bighas of land and a village Garibnagri to the gurdwara.

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsmət] Yashoda – wife of milkman Nand; foster-mother of Krishan.

ਜਸਮਰਦੇਨ [jəsmərən] by worshipping him, by paying homage to him. "nə dənətɪ jəsmərən jənəm jəradhi mərən bhāiā."—*gūjjedev*.

ਜਸਮਾਤ [jəsmat] Yashoda. See ਜਸਮਤ. "jəsmat prəsən bhāi mən me."—*krīṣan*. 2 yəsmat (fifth declension) by whom, by which.

ਜਸਰਥ [jəsrəth] Dashrath, of solar dynasty, ruler of Ayudhya was father of Ram. See ਦਸਰਥ. "jəsrəth rai nēdu raja mēra ramcēdu."—*ram namdev*. 'My Ram Chand is the lord of the son of raja Dashrath.' i.e. the icon of his devotion.

ਜਸਰੋਟ [jəsrət] a section of Jamwal Rajputs. Jasrota town, founded by the people belonging to this subcaste, falls in Jammu state. See ਭਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਜਸਰੋਟਾ [jəsrōṭa] See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਰੋਟੀਆ [jəsrōṭia] belonging to Jasrot subcaste. 2 resident of Jasrota. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਵਾਲ [jəsvāl] a section of Katoh Rajputs. Their capital was Jaswan. See ਭਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਜਸਵੰਤ [jəsvənt] *adj* glorious, reputed, famous.

ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ [jəsvəntsɪŋh] ruler of Jodhpur, and son of Gaj Singh. He ascended the throne in Sammat 1694 (1638 AD). Earlier he was a commander of Shah Jahan, then Aurangzeb designated him as chief of the army comprising seven thousand soldiers. He was appointed garrison commander and was sent to Jamrod where he expired in 1678 AD.¹ After his death, the emperor wished to convert his descendents to Islam, but with help from the wise queen and her officials his family fled from Delhi. The royal forces chased them, and all of them were killed, except Tikka Ajit Singh and his mother who escaped by hiding. Ajit Singh got back Jodhpur state in 1711 after the death of Aurangzeb. Emperor Farrukh Siyar got married to his daughter. See ਫਰਰੁਖ ਸਿਧਰ.

2 son of rani Raj Kaur and raja Hamir Singh of Nabha state. He was born in 1775 AD in village Badabar and ascended the throne of Nabha State in 1783 at the age of 8 after his father's death. His stepmother, Deso, who was pious, religious and sagacious, took charge of the administration during the time he was a minor. Raja Jaswant Singh was a far-sighted and intelligent ruler. He assisted the British government in many battles. His chief concern was to serve his people and keep with honour scholars in his court. Raja Jaswant Singh breathed his last in Nabha on 22nd May, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years. 3 See ਖੁਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsamət] *A* جاسمات *n* robust physique.

ਜਸਰੋਟ [jəsarot] of Jasrot, belonging to Jasrot. "jəsarot rajə."-VN. Raja Sukhdev of Jasrot. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਿ [jəsɪ] reputation. "səbhɪ kɪlbɪkh həɪ jəsɪ

¹Colonel Todd writes in his book on Rajasthan, that he was killed by administering poison on the behest of Aurangzeb.

jala."-mali *m* 4. 2 whose, of whom.

ਜਸੀ [jəsi], ਜਸੀਆ [jəsia] *adj* glorious, having good reputation, well known, famous.

ਜਸੁ [jəsɪ] See ਜਸ 3. "jəsɪ gavət pap ləham."-kan *m* 4. See ਜਸ 4. "jəsɪ kirətɪ jəg lɛɪ."-jəpu. 'respect and honour.'

ਜਸੁਦਾ [jəsuda], ਜਸੁਧਾ [jəsudha] *Skt* जसुदा *adj* who bestows glory. 2 *n* wife of milkman Nand, who reared Krishan. "jiu jəsuda ghəɪ kanu."-sri *m* 1 pəhɪɾe.

ਜਸੁਆ [jəsua] *n* glory, fame. "driɪ nanək das bhəgətɪ həɪjəsua."-gəu *m* 5. 2 *adj* who glorifies; who eulogises.

ਜਸੁਸ [jəsus] See ਜਸੁਸ. "vəh an jəsus bətaɪ dæ."-əje.

ਜਸੁਸੀ [jəsusi] See ਜਸੁਸੀ.

ਜਸੋ [jəso] See ਜਸ. 2 short for Jasoda (Yashoda). 3 short for Jaswalia Jasrotia. "jəso dəddhvalə."-VN. 'jəstrotia and dəddhvalia.'

ਜਸੋਦ [jəsod], ਜਸੋਦਾ [jəsoda], ਜਸੋਧ [jəsodh], ਜਸੋਧਾ [jəsodha], ਜਸੋਮਤ [jəsomət] Yashoda. See ਜਸੁਦਾ. "kəhət ma jəsod jɪsəɪ dəhi bhat khəɪ jiu."-səveɪɪ *m* 4 ke. "jəbe jəsodha suɪgəɪ maya kɪyɔ prəkəs."-kɪɪsən. "nəd jəsomət moh bəddhəɪke."-kɪɪsən.

ਜੱਸਾ [jəssa] See ਜੱਸਾ.

ਜੱਸਾਸੀਘ [jəssasɪŋh] son of Badar Singh, resident of Ahluwal, born in 1718 AD. In the company of Nawab Kapoor Singh he proved to be a man of great achievement. He is worthy to be termed the life breath of Ahluwalia misl. Mata Gujri bestowed him with a mace. He was highly respected in the Sikh community. Raja Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala state, was baptised by Jassa Singh. In 1748 AD, this great warrior brought under his control extensive territory by killing Salabat Khan, ruler of Amritsar, and in 1749 he assisted Diwan Kaura Mall a lot in ousting Shah Nawaj from Multan. In 1753 AD, he annexed the territory of Fatehbad by

defeating Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar. He was popularly known as *bādicor* as he got liberated Hindu men and women captured by Ahmad Shah Durrani for turning them into slaves. He fought bravely in the holocaust even though he bore 22 serious wounds on his body. He occupied Kapurthala to establish it as his capital in 1774 and released his own coin.¹ He was a pious, humble, generous, and ethical ruler. He died in Sammat 1840 (1783 AD) in Amritsar. His memorial is situated near the shrine of Baba Attal. See *ਛਪੁਰਥਲਾ*.

2 Jassa Singh Ramgarhia was son of Gyani Bhagwan Singh. He was very brave and skilled in martial arts. Khalsa Panth excommunicated him, allegedly for killing his infant daughter. Alongwith his four brothers, he got employment with Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar, and became a commander of the Sikh unit. When prince Taimur invaded Punjab and Adeena Beg fled to the hills, Jassa Singh begged pardon from the Sikhs at Amritsar and started living with Nand Singh Sanghani. The duo reconstructed Ramrauni. This fortress was demolished by a commander of Adeena Beg but Jassa Singh rebuilt Ramrauni and named it as "Ramgarh".²

Jassa Singh joined Kanhaya misl and established his reign over towns of Deena Nagar, Batala, Kalanaur, Sri Gobindpur, Qadian, Ghuman etc. and some territory of Doaba. He had to live in Sarsa across river Satluj when he got into conflict with Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. While spending his days in Sirsa till 1783 AD, he kept on achieving notable

success upto Delhi and Meerut. He won great reputation all over the country for getting Brahman girls released from the clutches of the ruler of Hissar after valiantly fighting against him. He was a great believer in Guru's doctrine (Gurbani i.e. philosophy of Sikhism) and used to take his meals after serving others and was a fearless warrior. He took part in almost all the battles fought by Sikhs against Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Jassa Singh breathed his last in 1802 AD (1860 Bikrami). In 1808 his son Jodh Singh accepted the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਜੱਸੀ [jassi] a village under police station and tehsil Bhatinda, subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. When the Guru, wearing blue clothes and riding his horse, crossed the pond near the gurdwara, his robes turned bagga (white), that is why this holy pond is now popularly known as Baggsar. The devotees belonging to this area offered jaggery to the Guru. "jassi aṛ cāle gur khar."—GPS.

The gurdwara has landed property of sixty bighas in village Patharala, twenty bighas in village Jassi and four hundred fifty bighas in village Jhirhi. An annual grant of rupees 160 is given by Patiala state. The village is situated three miles to the south of railway station Sangat (BBCI Railway).

ਜਸਜ [jasy] to that, to whom. See ਜਸ 2. "jasy rakhē gopālāh."—*sahas m 5*.

ਜਸਵਰ [jasvar] See ਜਸਵਾਲ. "utē bir dhae su birō jasvarō."—VN.

ਜਹ [jah], ਜਹੈ [jahh] adv there, at that place, at the place. "jah sadhu gobindbhajānu."—*bavan*. "jahō tēhō bhāi dharamgātī lopā."—*kalki*.

2 Skt जह *n* renunciation, forsaking.

ਜਹਤ ਲਕਣਾ [jahat lakṣṇa] Skt जहलक्षण. See ਜਹਤਿ. ਜਹਤਾਜਹਤਿ [jahatajahati] Skt जहदजहलक्षण *n* a variation of figurative sense of which a part is

¹The coin bore following inscription on it:

sikkah zad dar jahā bafazle akal.

mulak ahmad grifal jassa kolal.

²This fort came to be known as Ramgarhia after the name of its leader.

left for grasping the sense of an utterance. In *chādog Upnishad*, there is the advice: "tatvameṣi śvetketu." 'Oh śvetketu, "Are you the one?"' It figures as an utterance wherein the omniscience of Brahman as against the ignorance of śvetketu and the omnipotence of the former vis-a-vis the debility of the latter is there for inculcation not in their own right but together. Such a figurative expression is also termed as **ਭਾਗਤਯਾਗ** [bhagtyag].

ਜਹਤਿ [jəhətɪ] *Skt* जहत्स्वार्थः *n* a form of attribute wherein the utterance conveys its latent meaning by leaving aside the manifest one. "mera ghar gūga vicc hē--mē hār vele gūga vicc rāhīda hā." Here the suggestion of the bank is conveyed by leaving aside the mention of Ganga's flow.

ਜਹਨ [jəhən] *Skt* *n* renunciation, abandonment.

ਜਹਮਤ [zəhmət] *A* جهمت *n* disease. 2 suffering, trouble.

ਜਹਮਤੀ [zəhməti] *adj* ill. "bhae jəhməti nēn." -*cāritr* 264.

ਜਹਰ [zəhər] See ਜਹਿਰ.

ਜਹਲ [zəhəl] *A* جهل *n* ignorance, naivety, foolishness. "mai bap pāre hē jəhəl me." -*hānu*.

ਜਹਾ [zəha], **ਜਹਾਂ** [zəhā] *adv* where, at what place.

"jəha srāvāni hārikātha nā sunie." -*sar m* 5.

"jəhā sēbēdu vāsē tāhā dukh jae." -*asa m* 3.

2 *P* جهل *n* world, universe. 3 worldly objects.

ਜਹਾਕ [jəhak] See ਜਹਾਕ.

ਜਹਾ ਕਹਾ [jəha kəha], **ਜਹਾਂ ਕਹਾਂ** [jəhā kəhā] *adv* wherever. 2 everywhere, at every place. "jəhā kəhā prābhū tū vārtēta." -*bher m* 5.

ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ [jəhāgir] *P* جهانگیر *adj* who conquers the world, who brings the world under his control. 2 *n* Salim, son of Akbar born to Mariam Zamani, daughter of Bihari Mall Kacchwahe at Sikri on 31st August, 1569. (Sammat 1627). He became emperor of Delhi on 24th October, 1605 and renamed himself as

Jahangir.¹ Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe were assigned the duties to expand trade in India by the king of England, James I, during the rule of Jahangir. As a result of this many residential complexes for British officers were built and several factories established.

His son Khusaro, longing for the throne, turned a rebel and hence was imprisoned. His supporters were killed. Persons like Chandu found the opportunity to incite him against Guru Arjan Dev alleging that the Guru had prayed for Khusro and also rendered him financial assistance.²

¹His full name is "Nuruddin Mohammad Jahangir Padshah Gazi".

²Although Jahangir himself and a few other writers have held this as an apparent reason for his displeasure with Guru Arjan Dev, but deep research shows that, being a fanatic, Jahangir was prejudiced against the Guru.

Just after ascending the throne, Jahangir resolved that he would protect and promote Islam. This meant that the openness and tolerance prevalent against Shariat, would be replaced by strict observance of Islamic tenets. So to succeed in his mission Jahangir associated very fanatic mullahs with himself. On this score he came to be called a gazi (religious warrior).

He could not tolerate the influence of Guru Arjan Dev and the adherence of Muslims to Sikhism. Without any inhibition, he made this confession in his autobiography while writing about Khusro. Thus goes his confession :

"So many of the simple-minded Hindus, nay, many foolish Muslims, too, had been fascinated by his ways and teachings. He was noised about as a great religious and worldly leader. They called him Guru, and from all directions crowds of people would come to him and express great devotion for him. This busy traffic had been carried on for three or four generations. For many years the thought had been presenting itself to my mind either I should put an end to this false traffic, or that he should be brought within the fold of Islam." -*tuzak jahāgiri*.

Six years after ascending the throne, he married Noorjahan. Noorjahan was daughter of an Iranian official Mirza Gyas. Gyas was employed during Akbar's regime and rose to the status of an officer because of his intelligence. When as a girl Noorjahan used to visit the royal palace in her childhood, Jahangir was enamoured of her beauty and fell in love with her. Noorjahan was married to an Iranian chief Alikuli Khan (Sher Afgan Khan) with the blessings of emperor Akbar. Akbar gave him an estate as fief in Bengal. When Jahangir became emperor, he married Noorjahan after getting Sher Afgan Khan killed and made her brother his chief confidant, conferring the title of Asif Khan on him.

Jahangir was a puppet in the hands of Noorjahan viz- "jəhāgīr pəʃsah ke begam nūrjəhā. vəʃɪ kina pəʃɪ apno ɪh rəs jəhā təhā."—*cəɪɪtr* 48.

Jahangir was addicted to drinking and hunting. He died on 28th October, 1627 (Sammat 1684) on way from Kashmir due to severe attack of asthma. An elegant tomb was built in his memory in Shahdara near Lahore. See ਨੂਜਹਾਂ.

ਜਹਾਜ਼ [jəhaz] 1 ਜਹਾਜ਼ *n* preparation. 2 saddle for camel's back. 3 ship, steamer, vessel, large boat, raft. "guru jəhaj khevaḷ guru."—*səveye m* 4 ke. Initially ships fitted with sails were wind-driven, but were later powered by steam. The first Portuguese wind-driven ship arrived in Goa harbour in 1498, while the first steam-engine powered ship, Enterprize, arrived in Calcutta in 1885. 4 See ਜਹੇਜ਼. 5 i.e. Sikh religion. ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jəhaj cəʃna] *xa* embrace Guru Nanak Dev's religion in order to attain salvation; get baptised.

ਜਹਾਜੀ [jəhaji] *adj* pertaining to a ship.

ਜਹਾਦ [jəhad] 1 ਜਹਾਦ *n* effort, attempt. 2 crusade;

religious or holy war against atheists (non-believers in Islam). In Koran, religious war is permitted against the non believers. See ਸੂਰਤ 9, ਆਯਤ 5-6-29.

ਜਹਾਂਦਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ [jəhādarʃah] elder son of Bahadur Shah born to Nizam Bai on 8th April, 1663. He acquired the royal seat in Lahore on the death of his father after fighting against his brothers on 10th April, 1712. He was a very mean and cruel king. Farrukh Siyar killed him in 1713 AD (Sammat 1771) and became emperor. 1 ਜਹਾਂਦੀਦਾ [jəhādida] *P* جہادى *adj* world-wide travelled; skilled, experienced.

ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan] or ਜਹਾਨ [jəhanu] *P* جهان *n* world. "tarɪa jəhanu laɦɪa əbɦɪman."—*gəu chət m* 5.

ਜਹਾਨਸ਼ਾਨ [jəhanxan] a commander and adviser of Taimur, son of Ahmad Shah Abdali, who was assigned the task of eliminating the Sikhs in Majha region. He served as subedar of Lahore from 1756 to 1758. He was killed by the valiant saviour of religion Dyal Singh – a companion of martyr Deep Singh in the battle at Golerwal near Amritsar.

ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬ [jəhantab], ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬਾਂ [jəhantabā] *P* جہانتاب *adj* who lights the world. "rukhsər jəhantabā."—*ramav*. 'Her cheeks render the world bright.' 2 *n* sun.

ਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ [jəhanabad] a town in district Peelibhit. 2 short for Shahjahanabad (Delhi). "səɦər jəhanabad bəsət jəɦɪ. ʃəɦjəhā ju raj kərət təɦɪ."—*cəɪɪtr* 278. 3 a town in district Gaya, which was once a famous business centre.

ਜਹਾਨ [jəhanu] See ਜਹਾਨ.

ਜਹਾਨੈ [jəhane] to the world, for the world. "sājhi səgəl jəhane."—*var sor m* 3.

ਜਹਾਂਪਨਾਹ [jəhāpənah] *P* جہانپناہ *adj* refuge for the world. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 emperor.

ਜਹਾਲਤ [jəhalət] 1 ਜਹਾਲਤ *n* ignorance, stupidity, illiteracy.

'Jahandar expired on Muhram 17, 1125 hzjri.

ਜਹਿ [jəhi], ਜਹਿ [jəhi] See ਜੋਹ.

ਜਹਿਤ [jəhit] *Skt* adj discarded, abandoned.

ਜਹਿਮਤ [jəhimət], ਜਹਿਮਤੀ [jəhiməti] See ਜਹਮਤ and ਜਹਮਤੀ.

ਜਹਿਰ [jəhir] *P* ۱۱ *n* anger, ire. 2 poison, venom. "an jəhir cij nə bhaia."—*var mēla m 1*.

ਜਹਿਰੀ [zəhiri] *adj* poisonous, venomous. 2 irate, wrathful.

ਜਹਿਰੀਲਾ [zəhirila] *P* ۱۱ *adj* poisonous. 2 *n* material or substance having poisonous effect.

ਜਹਿਵਾ [jəhiva] *adv* where, at which place. "sri nanak ki iccha jəhiva. vicərəhi balək me mil təhiva."—*NP*.

ਜਹੀ [jəhi] *adv* where, there, at this place. 2 wheresoever.

ਜਹੀਨ [jəhin] *A* ۱۱ *adj* with acute intelligence, having sharp memory; blessed with deep understanding.

ਜਹੀਰ [jəhir] *A* ۱۱ *adj* grieved, sorrowful, distressed. "həkk bīgana jo rəkhən so hosən bəhūt jəhir."—*JSBB*. "Ikna vədi arja, rki məri hohi jəhir."—*var mēla m 1*. 2 weakened by illness. 3 *A* ۱۱ a speaker who has loud and clear voice. "disən bəde jəhir."—*məgo*.

ਜਹੀਰੀ [jəhiri] *n* oratory, descriptive skill, articulation. See ਜਹੀਰ 3. "tədbiri jəhiri əkalgiri."—*GPS*.

ਜਹੂਰੀ [jəhuri] See ਜੋਹਰੀ. 2 a lump of opium, having colour like that of safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*), mostly consumed in Rajputana.

ਜਹੂਦ [jəhud], ਜਹੂਦੀ [jəhudi] See ਯਹੂਦੀ.

ਜਹੂਰ [jəhur] *A* ۱۱ *n* light, miracle, wonder. "ki jahər jəhur he."—*jəpu*. 2 *adj* apparent, visible.

ਜਹੂਰਾ [jəhura] splendour, ostentation. 2 light.

See ਜਹੂਰ.

ਜਹੇ [zəhe] *P* ۱۱ well done!, bravo!. "zəhe pickariye ki pur zəəfrani."—*digo*.

ਜਹੇਜ [jəhez] *A* ۱۱ *n* dowry, money and valuables given at the time of a daughter's marriage. It is a transform of jəhaz in which [a] is replaced

by [e].

ਜਹੰਨਮ [jəhənm] *A* ۱۱ *n* hell, inferno. 2 distressing place.¹

ਜਹੂ [jəhu] See ਜਹੂ.

ਜਕੋ [jak] *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 obstruction, hesitation. 3 *P* ۱۱ defeat, failure. 4 insult. 5 fear. 6 *A* ۱۱ conflagration. "jak jarei mərət hē."—*əkal*. 7 sharp, intelligence.

ਜਕਣਾ [jəkna], ਜਕਨਾ [jəkna] *v* hesitate, restrain oneself. 2 feel shy. See ਜਕ 3.

ਜਕਰੀਆਖਾਨ [zəkriaxan] زکریا خان; See ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦਖਾਨ and ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦਰ.

ਜਕੜਨਾ [jəkərna] *v* fasten, grip tightly.

ਜਕੜਬੰਦ [jəkərbənd] *n* rope. 2 chain. 3 celibate's loincloth.

ਜਕਾ [jəka] See ਜਕ 6 and 7.

ਜਕਾਖੇਲ [jəkakhel] *n* a subcaste of Pathans, found in Khaibar.

ਜਕਾਤ [jəkat] See ਜਗਾਤ.

ਜਕੀ [jəki], ਜਕੀਆ [jəkia] *adj* suspicious; of doubting nature. 2 obdurate, stubborn. 3 *A* ۱۱ wise; with sharp intelligence; prudent.

ਜਕੀਰਾ [jəkira] *n* tight grip, pull. 2 concentration of mind. "bikh səcəhi lax jəkira."—*jet m 4*. 3 stocks, vice.

ਜੱਕ [jəkk] *n* getting solid through freezing. Its root is Arabic جک. 2 See ਜਕ.

ਜੱਕ ਤੱਕ [jəkk təkk] *n* act of looking with suspicion.

ਜਕ [jəks] *Skt* *vr* laugh. 2 eat. 3 See ਯਕ.

ਜਖ [jəkh] See ਜੱਖ, ਜਖਨ, ਜੱਛ and ਯਕ. "jəkh kīnər guṇ bəhāi."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 See ਯਖ.

ਜਖਣ [jəkhən] *n* civilised mode of eating. See ਜਕ *vr*. "utəm bəhə jina ke jəkhən."—*ratənmalā*. 'who have controlled their eating habits'—who control their taste and live in virtue.

¹This derives from the word Gehenna. In the valley of Ge-Hinnom, infants were sacrificed at one place. To silence their wails, drums were beaten and cymbals sounded. That is why this place got the name Gehenna.

ਜ਼ਖਮ [zəxəm] *P* زخم *n* wound; injury, cut.

ਜ਼ਖਮੀ [zəxmi] *P* زخمی *adj* wounded, injured.

ਜ਼ਖਾਮਤ [jəxamət] *A* ضخام *n* thickness.

ਜ਼ਖੀਰਾ [jəkhira] *A* خزانة *n* collection. 2 treasure.

3 heap, pile. 4 nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.

ਜੱਖ [jəkkh], ਜੱਖਰ [jəkhy] See ਯਕ. "avət tho ik jəkkh baḍo."—*kṛisən*. "kəi koṭ jəkhy kīnər pīṣac."—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਗ [jəg] *Skt* जगत् *n* world. "jəg sɪu jhuth priti mən bedhīa."—*sor m 1*. 2 people, mankind. 3 fire ritual. "jəg ɪsnan tap than khāḍe."—*dhāna m 5*. "geḍa marɪ hom jəg kie."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 demigod, diety's attendant. "koṭɪ jəg jakē dərbar."—*bher ə kabir*.

ਜਗ ਅਉਰੁਨ [jəg əurun] none else in the world. "jəg əuru nā yahr māha tām mē əvtaru ujaḡaru anɪ kiəu."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 'who in the darkest era.'

ਜਗਈ [jəgəi] is awake, is alert; remains watchful.

ਜਗਹ [jəgəh], ਜਗਹਿ [jəgəhi] *P* جگہ *n* short for جگہ place, spot, sojourn.

ਜਗਜੀਵਣ [jəgjiṽən], ਜਗਜੀਵਨ [jəgjiṽən] *n* the Creator of the world; the Lord who provides consciousness to the world. "jəgjiṽən sɪu apɪ citu lae."—*bəsāt m 3*. "ape jəgjiṽən sukhdata."—*sri m 3*. 2 living in the world. 3 See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.

ਜਗਜੀਵਨਦਾਸ [jəgjiṽandas] See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.

ਜਗਜੀਵਨੁ [jəgjiṽənu] See ਜਗਜੀਵਨ.

ਜਗਜੋਨੀ [jəgjoɪni] *Skt* जगद्योनि *n* earth. 2 Brahma. 3 Vishnu. 4 the Creator of the world. "yɔ vɪcar bole jəgjoɪni."—*NP*.

ਜਗਣ [jəgən] *n* prosodic foot of three characters with a long matra in the middle: short-long-short (ISI).

ਜਗਤ [jəgət] *Skt* जगत् *n* breeze, air, wind. 2 country. "səɟug ka ənyay sun, ɪk phərə səbh jəgət mərəve."—*BG*. 3 mobile, moving creatures. 4 world, universe, cosmos. "ɪh

jəgət mē kɪnɪ jəpro gurmāitʊ."—*s m 9*. 5 etymologically, a human being. 6 *adv* while awake. "māharudrə kē bhavən jəgət rajni ḡai."—*cāritr 146*. 7 See ਜਗਤਸੇਠ.

ਜਗਤਉਧਾਰਣ [jəgətudharən], ਜਗਤਉਧਾਰਨ [jəgətudharən] *adj* having power to emancipate the world; liberator of the world. "jəgətudharən nam priə."—*kan m 5*. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "te jəgətudharənu paɪəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਗਤਸੇਠ [jəgətseth] Initially he was a sweet-maker in Patna, then by earning wealth he became a rich person. He served the ninth as also the tenth Guru of the of Sikhs with great devotion. See footnote of ਜੀਵਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਗਤਸੇਤੁ [jəgətsetu] *n* Guru Granth Sahib as a bridge leading to salvation. 2 God as a bridge. 3 the Supreme Guru. 4 religious congregation. 5 the ultimate truth.

ਜਗਤ ਸੰਸਾਰ [jəgət sāsar] *adj* world, (transitory) world. 2 people of the world. "səɟigur nō səbhko vekhda jeta jəgatu sāsaru."—*var vād m 3*. See ਜਗਤ.

ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ [jəgətkaɪ] *adj* traitor. 2 evil doer; humanity's butcher. See ਜਗਤਕਾਸਾਈ.

ਜਗਤਕਰਤਾ [jəgətkaɪtə] *adj* the Creator of the world. 2 *n* the ultimate one, the supreme one.

ਜਗਤਕਾਸਾਈ [jəgətkaɪ] See ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ. "həθɪ churi jəgətkaɪ."—*var asa*.

ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ [jəgətguru], ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ [jəgətguru] *Skt* जगद्गुरु *n* the Creator. "təm kəhiət hɔ jəgətguru suamɪ."—*jet rəvɪdas*. 2 *adjs* spreading message of love in the world. "mɪlu nanak dev jəgət guru kərə."—*kan m 5*. "jəgətguru guru nanak dev."—*BG*. 3 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 4 the caretaker of Shakaracharya's seat is also known by this name.

ਜਗਤਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ [jəgətsɪgəh maharaja] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਜਗਤਜੀਵਨ [jəgətsiṽən] See ਜਗਜੀਵਨ.

ਜਗਤਧਾਰਾ [jəgətdhara] *Skt* जगद्धारा *n* saviour of

the world, the supreme One. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Brahma, according to Purans. 4 Vishnu. **नमःपति** [jəgətpəti] *n* lord of the world; the Creator.

नमःपति [jəgətpita] *n* the Creator of the world, the supreme One. "jəgətpita he sərəb pran ko ədhar."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 Brahma. "jəgətpita pəd pritham kəhi sut pəd ət bəkhən."—*sənāma*. jəgətpita (Brahma) sut (son); river Brahmaputra.

नमःपितृसुत [jəgətpitasut] See **नमःपति** 2. 2 Naradmuni, monk Narad. 3 sage Sankadi.

नमःप्राण [jəgətpṛaṇ] *n* the Creator – the soul of world. 2 air, wind.

नमः [jəgta] a follower of the sixth Guru, who belonged to Burhanpur. He was a great warrior and spiritually enlightened person. 2 a Brahman turned Sikh preacher, who lived in Lahore. Guru Gobind Singh spared him while punishing the māsāds for their misdeeds. 3 a holy saint-grandson and disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

नमःगण [jəgtagəṇ] *n* primal, primeval, cause of the world's origin. "gəho sərəṇ jəgtagəṇ."—*həjare 10*.

नमःगणित [jəgtavəli] *n* system of cosmic creation. "jəgtavəli kəta."—*gyan*.

नमःगति [jəgti] *Skt n* earth. 2 world, universe. 3 a vedic metre having twelve characters in each line, i.e. forty-eight characters in four lines. kamini mohna, totak and bhujāgprayat etc all belong to this metre.

नमःगति [jəgtis] jəgət-iṣ; lord of the creation. See **नमःगति**.

नमःगु [jəgatu] See **नमः**. "niḱkəri dekhio jəgatu me, ko kahu ko nahī."—*s m 9*. 2 people. "jəgatu bhikharī phirət he."—*s m 9*.

नमःगु सैसारु [jəgtu sāsaru] See **नमःगु सैसार**.

नमःगुल्ला [jəgtulla] a Gujjar chief belonging to Bhau subcaste. Alongwith the rulers of the hill-

states, he came to fight against Guru Gobind Singh and was killed by a bullet shot from the gun of Sahib Singh, one of the five beloved Sikhs.

नमःगु [jəgatr] short for jəgət-matr. "jə jekar jəgtrə məhi."—*biā m 5*. 2 जगत्त्रय three spheres; three worlds.

नमःगुरु [jəgtrə guru] all the three spheres of the world. "bhāndas su as jəgtrə guru ki."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

नमःद [jəgəd] *Skt adj* saviour, sustainer.

नमःदगुरु [jəgədguru] See **नमःगुरु** and **नमःदगुरु**.

नमःदधर [jəgdadhar] *n* the Creator; the sustainer of the world. 2 air, wind.

नमःदीस [jəgdis] *n* lord of the world, the Creator. "səda bhəjəhu jəgdis."—*guj m 5*.

नमःदीस दीस [jəgdis is] *adj* rulers of the world—their lord, God. 2 sacred deities of the world like Vishnu, Brahma – their holy God. "jəgdis is gopal madho."—*ram chāt m 5*.

नमःदीसर [jəgdisər], **नमःदीसुर** [jəgdisur], **नमःदीसुरा** [jəgdisoura], **नमःदीसुर** [jəgdisur] *Skt* जगदीश्वर *n* lord of the world – the Creator, the ultimate One. "sərəbguṇ jəgdisre."—*ram chāt m 5*. "jəgdisur cərənsərən jo ae."—*kəli m 4*. "səda anədujəpi jəgdisoura."—*sar m 4 pətal*. "dhən cərəṇ rəkhya jəgdisurəh."—*səhəs m 5*.

नमःदीप [jəgdip] *Skt* जगदीप *n* the Creator, who gives light to the world. 2 sun.

नमःदीबा [jəgdāba] *Skt* जगदम्बा *n* mother of the world. 2 goddess Durga. 3 Mata Sulakhni. 4 Mata Sahib Kaur.

नमःदगुरु [jəgdguru] *n* mentor of spiritual knowledge for the world; the revered One. "he prānnath gobīdāh krīpa nidhan jəgdguro."—*səhəs m 5*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

नमःद [jəgdh] *Skt* जगध adjective, taken. 2 *n* food.

नमःदधर [jəgdhata] See **नमःदधर**.

नमःदधि [jəgdhi] *Skt* जघि *n* food, diet, meal.

नमःन [jəgən] *Skt* यत्न *n* act of worshipping.

2 oblation to the fire god. 3 fire ritual. See *ਜਨ* *vr.* "jəgən kərə bəhu bhar əphari."—*gəu ə m 1.* "əsūmedh jəgne."—*gəu namdev.* 4 *Skt* जगन्नु glow-worm. 5 creatures. "jəhəṛət əgnə, jəṛət jəgnə."—*ramav.* 6 See *ਜਗਨਾ*. 7 See *ਜਗਣ*.

ਜਗਨਾ [jəgna] See *ਜਗਨਾ*. 2 a virtuous and spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Arjan Dev. At the behest of Guru Hargobind, he fought very bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

ਜਗਨਾਥ [jəgnath] See *ਜਗਨਾਥ*. 2 sword. "səbhe nam jəgnath ke səda rīde mo rakh."—*sənāma.*

ਜਗਨੀਵਾਸ [jəgnivas] *Skt* जगन्निवास *n* the Creator, who, within Himself, provides abode to the world.

ਜਗਨੈਣ [jəgnen] sun—the eye of the universe.

ਜਗਬਕਤ੍ਰ [jəgbəktṛə] yug (four) — vəkṛə (faces) having four faces representing the four ages; Brahma. Some ignorant scribe has written jəgbəktṛə for jəgbəktṛə. "jəgbəktṛə huṛ kərə bed bəkhyan."—*sənāma.*

ਜਗਬੰਦਨ [jəgbədan] *n* God, worthy of worship as the Creator of the world. "nanək sərənī pəriō jəgbədan."—*jet m 9.* 2 Guru Nanak Dev. *ਜਗਮਗ* [jəgməg], *ਜਗਮਗਤ* [jəgməgət], *ਜਗਮਗਿਤ* [jəgməgit] *adj* illuminated, lit. "jəgməg jotī virajē abīcāl nəgər əpār." "jəgməgət tej purən prətap."—*əkal.*

ਜਗਮਾਤ [jəgmat], *ਜਗਮਾਤਾ* [jəgmata] *n* mother of the world. 2 creative power of the timeless One. "jəgmat ko dhyan dhəryo jīy me."—*cəḍi 1.* 3 goddess Durga. 4 the Creator of world, God. "kṛīpā kəri hēm pər jəgmata."—*cəpəi.* "tū mera pīta tū he mera mata."—*bher m 5.* 5 sword. "səbhe nam jəgmat ke lijəhu su kəvī vicar."—*sənāma.* 6 Mata Sulakhni. 7 Mata Sahib Kaur.

ਜਗਮੋਹਨੀ [jəgmohni] *n* illusion that lures the world. "jəgmohni hēm tīzāgī gəvai."—*asa m 5.*

¹This verse is the text of the insignia of Gurdwara Abichal Nagar (Hazoor Sahib).

ਜਗਰ [jəgər] *n* light, miracle. 2 *Skt* armour; coat of mail.

ਜਗਰ ਮਗਰ [jəgər məgər] *n* lustre, glamour. "tero jəs jəgər məgər bhəe, šobha gəi meru ki."—*həsram.*

ਜਗਰਾਓ [jəgraō], *ਜਗਰਾਵਾਂ* [jəgrāvā] tehsil head quarter of district Ludhiana, situated 26 miles away from the city. See *ਕਲਾਯਾਜ* and *ਰਾਯਕੋਟ*.

ਜਗਾ [jəga] *n* remaining awake for the whole night. 2 place, spot, location. 3 in musicology, a stroke at the end of a beat.

ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [jəgauna] *v* awaken. 2 call out loudly so that people may wake up. 3 give out a mendicant's call by shouting words like ələkkh etc. "gəṛəkhənəth jəgəhē."—*kṛīsan.* 4 See *ਜਗਾਦਨ*.

ਜਗਾਤ [jəgat], *ਜਗਾਤਿ* [jəgati] *آ* زکات or زکوٰۃ *n* purity, sacredness, holiness. 2 share spared from one's wealth and property for religious purposes is zakat, so called for rendering them sacred. According to the Koran to pay zakat is a religious code i.e. to the part with the charitable share of one's property is religiously essential. See *ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ*, *ਅਯਤ 43*.

To pay zakat on the property possessed by a person for one year, is compulsory while that held for a period less than a year is exempt from this cess. It is clear that varying tithe was prescribed for varied property. For example the owner of four camels is exempt from paying any tithe while the possessor of five camels is bound to give one sheep or a he-goat every year. One having ten camels is to give two sheep or he-goats. Similarly, the possessor of forty camels gives four sheep or male goats as tithe. A person keeping fewer than thirty heads of cattle (cows and buffaloes) is exempt from paying any tithe, while the owner of thirty heads of cattle has to offer a one-year old calf annually and a keeper of

forty heads of cattle is bound to give a two years old calf. One has to pay tithe equivalent to five percent of the estimated value of horses one keeps, but those used in battles or utilized for yoking are exempted. Silver worth two hundred *dirhams*¹ is free from *zakat* while five percent *zakat* is imposed on silver of higher amount. Similarly gold weighing less than twenty *miskals*² is also exempted from paying any *zakat* whereas for holding gold more than that, one has to pay two *ਕੀਰਾਤ* (*kirats*)³ per *miskal*. On the unutilized belongings worth more than two hundred *dirhams*, *zakat* to the tune of 2.5% is imposed.

The spending of revenue or material collected through *zakat* is prescribed for these seven purposes:

(a) for saints or *faqirs*, (b) for orphans, (c) on collectors of tithe, (d) for getting slaves liberated or freed, (e) for debtors, (f) on wars fought for the protection of religion or in the name of God, (g) on travellers. 3 octroi, the toll collected on goods entering a city or state. "*jēia dōnu ko lāe nā jēgati*."—*asa* 3 m 5.

ਜਗਤੀ [*jəgati*], **ਜਗਤੀਆ** [*jəgatiā*] *n* octroi-collector, receiver of tithe. "*kam krodh dux bhāe jēgati*."—*gāu kabir*. "*jēgatiā mohān mūdānī pāi*."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਜਗਦਿ [*jəgadi*] in the beginning. "*jēgadi tuhi prabhū phelrahyo*."—*sāveye 33*. 2 beginning of the world, origin of the world. 3 fire ritual, sacrificial ritual like *yagy* etc. "*jēgadi adi dhārāmā*."—*gyan*.

ਜਗਾਧਰੀ [*jəgadhri*] an old and famous city in district Ambala. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh inside the

¹a silver coin weighing twenty four *rattis*.

²a silver coin weighing four and a half *mashas* or a weight equivalent to four and a half *mashas*.

³equivalent to two *rattis*.

Hanuman gate of this town. The Guru visited this place during his stay in *Kapal Mochan*. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is a Sikh. The town is situated three miles to the north-east of *Jagadhari* railway station.

ਜਗਨਾ [*jəgana*], **ਜਗਵਨ** [*jəgavən*] *v* awaken. 2 warn, make one cautious, alert. 3 enable a corpse to rise from its place of cremation or burial with the supernatural power of black magic. "*hāri ka simrānu chādīke rati jēgavən jai*."—*s kabir*.

ਜਗਿ [*jəgi*] in the world, within the world. "*jēgi sukrit kirati nam he*."—*bīla chāt m 4*. 2 because of fire rituals. 3 of the world. "*lathīare jēgi tapa ram*."—*vād chāt m 4*. 4 *Skt* ज्ञि scholar, knower. "*vinu nāve sēbh bhārāmde nit jēgi tota sesari*."—*var sor m 3*. **ਜਗਿਸ੍ਵੀ** [*jəgisvi*] supreme yogi, supreme sage. "*māsēkarān ik nrīpāti jēgisvi. tejvan bāvan tāpāvi*."—*cārītr 260*.

ਜਗਿਜੀਵਨੁ [*jəgi jivānu*] living in the world; leading life in the world. "*jēgi jivānu esa supnē jesa*."—*asa kabir*. 2 See **ਜਗੀਵਨ**.

ਜਗਿਦਾ [*jəgida*] *adj* who awakens. 2 who ignites. 3 who enlightens. "*jot ko jēgida*."—*gyan*.

ਜਗੀ [*jəgi*] woke, became alert. 2 performer of a fire ritual. 3 by performing the fire ritual. "*sājūgi sātu, teta jēgi*."—*gāu ravidās*.

ਜਗੀਸ [*jəgis*] short for *jēgdis*.

ਜਗੀਰ [*jəgir*] See **ਜਗੀਰ**.

ਜਗੀਰਦਾਰ [*jəgirdar*] fiefholder, landlord.

ਜਗੁ [*jəgu*] See **ਜਗ** and **ਜਗਤ**. "*jēgu upjē binse*."—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 the public, people. "*jēgu rogi bhogi*."—*asa m 1*.

ਜਗੇਨ [*jəgen*] (third declension) due to the fire ritual. "*jogen kī, jēgen kī*?"—*gujjēdev*.

ਜਗੋਤਾ [*jəgəta*] a village in police station Dehlon of tehsil and district Ludhiana, situated at a distance of about one and a half miles to the north-east of *Ahmadgarh* railway station. A

small and simple gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated near the village in the north-west direction. The priest is an Udasi saint. The village has donated about eight bighas of land to the gurdwara.

ਜਗੋਟਾ [jəgōṭa] *n* rope made of twisted strings of wool, which mendicants generally tie around their waist. "səhəj jəgōṭa bēdhən te chuṭa." —*ram m 1*. 2 diaper. See ਜਗੋਟੀ. 3 loud call for waking up the people.

ਜਗੋਲ [jəgōl], ਜਗੋਲਾ [jəgola] *P* جگر; *n* pellet in tinkling bell; tinkling bell. "ukab bəsinən kosəj, kəṭh jəgolən dval nəvine." —*krisən*. A tinkling bell is tied around the neck or to the foot of a preying bird so that birds and animals get frightened on hearing this tinkling sound, and their gait and flight get retarded; thus falcons etc are easily traced in the deep forests.

ਜਗੰਨਾਥਈ [jəgənthəɪ], ਜਗੰਨਾਥ [jəgnath], ਜਗੰਨਾਥੁ [jəgnathu] *Skṛ* जगन्नाथ *n* lord of the world; ultimate Reality, God. "həɾɪ jəpɪo jəgənthəɪ." —*kəli m 4*. "jəgənthə səbh jētr upae." —*nəṭ a m 4*. "jəgənthu jəgdisu jəpəɪa." —*var vəd m 3*. 2 a particular idol of Vishnu or Krishna, which is worshipped in Bengal and other provinces of India, but the deeply revered idol in Puri is situated on the sea shore in Cuttak district of Orissa. Many pilgrims from other states also visit this holy place. In particular people gather in numbers during Rath Yatra festival, which is celebrated on the second day of the brighter phase of lunar month Harh. A beautiful decorated idol of Jagannath (Krishan) is installed on a 48 feet high 16 wheeled chariot, to be pulled by devotees. Two more chariots accompany this Jagannath's chariot; one of them, which has 12 wheels and is 44 feet high, carries an idol of Balram while the second one, which has 12 wheels and is 43 feet high, carries an idol of Bhadra. In ancient times, many

people preferred to get crushed in the belief that death under the wheel of this holy chariot would lead to salvation.

There is another legend in Sakand Puran regarding Jagannath. When Krishan was killed by a hunter, Jar, his mortal body lay there under a tree in decomposed state. But after some-time, a well-wisher and devotee preserved these holy remains in a box. The king of Orissa, Indardiyuman, was directed by Vishnu to instal these remains in a statue of Jagannath. Acceding to Indardiyuman's direction, Vishvkarma started making the statue on the condition that he would stop work if anybody saw it during its making. But just after fifteen days the king became impatient and curious and went to Vishvkarma. Vishvkarma got angry and left the work incomplete. The idol of Jagannath thus remained without hands and feet. King Indardiyuman requested Brahma, who provided the idol with eyes and soul and installed it. He himself purified it with conventional religious rituals and made it worthy of worship by the world.

It is a historical fact that the temple of Jagannath was got constructed by king Anant Verma, who ruled between 1076 to 1147 AD over the territory falling between Ganga and Godavari.

The outer courtyard of this temple is 665 feet long and 644 feet wide. The boundary wall is 24 feet high and the total height of the temple upto the pinnacle is 192 feet. The wheel sign of Vishnu is fixed at the top. The temple bears many obscene images, hence scholars are of the view that this temple belonged to Vama-Margis, which has now been seized by Vaishnavites.¹

The consecrated food distributed in this

¹See in this context: "ਵੈਸ਼ਨਵ ਫਲ ਕਪਟ ਦਰਪਣ" ਕੁੰਬ.

temple is accepted by the people without any consideration of caste or creed.

Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Samrat 1566 for preaching Sikhism. The hymn *gagānme thal* was uttered at this holy place. Many hypocrites and vicious persons like Kaliyug, the priest, became devotees of the Guru and attained enlightenment. The place where the Guru stayed is named as Mangumat and a well with steps down to the water level is built in memory of the Guru. The water in this well is very sweet. The priests of this shrine are Udassi saints.

ਜੱਗ [jagg] *Skt* यज्ञ *n* worshipping. 2 prayer. 3 sacrifice. "kijē āb jagg ko arābh."—*gyan*.

ਜੱਗਬੰਡ [jaggkhabh], ਜੱਗਥੰਡ [jaggthābh] *n* pillar raised at the place where oblation is performed. See ਧੂਪ. "pāg pāg jaggkhabh kahu gada."—*rāghu*.

ਜੱਗਪੁਰਖ [jaggpurakh] *Skt* यज्ञपुरुष *n* Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 chief god to please whom sacrificial oblation is offered. "jagg kūdāhu te uṭhe tēb jaggpurakh kulāi."—*ramav*. 'Made Himself manifest.'

ਜੱਗਾ [jagga] a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev who wanted to renounce household living. The Guru taught him the precept of praying while leading a household life.

ਜੱਗਸਿੰਘ [jaggasīgh] a devoted servant of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਜੱਗਪਵੀਤ [jaggupāvit] sacred thread. See ਯਗਯੋਪਵੀਤ. "jaggupāvit gare jīm pavān."—*GPS*.

ਜਗਯਾਸਾ [jagyasa] See ਜਿਗਯਾਸਾ.

ਜਗਯੁਪਵੀਤ [jagyupāvit] sacred thread. See ਯਗਯੋਪਵੀਤ. "jagyupāvit den hī dhara."—*NP*.

ਜਗਯੇਸ਼ਵਰ [jagyeshvar] *Skt* यज्ञेश्वर *n* lord of the oblationary ritual, Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 See ਜੱਗਪੁਰਖ.

ਜਗਯੋਪਵੀਤ [jagyopāvit] See ਯਗਯੋਪਵੀਤ.

ਜਘਨ [jaghān] *Skt* *n* rear portion of the army. 2 buttocks, posterior. 3 pelvis.

ਜਘਨਾ [jaghna], ਜਘਨੀ [jaghni] See ਜਘਨ.

ਜਘਨਜ [jaghany] *Skt* *n* the untouchable. 2 purchased servant, slave. 3 menial. 4 mean. 5 final, last.

ਜਚਨਾ [jācna] *v* examine, inspect, estimate. 2 look presentable. "ja uhu nirmālu, ta hām jācna."—*asa* *m* 5. 'only then we look spotless.' 3 determine. "kal ka kal nīrājān jācna."—*savēye* *m* 4 *ke*. 4 *n* idea, concept. "kāri kāri vekhe āpne jācna."—*maru* *a* *m* 5. 5 *adj* suppliant, supplicant. "kāhu nanāk prābhū ke sabbh jācna."—*bīla* *m* 5.

ਜਚਨੀ [jācni] *Skt* यज्ञनीय *adj* supplicable. 2 supplicated substance. "jo iche so phālu pāisi, sabbh ghāre vīc jācni."—*var suhi* *m* 3. 3 See ਜਚਨਾ.

ਜਚਾ [jāca] *adj* suppliant, beggar. "sāda sālahie sabbh tīs ke jāca."—*var maru* *l* *m* 3. 2 examined, estimated. See ਜਚਨਾ. 3 *P* ਝੜੀ *n* woman who has just delivered a child.

ਜੱਚਾ [jācca] See ਜਚਾ 3.

ਜਛ [jāch], ਜੱਛ [jāchh] See ਯਛ.

ਜੱਛਹਰਿ [jāchh-hārī] lion. See ਚਰਜੱਛ. "dharam jāchh-hārī ik sāmbar."—*GV* 10. 'Dharam Singh.' Bhai Sukha Singh has used jāchh-hārī for a Singh—a baptised sikh.

ਜੱਛਣੀ [jāchhni] wife of a demigod, yaksini.

ਜੱਛਪ [jāchhap], ਜੱਛਰਾਜ [jāchhraj] king of demigods; Kuber.

ਜਜ [jāj] See ਯਜ *vr*. "jāj kajī pāthāi suhai."—*asa* *m* 5. 'looked charming during rituals of worship and marriage etc.' 2 *Skt* warrior a brave fighter. 3 *S* feast given at the time of marriage. 4 marriage party, wedding party.

ਜਜਨ [jājān] See ਯਜਨ.

ਜਜਬ [jājāb] *A* جذب *n* act of drawing attention. 2 absorb. 3 assimilate.

ਜਜਬਾ [jājāba] *A* جذبه feeling, sentiment. 2 concept, resolve. 3 anger, wrath. 4 desire, lust.

ਜਜਮ [jājām] See ਜਜਮ. 2 See ਜਜਮਾਲਿਆ. 3 *A* جز

adj determination.

ਜਜਮਾਨ [jəjman], ਜਜਮਾਨੁ [jəjmanu] See ਜਜਮਾਨ. one who performs oblation; one who gets oblation performed by the family priest. "kāta, tu mera jəjman."—*prabhā m 1*. "sai putri jəjman ki sateri, etu dhanī khadhe tera jənəmu gəra."—*asa pəti m 3*.

ਜਜਮਾਲਾ [jəjmala], ਜਜਮਾਲਿਆ [jəjmalia], ਜਜਮਾਲੇ [jəjmale] جلمالہ *adj* who is leperous. 2 a wretched person, whose closeness can be contagious. "cūni vəkhi kəḍhe jəjmalia."—*var asa*. "sāce vəkhi kəḍhe jəjmale."—*vargəu m 4*. 3 man of determination. See ਜਜਮ 3. "nit mara no phire jəjmalia."—*vargəu m 4*.

ਜਜਰ [jəjər], ਜਜਰਾ [jəjra], ਜਜਰੀ [jəjri] *Skt* ਜਜਰ *adj* decrepit, decayed. "thu sərīru jəjri he is no jəru pəhucē ae."—*vəḍ m 3 əlahni*. 2 old. 3 dilapidated, broken.

ਜਜਾ [jəja] pronunciation of ਜ. 2 thirteenth character of Punjabi script. "jəja jāne həu kəchu hua."—*bavən*. 3 See ਜੱਜਾ. 4 *A 17* revenge. 5 reward, gain.

ਜਜਾਤਿ [jəjati], ਜਜਾਤੀ [jəjati] See ਜਜਾਤਿ.

ਜਜਿ [jəjɪ] See ਜਗਿ and ਜਜ.

ਜਜੀਆ [jəjia] See ਜੇਜੁਆ.

ਜਜੀਰਾ [jəjira] *A ੬੭ n* island; piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

ਜੱਜਾ [jəjja] See ਜਜਾ. 2 a clan of tillers in district Amritsar. 3 a subcaste amongst the Jathol Rajputs of solar lineage of Sialkot area. "həmja jəjja jānie, bala māvaha vigsāda."—*BG*

ਜਜ੍ਯੁ [jəjɾə], ਜਜ੍ਯੁਟ [jəjɾət] *Dg n* Yamraj, the god of Death.

ਜਟ [jət] See ਜਟਾ. "təṭ nə khəṭ nə jət nə hom nə."—*kan m 5*. 'neither residing at sacred places, nor performing six actions, neither matted hair nor oblation.' See ਜਟੁ and ਜੱਟ.

ਜਟਕਾ [jətka] *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਕੇ ਸੰਢ [jətke səṇd] tools or implements such as plough, field leveller, pitch fork, multipronged

pitch fork, seed pipe, yoke, cart, hoe, weeding instrument, sickle, winnow, levelling plank, small axe, pole axe etc, used by Jatts.

ਜਟਜ [jətəj], ਜਟਜਾ [jətja] *n* Ganga, which has its origin from the matted hair of Shiv.—*sənāma*.

ਜਟਜਸੁਤ [jətjasut] son of Ganga, Bhisham.—*sənāma*.

ਜਟਜਾਟ [jətjat] wearing matted hair; topknot of matted hair. "kəri jət jəta jətjat."—*kan m 4 pətal*.

ਜਟਧਾਰ [jəṭdhar] *adj* who wears matted hair. 2 *n* ascetic. "dāddhar jəṭdhare pekhio vərət nem tirəthae."—*bher m 5*. 3 Shiv. See ਜਟਧਰ. 4 banyan tree.

ਜਟਧਾਰੀ [jəṭdhari] See ਜਟਧਰ. 2 Ganga, which has its origin in the matted hair of Shiv. "jape cālē rətt de səlāle jəṭdhari."—*cəḍi 3*.

ਜਟਨਿ [jəṭənɪ] residing in the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga.—*sənāma*.

ਜਟਨਿਨ [jəṭnɪn] one that holds jəṭənɪ (Ganga); the earth.—*sənāma*.

ਜਟਪੁਰਾ [jəṭpura] See ਲੰਮੇ 3 and ਲੰਮੇਜਟਪੁਰੇ.

ਜਟਭੁਕ [jəṭbhuk] *Skt* a tree having aerial roots (Banyan). "jɪmɪ bəṭbij vɪkhe jəṭbhuk dəl sakha kād səhɪt phəl aɦɪ."—*GPS*. 'as the seed of banyan contains within it leaves, boughs, branches, fruit and aerial roots.'

ਜਟੱਲ [jəṭəl] *n* rustic talk. 2 gossip; fanciful tale.

ਜਟਾ [jəta] *Skt n* matted rope-like hair on the head. "jəjamukəṭu tənɪ bhəsəm ləgai."—*bher m 1*. 2 tender stem of a tree. 3 bough, branch. 4 mode of reading Veds in which the preceding stanza is reread along with the succeeding one.

ਜਟਾਝੀ [jətaʊ] *n* topknot of matted hair. 2 See ਜਟਾਝ.

ਜਟਾਜੂਟ [jətajut] *n* topknot of matted hair. "jətajut bhekh kie phɪrət udas kəu."—*səvəye m 4 ke*. 2 *xa adj* one who does not cut even a single hair from head to foot. "jətajut rəɦɪbo ənurəgəɦu."—*GV 10*.

ਜਟਾਣੀ [jəṭaṇi] *n* queen of Jatadhar (Shiv); Durga. "mare vir jəṭaṇi."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 wife of a Jatt. 3 *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਾਧਰ [jəṭadhər], **ਜਟਾਧਾਰ** [jəṭadhar], **ਜਟਾਧਾਰੀ** [jəṭadhari] *adv* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 ascetic. 4 Nowadays, many a recluse and stoic of different sects wear matted hair. 5 banyan tree.

ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟ [jəṭamukəṭ], **ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟੁ** [jəṭamukəṭu] crest of matted hair; topknot of the matted hair. See **ਜਟਾ** 1.

ਜਟਾਯੂ [jəṭayū] He was son of sun god's charioteer Arun born from the womb of Shayeni, brother of Sampati and the king of vultures. A friend of king Dashrath, he fought a fierce battle with Ravan after the abduction of Sita. "ut ravəṇ an jəṭayū ghire."—*ramav*. Wounded by Ravan's sword, Jatayu fell down. When Ram Chandar was looking for Sita, Jatayu narrated the episode of her abduction and then breathed his last. 2 name of a mountain, according to Vayu Puran.

ਜਟਾਯੂਅਰਿ [jəṭayū-əri], **ਜਟਾਯੂਰਿਪੁ** [jəṭayūrīpu] Ravan, the enemy of Jatayu.—*sənama*.

ਜਟਾਲ [jəṭal], **ਜਟਾਲਾ** [jəṭala] *adj* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. "ughe jəṇu neje jəṭale."—*ramav*. 'Spears seem tridents of Shiv.'

ਜਟਾਵਲ [jəṭavəl], **ਜਟਾਵਲਾ** [jəṭavla] *adj* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 Nadia, the bull, upon which Shiv rides. "dhol nāgare pəṇ de ūghən janu jəṭavle."—*cāḍi* 3. 'As and when Nadia jumps, the battledrum thunders.' See **ਢੁੰਘਨ**. 4 ascetic. 5 banyan tree.

ਜਟਿਤ [jəṭit] *Skt adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜਟਿਧੁਰ [jəṭidhur] See **ਧੁਰਜਟੀ**.

ਜਟਿਧਾ [jəṭīya] *adj* one wearing matted hair. *n* wife of a Jatt.

ਜਟਿਧਾਰਾ [jəṭīyara] *adj* one wearing matted hair. "nību kədām su vət jəṭīyare."—*cārītr* 256. 'banyan trees with aerial roots.'

ਜਟਿਲ [jəṭil] *Skt adj* having matted hair. 2 a complex problem, difficult to tangle like the matted hair. 3 *n* one who observes celibacy; celibate. 4 lion. 5 Shiv.

ਜਟੀ [jəṭi] *adj* having matted hair. 2 *n* banyan tree. 3 a tree of the ficus venosa type. 4 Shiv. 5 See **ਜੱਟੀ**.

ਜਟੀਸ [jəṭis] *n* Shiv, the god of those who wear matted hair, Shiv. "varuṇ virēci jəṭis sur."—*GV* 10.

ਜਟੀਲਾ [jəṭila] See **ਜਟਿਲ**.

ਜਟੁ [jəṭu] See **ਜੱਟ**. "dhōna jəṭu balmiku bəṭvara, gurmukhi parīpāia."—*maru m* 4.

ਜਟੁਆ [jəṭua] *adj* having matted hair. 2 topknot of matted hair. "bāḍhəhī bəhu jəṭua."—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਜਟੇਟਾ [jəṭəṭa] son of a Jatt.

ਜੱਟ [jəṭṭ] a clan, branch of Rajputs, that came from central Asia and settled in western India. Colonel Todd has described Jatts as Yaduvanshis. Historians have ascribed various names as Jit-Jute-Getae to this clan. Most of these people are cultivators. As soldiers they are also very famous. They are tall, sturdy, sincere, loyal and generous.

ਜੱਟਾ [jəṭṭa] *adj* having matted hair. "bhramte jəṭṭa."—*dətt*. 2 a vocative. "e jəṭṭ".

ਜੱਟੂ [jəṭṭu] a Tewari Brahman who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Chaddha devotee of the fifth Guru. 3 a Bhiva disciple of the fifth Guru. 4 a Bhandari disciple of the fifth Guru, who was a resident of Shahdara. 5 an ascetic of Jaunpur, who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind. 6 a fighter disciple of the sixth Guru.

ਜਠਰ [jəṭhər] *Skt n* abdomen, belly. "kəri dokh jəṭhər kəu bhəarte."—*məla m* 5. 2 stomach. 3 womb. "kim devəkī ke jəṭhrətəri ayo."—*səveye* 33. 4 *adj* old.

ਜਠਰ ਰੋਗ [jəṭhər rog] *Skt* ਜਾਠਰ ਰੋਗ *n* a disease of the abdomen. See **ਉਦਰਰੋਗ**.

ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ [jəθragənɪ], ਜਠਰਾਨਲ [jəθranəl] *n* fire of hell; heat of the blood by which food is digested and human system is kept on working. Through the circulation of blood, heat is produced, which is 98.4° Fahrenheit,¹ as shown by the thermometer.²

ਜਠੇਰਾ [jəθhera] *Skt* ਜਠੇਰਾ *adj* elder. See ਜਿਠੇਰਾ.

ਜੱਠ [jəθh] See ਜੱਠ.

ਜਠ [jəð] *Skt* ਜਠ *vr* settle down, accumulate. 2 inlay, set. "jīh ke mān mē jār-raku jəðe."—*kṛisən*. 3 *Skt* ਜੇਡ *adj* inanimate. 4 mentally retarded, idiotic. 5 *n* water.

ਜਠ [jəðh] See ਜਠ 3 and 4.

ਜਠ [jəθ] See ਜਠ. "jəθ jəθ siu chaḍu dhohu."—*səveye m 4* ke. 2 See ਜਠਨਾ. 3 See ਜਠ.

ਜਠਨ [jəθən] *Skt* ਜਠਨ. *n* birth, origin. 2 act of reproduction.

ਜਠਨਾ [jəθna] *v* give birth, reproduce, cause reproduction. See ਜਠਨ. "əut jəṇeda jai."—*var ram / m 1*. "dhān jəṇedi māi."—*sri m 3*. "jin ke jəṇe bəḍire tum hāu tin siu jhəgrət pap."—*sar m 4*.

ਜਠਾ [jəθa] of or relating or pertaining to people. 2 count. "birtha jəṇəmu jəṇa."—*mājh barahmaha*. 3 man.

ਜਠਾਉਣਾ [jəθauna] *v* enlighten, make one realise. 2 cause infant's birth, help during birth.

ਜਠਾਕਣਾ [jəθakəṇa], ਜਠਾਖਣਾ [jəθakhəṇa] every one, everybody. See ਜਠਾਕਨਾ. 2 layman.

ਜਠਾਵਣਾ [jəθavəṇa] See ਜਠਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਤਿ [jəti] *adv* after giving birth. "jiu jənni sut jəti paləti."—*gəu m 4*.

¹It is the French scale of measuring temperature. Assuming ice to solidify at 32 degree, water is presumed to boil at 212 degree. The in-between range is divided according to the intensity of heat. In contrast, centigrade thermometer has range from zero to one hundred (0-100) and the Russian Reaumer thermometer ranges from zero to eighty (0-80).

²See ਬਲਾਗੀਟਰ.

ਜਣੀ [jəni] See ਜਨੀ. 2 *part* no, not, never. "jəni ləkhavəhu əsət papi sənɪ."—*asa rəvidas*. 'do not live your life with an agnostic wretch. 3 reproduced. 4 *S* distribution of food like the distribution of gəḍḍara ləḍḍus after the death of some person. 5 *Dg* mother.

ਜਣੁ [jənu] *S* *adv* as if. "jis no visre mera ram sənəhi, tisu lakh bəḍən jənu ai."—*sor m 5*.

ਜਣੇ [jəne] See ਜਣਨਾ. 2 plural of ਜਨ (jən) as "do jəne ae."

ਜਣੇਦਾ [jəṇeda], ਜਣੇਦੀ [jəṇedi] giving birth. See ਜਣਨਾ. "tin dhənu jəṇedi māu ae səphəlu se."—*asa fərid*.

ਜਣੇ [jəno] *Dg n* father. 2 See ਜਣਾ.

ਜਣੇਤ [jəṇət] gives birth. 2 knows. "jəṇət car cəkrəṇə."—*gyan*. 'knows all.'

ਜਤ [jət] *Skt* ਜਤੁ *adv* where. "jət jət jaiə tət tət drisṭəe."—*brla m 5*. 2 See ਜਤੁ and ਜਤ. 3 See ਜੱਤ.

ਜਤਕਤ [jətkət], ਜਤਕਤਹ [jətkəteh], ਜਤਕਤਾ [jətkəta] *Skt* ਜਤੁ ਕਤੁ *adv* wherever. "jətkat tum bhərpur həhu."—*brla m 5*. "jətkəteh tətəh drisṭe."—*sahas m 5*. "jətkəta tət pekhie."—*kəli m 5*.

ਜਤਨ [jətan] *Skt* ਜਤਨ *n* effort, attempt. "jətan bəhut sukh ke kie."—*s m 9*. 2 control over sensual impulses. "jətan təpən bhramən."—*kan m 5*.

ਜਤਬੁਤ [jətbət] *n* principle of control over sensual impulses. "dan dāya dām sājəm nem jətbət."—*səveye 33*.

ਜਤਲਾਉਣਾ [jətlauna], ਜਤਲਾਨਾ [jətlana], ਜਤਾਉਣਾ [jətauna], ਜਤਾਨਾ [jətana] *v* make known, inform. 2 tell.

ਜਤਿ [jəti] See ਜਤਿ. 2 caste. "jəti meri pəti meri dhən həri nam."—*suhi m 5*. 3 In music, jəti is a mode of recitation. The pause occurring during the playing of mṛidāg, is known as jəti. Dr. Charan Singh has stated in his book "Sri Guru Granth Bani Beore" that jəti, gəti, sath, all are functions of tabla. When the right hand performs the function of gəti i.e., when like

gəɪɪ fingers of the right hand work from the rim to the centre and the left hand plays or evokes them in brief like ਸਥ [sath], then it is known as ਜਤਿ. When fingers of both the hands evoke words, known as paṭachar so, the articulation being in low pitch, then it is known as ਗਤਿ. When both the hands work freely and there is a free flow of sound (known as ਕਰ ਕੁੱਟ), then it is called ਸਥ [sath]. See ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਮ: 1 ਥਿਤੀ, ਘਰ 10 ਜਤਿ. 4 v adv where. "jəɪɪ jət səda kal həi."—kan m 5.

ਜਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jəɪɪ pəɪɪ] caste and row; caste and subcaste, as caste is Khatri, subcaste is Suri, Kapur etc. "bhəgəɪɪ rəte se utma, jəɪɪ pəɪɪ səbde hoɪ."—asa a m 3. 2 caste and honour.

ਜਤੀ [jəɪɪ] *Skt* यति *adj* having control over sensual impulses. "jəɪɪ səti kete bānbasi."—maru solhe m 1. 2 n saint, pious man. 3 Some writers talk of six celibates — "əb je jəɪɪ sunəhu de kana. ləchmən gorəkh əru hənumana. bhiṣəm bherəv datt pəchano."—NP. See ਛਿਅ ਜਤੀ. 4 celibate or ascetic. "na rhu jəɪɪ kəhave seu."—gūḍ kabir. 'neither a celibate, nor an ascetic.' 5 a Jain saint.

ਜਤੀਲੀ [jəɪɪli] *adj* fleecy: "jəɪɪli bhed". 2 *Skt* जयित्री victorious. "jəɪɪli tūdməte."—əkal.

ਜਤੁ [jəɪɪ] *Skt* जत *n* control over sensual impulses. "jəɪɪ pəhara dhirəju sunɪaru."—jəpu. 2 *Skt* जतु gum. 3 sealing wax.

ਜਤੈ ਕਾ [jəɪɪ ka] *Skt* of yet. "təte rəthu jəɪɪ ka."—var asa.

ਜਤੋਲੀ [jəɪɪli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una. Here the tenth Guru rested for some time. A gurdwara called Damdama Sahib exists there in his memory.

ਜਤੰਨ [jəɪɪn], ਜਤੰਨੁ [jəɪɪnu] See ਜਤਨ. "soi jəɪɪnu bətaɪ."—phunhe m 5.

ਜੱਤ [jəɪɪ] fleece.

ਜਤੁ [jəɪɪ] *Skt* जतु *adv* where. "jəɪɪ jəu tət biṭhəlu bhela."—asa namdev.

ਜਤੁਕਤਾ [jəɪɪ-kəta], ਜਤੁਕਤੁ [jəɪɪ-kəɪɪ], ਜਤੁਤਤੁ [jəɪɪ-təɪɪ], ਜਥਕਥ [jəɪɪkəth] *Skt* जतुकतु, जतुततु *adv* wherever, everywhere. "pekhiə jəɪɪ-kəta."—guj m 5. "jəɪɪ-kəɪɪ tu sərəb jia."—bher m 1. "jəɪɪ-təɪɪ bɪraɪ-hi."—jəpu. "jəɪɪkəth rəmnə sərənə sərəbətɪ jəɪɪnəh."—gatha.

ਜਥਾ [jəɪɪ] See ਯਥਾ. 2 n group. See ਯੂਥ.

ਜਥਾਜੋਗ [jəɪɪjəg] See ਯਥਾਯੋਗ.

ਜਥਾਤਥ [jəɪɪtəth] See ਯਥਾਤਥ.

ਜਥਾਮਤਿ [jəɪɪməɪɪ] See ਯਥਾਮਤਿ.

ਜਥਾਰਥ [jəɪɪrəth] See ਯਥਾਰਥ.

ਜਥਾਵਤ [jəɪɪvəɪɪ] See ਯਥਾਵਤ.

ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jəɪɪdər] n leader of a group. This term is specially common amongst the Khalsa. "jəɪɪdər jəkəchu kəhi dətə. soi pəth mən səbh letə."—PP.

ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ [jəɪɪbəndi] n act of uniting a group. 2 unity, cohesion in the jəɪɪ.

ਜਥੇਚਿਤ [jəɪɪcɪt] as deemed fit. See ਯਥੇਚਿਤ. "dɪɪ sɪrpəu jəɪɪcɪt jəne."—GPS.

ਜਦ [jəd] *Skt* जदा *adv* when, whenever. 2 P, n wound, blow. 3 target. 4 See ਜੱਦ.

ਜਦਹੁ [jədəhu] See ਜਦ 1. "jədəhu əpə θəɪɪ kɪə bəhi kəte."—var bɪɪa m 4.

ਜਦਕਦ [jəɪɪkəd] *Skt* जदकद *adv* whenever.

ਜਦਨ [zədən] P ٧; v hurt, attack. 2 aim, target.

ਜਦਪਿ [jədəpɪ] part may be, even if. See ਯਦਪਿ.

ਜਦਰ [jədər], ਜਦਲ [jədəl] A ٧ n fight, battle, war.

ਜਦਾ [jəda] See ਜਦ and ਯਦਾ. 2 P ਜਦਹ. afflicted, grieved. See ਜਦਨ.

ਜਦਾਪਿ [jədəpɪ] *Skt* जदापि. See ਜਦਪਿ and ਯਦਪਿ.

ਜਦਿ [jədɪ] *Skt* जदि part if. 2 when, whenever. "dukh təde jədɪ visrə."—bɪɪa m 5.

ਜਦਿ ਚਿੰਤ [jədɪ cɪt] *Skt* यत् अचिन्त्य. "jədɪ cɪt sərəbɡəɪɪ."—guj jedev. 'who is free from worry.'

ਜਦਿਨ [jədɪn] on which day. "jədɪn rəs vəh aɪ he."—parəs.

ਜਦੀ [jədi] See ਜਦਿ. 2 from the Yadav subcaste;

Yadav. "bhagwan jādī."—*kṛisān*. 3 See ਜਦੀ. ਜਦੀਦ [jədīd] *A* جديد *adj* new, fresh. 2 modern. ਜਦੁ [jədu] *Skt* जदु leader of Yadavs, a raja from whom the dynasty got its name, See ਕੁਰੁਵੇਸ਼ and ਯਦੁ.

ਜਦੁਨਾਇਕ [jədunāik] lord of Yaduvanshis, Krishan. ਜਦੁਨਾਇਕ ਨਾਇਕਾ [jədunāik nāika] beloved of Krishan, Yamuna.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ [jədunāth] Yadavnath Krishan.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ ਕੀ ਦਾਰਾ [jədunāth kī dara] Yamuna; wife of the lord of Yadavs, Krishan.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ [jədupatārī] Yadavpati Krishan's enemy, arrow.—*sānāma*. Krishan died when he was hit by an arrow. 2 Jar, the hunter, killed Krishan with an arrow.

ਜਦੁਪਤਿ [jədupatī], ਜਦੁਰਾ [jədura], ਜਦੁਰਾਇ [jədurāi] king of Yadavs — Krishan. "jədupatī mohī sānath kio."—*kṛisān*.

ਜਦੁਰਾਗੁਜ [jəduragrāj] Balbhadar who was born before Krishan; elder brother of Krishan. "he jəduragrāj! he jəsudhasut."—*kṛisān*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ [jəduvi] *adj* of or for Yadavs. "dər pəryo jəduvi prətna pər."—*kṛisān*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ ਪੁਤਨਾ [jəduvi prətna] army of Yadavs. See ਜਦੁਵੀ.

ਜਦੁਦਨ [zədudən] *P* زدودن *v* clean, remove dirt.

ਜਦੇਸ [jədes] जदवेस god of Yadavs, Krishan.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੇਸਨਿ [jədesənī] queen of Yadvesh (Krishan), Yamuna.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੇਸਰਿ [jədesərī] yadav-iṣ-ārī. enemy of Krishan.—*sānāma*. See ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ.

ਜਦੋ [jədō] See ਜਦ and ਜਦੁ.

ਜੱਦ [jədd] *A* جد maternal grandfather. 2 paternal grandfather. 3 dynasty, lineage. 4 fate. 5 elderliness.

ਜੱਦੀ [jəddī] *A* جدی *adj* ancestral, hereditary.

ਜਦ੍ਵੇਸ [jədves] god of Yadavs, Krishan. "he nə rəghves jədves rəmapatī, tē jin ko visunath pachanyo."—*sāveye* 33.

ਜਨ [jən] or ਜਨੁ [jənu] *Skt* जन *vr* produce, give birth. 2 *adj* produced, born. 3 *n* people. "or purākh prāṇi dhēni jən hāhi."—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4. 4 gathering, community. "surī nəṛ munī jən āmrītu khojē."—*anēdu*. 5 devotee, pious person. "dustā setī pirhāṛī jən siu vadu kārāni."—*var bīla* *m* 3. 6 slave, servant. "prābhū te jənu janije jən te suami."—*sri rāvīdas*. 7 person, being. "sēt sārāni jo jənu pərē so jənu udhrānhar."—*sukhmāni*. 8 according to Purans, the fifth among the upper seven worlds. In it reside Brahma's son Sankadi and the great yogis. 9 *P* पत्नी wife. "jən pīsər pādər bīradra."—*trīlāg* *m* 1. 10 woman. "khivi nek jən jīsu bāhuti chau pətrali."—*var ram* 3. 11 blow, attack; imperative of zədən. "māzən teg bər xun kəs bedərec."—*zəfər*. 12 *suf* one who attacks; used at the end of the word as in: tegzən. 13 moonlight. "prāthmē nanək cādu jəgət bhəyo anēdu tarāni mānukhy jən kiəu prəgas."—*sāveye* *m* 4 *ke*. To begin with, Guru Nanak appeared as a moon, and infused the stars (human beings) with his moonlight. Here tarān has double meaning i.e. celestial bodies (stars) and tarān (exemption from future transmigration). 14 It is also used for knowing, and understanding. "adī ēt jin jənləyo."—*gurusobha*. 'who has understood.' 15 See ਜੱਨ.

ਜਨਦੀ [jənəi] knows. "cāmraṭa gāṭhi nā jənəi."—*sor rāvīdas*. 2 gives birth.

ਜਨਸੰਖਯਾ [jənsākhyā] See ਮਰਦੁਮਸੁਮਾਰੀ.

ਜਨਸਥਾਨ [jənsthān] country lying between rivers Godavari and Krishna.

ਜਨਹੋ [jənho] know, understand. "jhuṭh nəhi sətīkē jənho."—*kṛisān*.

ਜਨਕ [jənək] or ਜਨਕੁ [jənəku] *adv* as if. "tarīka mēdāl jənək moti."—*sohīla*. 2 *adj* learned, all-knowing. "jənəku sor jinhi jāṇia."—*sāveye* *m* 4 *ke*. "hārī ka nam jənək udharē."—*gəu* *m* 5.

"janək janək beṭhe sīghasənī."—*kan ə m 4*.
 'The learned sat on the throne.' 3 *Skt* जनक
adj creating, procreating. 4 *n* father.

lekər dutara gawe sēgətī mē var asa
 pəkər dūdhara vahe sētru sīr ara he,
 kəṛcha le hath bərtavat ətutt deg
 kəṭhīn ko dād vaṇ vedh kərə para he,
 bhəktī gyan prem ɔ verag ki sunave kətha
 cəṛhke turēg jēg deve ləkara he,
 tətṽ-gyani dani yodha grīhi tyagi gurucela
 vah vah! dhany dhany! "janək" hāmara he.
 5 father-in-law of Ram Chandar, father of
 Sita; Sirdhvaj. He was a paragon of self-
 realisation and morality. Though a raja, he was
 an ascetic at heart. His royal court had plenty
 of scholars and saints. "jəpɔ namu suk janək
 gurbəcni."—*maru m 4*.

Rajas of Mithila had "Janak" as title,
 because this was the name of an illustrious
 predecessor. The following description about
 the Janak dynasty is given in Valmīk ch 1 ə 71.

Nimi was the first raja of Mithila. His son
 was Mithi who in turn had Janak as his son. It
 was from him that the dynasty got its name.
 Janak's son was Udvasu. He had a son whose
 name was Nandivardhan. His son was Suketu,
 Suketu's son was Devrat. To him Shiv
 entrusted his bow, which was broken by Ram
 Chander during Sita's svayābār. Devrat's son
 was Brihdrat who had Sudhritiman as his son.
 Sudhritiman's son was Dhṛishtiketū. His son
 was Hariyashav who had Maru as son. His
 son was Pratidhak, whose son was Kiratirath.
 His son was Devmidh whose son was Vibudh,
 followed by Mahidhrak as his son. His son
 was Kiratirat whose son was Maharoma. His
 son was Svaranroma who had Hrasvroma as
 his son. He had two sons Sirdhvaj, who was
 father-in-law of Ram and Lachhman, and
 Kushdhvaj, who was father-in-law of Bharat

and Shatrughan.

ਜਨਕ ਜਨਾਕ [janək janək] *adj* one who enlightens
 about the Creator; provider of divine knowledge.
 "te jən utəm janək janək."—*kan m 4*.

ਜਨਕਜਾ [janəkja], ਜਨਕਤਨਾ [janəktənya], ਜਨਕਤਨੀਆ
 [janəktənia], ਜਨਕਦੁਹਿਤਾ [janəkduhita], ਜਨਕਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ
 [janəkputri] Sita. See ਜਨਕਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਨਕਪੁਰ [janəkpur] Mithila, raja Janak's town.
 ਜਨਕਰਾਜ [janəkraj] *n* a rule like Janak's, who
 had realised the supreme reality and was a
 ruler and asectic combined into one. "ihu
 janəkraj gur ramdas tujh lū bəṇṇave."—*səveye
 m 4 ke*.

ਜਨਕਰਾਜਾ [janəkraja] See ਜਨਕ 5. 2 Janak-like;
 detached from household affairs. "tuta
 janəkraja əutar."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 Janak
 (creator) raja (enlightened) God, the
 enlightner.

ਜਨਕਾਦਿ [janəkadi], ਜਨਕਾਦਿਕ [janəkadik] Janak
 etc. Janak who is at the top of the illustrious in
 the muster roll.

ਜਨਕੁ [janəku] See ਜਨਕ.

ਜਨਕੈ [janke] after knowing, after finding. "jo
 lərka jənke khijh he."—*krisən*. "bole dəyalu
 birəd nīj jənke."—*NP*. 2 after giving birth,
 after producing.

ਜਨਕ [zanək], ਜਨਕਦਾ [zanəxdā] *P* چنک *n* chin.
 ਜਨਕੇ [jənkhe] See ਧੇ. 2 with the benevolence
 of holy persons. "həṛī tare sēgī jənkhe."
 —*nəf m 4*.

ਜਨਕੇ [jənge] of the devotees. "prəbhī rakhi pej
 jənge."—*nəf m 4*. 2 Such devotees as are
 capable chanting hymns.

ਜਨਤਾ [jənta] *Skt n* public, people. 2 *Skt* father
 (जनितृ). 3 mother. (जननी).

ਜਨਦ [zanəd] *P* ٤٠ hurts. See ਜਦਨ.

ਜਨਨ [jənən] See ਜਨਨ.

ਜਨਨਿ [jənənī], ਜਨਨੀ [jən-nī] *adj* who gives birth.
 "nanək jən-nī dhəni maī."—*məla m 1*. 2 *n*
 mother. "jənənī pīta lok sut bənīta."—*sodaru*.

"jɪu jən-ni sut jənɪ palti."—*gəu m 4*.

ਜਨਨੇ'ਦ੍ਰਿਯ [jənnēdriy] *n* organ of procreation.

ਜਨਪਤਿ [jənpəti] king. 2 master of the devotees — the Creator.

ਜਨਪਦ [jənpəd] feet of the devotees. 2 *Skt n* motherland, people, country. 3 public.

ਜਨਪਦੇਸ [jənpədəs] jənpəd (country or its people), its king; king of the people.

ਜਨਪੰਚ [jənpənc] See ਪੰਚਜਨ. 2 See ਪੰਚਜਨੜ.

ਜਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [jənpriy] *adj* popular, loved by all the people. 2 *n* coriander. 3 drumstick tree. 4 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਨਬ [jənəb] *P* جناب a town, which in the bygone days, was known for superior swords. Now it is in Armenia. See ਜਨਬੀ.

ਜਨਬੀ [jənbi], **ਜਨੱਬੀ** [jənəbbi] جنّی a resident of Janab. 2 a sword made in Janab. "səph sərohi jatɪ jənəbbi."—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮ [jənəm] *Skt* जन्म *n* birth, production, origin. "jənəm səphəlu həɪɪcəɪni lage."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 life, life-time.

ਜਨਮਅਸਟਮੀ [jənəm əstəmi] See ਜਨਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ. "jənəm əstəmi ko dɪn əvə."—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ [jənəmsakhi] *n* life story, biography. 2 life-story of Guru Nanak Dev. Numerous biographies of Guru Nanak are available. Amongst them two are famous—one is by Bhai Bala and the other is by Bhai Mani Singh. People with vested interests have distorted the original versions. They have made numerous additions and alterations in them and thus spoil the originals. See the preface of Janam Sakhi by Macauliffe, published in 1885, by Gulshan Punjab Press, Rawalpindi.

ਜਨਮਸਿ [jənəmasɪ], **ਜਨਮਸੀ** [jənəmasi] will be born.

ਜਨਮਸੜ [jənəməsɪ] See ਤਸੜ.

ਜਨਮਕੁੰਡਲੀ [jənəmkūḍli] See ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਨਮਤ [jənəmt] *adv* since the time of birth. "te jənəmt gurməti brəhəm pəchanɪo."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* takes birth. 3 *n* public opinion.

4 devotees' opinion.

ਜਨਮਦ [jənəmd] *Skt* जन्मद *n* father. 2 ignorance, that leads to transmigration.

ਜਨਮਦਿਨ [jənəmdɪn] birthday; the day on which birth takes place.

ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰ [jənəmpətr], **ਜਨਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ** [jənəmpətrika], **ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰੀ** [jənəmpətri] *n* the document that carries the mention of a person's birth time, birth day, year of birth, the stars and planets, and the determination of their auspicious and inauspicious influence; horoscope.

ਜਨਮਪਦਾਰਥ [jənəmpədārəth] *n* material birth birth in human form. "jənəmpədārəth səphəlu he."—*sri m 5*.

ਜਨਮਭੂਮਿ [jənəmbhūmi] place and region of birth; motherland.

ਜਨਮਵਿਜੋਗ [jənəmvijog] eternal separation since many births. 2 parting of the soul from birth and body (death). 3 lifelong separation, life long disjunction. "ləgəɪ jənəmvijog."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮੜਾ [jənəmrə] *n* birth. "bəhūrɪ nə hovi jənəmrə."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜਨਮੜੀਆਹ [jənəmrəiah] taking birth, getting born. "bəhūrɪ nə jənəmrəiah."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [jənəmasʃrmi] *Skt* जन्माष्टमी birthday of Krishan; eighth day of the dark half of Bhādon. "jənəmasʃtmi rəmnəmi."—*BGK*.

ਜਨਮਾਂਤ [jənəmət], **ਜਨਮਾਂਤੁ** [jənəmətu] birth and death. 2 another birth. "məɪɪə jənəmətu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਨਮਧੇ [jənəmdhe] take birth. "bəhūrɪ bəhūrɪ jənəmdhe."—*asa m 5*.

ਜਨਮਿ [jənəmi] *adv* having taken birth. "jənəmi mərəhi juɛ bəji hari."—*asa m 4*. 2 during life time. "pərəb jənəmi bhəgəti kəri əe."—*bila ə m 4*.

ਜਨਮਿਯੁਏ [jənəmiyue] were born and died. 2 died at the time of birth. 3 those who have spent a non-benevolent life; as good as dead.

“janəmImue nəhɪ jivən asə.”—oṣkar.

ਜਨਮੇਜ [janmej], **ਜਨਮੇਜਯ** [janmejəy], **ਜਨਮੇਜਾ** [janmeja] greatgrandson of Arjun, grandson of Abhimanyu, son of Parikshit, Kuruvanshi king Janamejya, who was enemy of snakes.¹ Parikshit, father of Janamejay, was bitten by Takshak, as a result of which he died. To avenge the death of his father, Janamejay, organised a sarpmedh yagy, during which numerous snakes were reduced to ashes. Finally at the advice of sage Astik, he stopped his sarpmedh yagy and spared the life of Takshak. “janmej raj mahan.”—gyan. “rovəhɪ janmeja khut gəɪa.”—var ram 1 m 1.

ਜਨਮੇਜੈ [janmeje] Janamejay has. “janmeje gursəbəd nə janɪa.”—gəu ə m 1. ‘As Janamejya did not heed Vyas’s dictum, disease struck him.’ 2 See **ਜਨਮੇਜਯ**.

ਜਨਮੇਤਸਵ [janmotsəv] birthday celebration.

ਜਨਵਾਸਾ [janvasa] place where a marriage party is put up.

ਜਨਵਾਡਾ [janvaḍa], **ਜਨਵਾਰਾ** [janvara], **ਜਨਵਾਤਾ** [janvaṭa] a town near Bidar, in the state of Hyderabad Deccan, whose noble men—Rustam Rai and Bala Rai, were got released from prison by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਜਨਵੇਸੁਰ [janvesur] lord of Janvara. See **ਜਨਵਾਤਾ**.

ਜਨਾ [jana] person. “əvəɪɪ pəc həm ek jəna.”—gəu m 1. ‘There are five enemies and I am alone.’ 2 *Skt* origin, birth. 3 *adj* bogotten, produced. 4 plural of jan. “sātjana sunəhɪ subhbəcən.”—sukhməni. 5 See **ਜਨਾ** 5.

ਜਨਾਉਣਾ [janauna] See **ਜਣਾਉਣਾ**.

ਜਨਾਉਰ [janaur] See **ਜਨਵਰ**.

ਜਨਾਇਆ [janaia] made one realise, made known. “prəbhu jənaiə təb hɪ jata.”—prəbha ə m 5. 2 bore, gave birth.

ਜਨਾਇਤ [janaɪt] See **ਜਨਾਤ**.

¹There have been two Janmejays before him; for this reason, he should be called Janamejay III.

ਜਨਾਈ [janai] got realised, made known. “jeti prəbhu jənai rəsna tet bhəni.”—asa chət m 5. 2 got delivered. 3 payment for getting a child delivered.

ਜਨਾਹ [janah] See **ਜਨਾ** 5.

ਜਨਾਕ [janak] *adj* who enlightens; who imparts knowledge. See **ਜਨਕ ਜਨਾਕ**.

ਜਨਾ ਕਨਾ [jana kana] *adj* everyone, everyday. “sun rijhət he su jənoru kəno.”—krɪsən. See **ਜਣਾਖਣਾ**.

ਜਨਾਜਾ [janaja] 1 *n* dead body, corpse. 2 ritual of taking away the dead body to the specified place for cremation or burial. 3 bier.

ਜਨਾਤ [janat] 1 *n* plural of jənət; gardens, orchards. 2 See **ਜਿਨਾਤ**. 3 *H* one who enlightens. See **ਜਨਾਤ**.

ਜਨਾਨਾ [janana] *H v* make known, find out. 2 be born. 3 *P* *n* related to women.

ਜਨਾਬ [janab] 1 *n* honorific vocative; sir.

ਜਨਾਰਦਨ [janardən] *Skt* **ਜਨਾਦੰਨ** *adj* deliverer or terminator of birth-death cycle; whose grace redeems a person from the cycle of birth and death. 2 one who gives trouble to the people. 3 *n* Vishnu.

ਜਨਾਵਰ [janavar] See **ਜਨਵਰ**. 2 bird. “gyan jənavər ki ləi baj hve cakhi.”—krɪsən.

ਜਨਿ [janɪ] *Skt n* reproduction, birth. 2 mother. 3 motherland.

ਜਨਿਅਤ [janɪət] **ਜਾਨੀਅਤ**. knows. “jako rup rəg nəhɪ jənɪət.”—həjare 10.

ਜਨਿਤ [janɪt] *Skt adj* born. “moh jənɪt səsə səbh hərhɪ.”—NP. 2 produced, reproduced.

ਜਨਿੰਦਾ [janɪda] *adj* aware, knowledgeable. 2 one who gives birth; one who produces or reproduces.

ਜਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [janɪdr] king, provider, ruler. 2 the lord of devotees, the Creator. “sri jənɪdr ko coj bisala.”—səloh.

ਜਨਿਯਤ [janɪyət] knows. See **ਜਨਿਅਤ**. “adhik rup jənɪyət tāko jəg.”—cəɪɪ tr 251. “jəgət bhəyo tāte

səbh jəniyət."-cōbis.

ਜਨੀ [jəni] disciples have, devotees have. "Ih bicari həri jəni."-bəsāt m 5. 2 known, understood. "murəkh bat jəni nə kəchu."-krisən. 3 Skt maidservant. 4 wife, consort. 5 woman.

ਜਨੀ [jəni] devotees have. See ਜਨੀ 1.

ਜਨੀਆ [jənia] See ਜਨੀ 3 and ਰਾਮਜਨੀਆ.

ਜਨੀਯਤ [jəniyət] See ਜਨਿਅਤ, ਜਨਿਯਤ and ਜਾਨੀਯਤ.

ਜਨੁ [jənu] devotee. See ਜਨ 6. "jənu nanək mēge danu."-var ram 2 m 5. 2 person, man. See ਜਨ 7. "sāt sərənī jo jənu pərə."-sukhmāni. 3 adv as if. "sronət dhar cālī nəbh ko jənu sur ko ram jəljūli dino."-cādi 1. "nam sunət jənu bichuā dāsana."-ram m 5. 4 Skt birth, reproduction.

ਜਨੁਕ [jənuk], ਜਨੁਕਰ [jənukər] adv as if. "jənu kər jə nəkākh te."-cəritr 125. 'as if not born from the mother's womb.'

ਜਨੁਕਿਸ [jənukis] jənuk-iṣ; as if Brahma has. "ap hath jənukis səvari."-cəritr 220. 'as if Brahma has created with his own hands.'

ਜਨੁਵਨਿ [jənuvəni] cpd holder of Janhvi (Ganga) - the earth. "jənuvəni pəd ko adī ucāro. jəcər kəhī nayək pəd dāro. səru səbəd ko bəhur bhəṇījje. nam tuphəg cin cit lījje."-sənama. 'the earth that carries Janhvi (Ganga); grass grown from that; the antelope that grazes it; its hunter, the lion, and the lion's enemy, the gun.'

ਜਨੁਆ [jənua] of the devotees. of the disciples. "dhurī punit tere jənua."-bavən. 2 who is related to a devotee.

ਜਨੁਨ [jənun] A جنون lunacy, mania. See ਸਿਰੜ.

ਜਨੁਬ [jənub] A جنوب n south. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਜਨੁਬੀ [jənubi] adj southern.

ਜਨੇਊ [jəneu] n sacred thread. "sət viṇ sējəm, jət viṇ kahe jəneu?"-ram ə m 1. In Hindu scriptures the following procedure is prescribed for preparing a jəneu.

After the enunciation of Ved mantars, cotton balls are collected from the field. Then they are de-seeded. After taking a seat on the embankment of a well, one spins cotton thread with a spinning top hanging in the well. When twisted cotton thread is ready, enough to suffice for a full length jəneu, this is thrice folded and twisted into a cord. Those three twisted cords make an əgər and two əgərs make a jəneu. Such a jəneu is worth wearing by the dvīj. It is worn on the left shoulder and hung on the right side. While performing funerary rites in honour of the deceased ancestors, this is worn on the right side.

Per Manu's belief a Brahman's jəneu should be of cotton, Kshatri's of jute and Vaish's of ram's wool. At the time of jəneu ceremony, a Brahman should wear the hide of a black deer, a kshatri of a red deer and vaish of a male goat. Apart from it, a brahman should hold a staff of bīl or pəlah, a kshatri of banyan tree and a vaish of ਪੀਲੂ [pīlu] tree.

For a brahman, jəneu ceremony should be performed in the eighth, for a kshatri in eleventh and for a vaish in twelfth year, from conception.

According to Narad's belief, jəneu ceremony for a brahman should be performed in spring, for a kshatri in summer and for a vaish in winter.

ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ [jəneu da hətth], ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਵਾਰ [jəneu da var] striking with a sword, in such a way that it cuts the body obliquely in two parts, i.e. from the left shoulder to the right side, as a jəneu is worn.

ਜਨੇਸ [jəneṣ] n king. 2 the Creator.

ਜਨੇਤ [jənet] n marriage procession, wedding procession. See ਜਨਤ 4 and 11.

ਜਨੇਤਾ [jənetā] Dg n father. Skt ਜਨਿਤੁ (जनितृ).

ਜਨੇਤੀ [jəneti] members of a marriage party.

2 Dg mother. *Skt* ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰੀ (ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰੀ).

ਜਨੇਵ [jənēdar] jən-īdar. king. 2 the Creator.

ਜਨੇਵਨ [jənevən] to jəneus. "tum tor jənevən dehu
əbe."—*gyan*.

ਜਨੇਕੇ [jənēke] after getting or seeking information.

"əɪ o jəkhād jənēke."—*krīsan*. 2 after getting
produced.

ਜਨੰਮ [jənəm] See ਜਨਮ. "koɪ jənəm kəha dukh
bhau."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਜਨੁ [jənh] *Skt* जहनु a Chandarvanshi king, who
was born in Pururava family. His father was
Suhotar and his mother was Keshini. His wife
was Kaberi. See ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ [jənhusuta], ਜਨੁਕਨਾ [jənəhukanya], ਜਨੁਜਾ
[jənhuja], ਜਨੁਤਨਿਆ [jənhutəniya], ਜਨੁਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ
[jənhuputri] Ganga, daughter of Janhu. See ਜਨੁ.
There is a story in 'Harivansh' that once Ganga
went to cohabit with Janhu but he did not oblige
her. Getting enraged, Ganga tried to submerge
his ashram, but he drank it. Only after persuasion
by the saints, did he let Ganga off his body.
Hence Ganga is called Janhusuta and Janhvi.

Per narrative in Ramayan and Vishnupuran,
raja Bhagirath was taking Ganga along with
him for the salvation of his ancestors. Janhu
was performing a fire ritual when Ganga
submerged the place of the ritual. Getting
enraged, Janhu drank it. At Bhagirath's request,
he let Ganga emerge, through his ear, and it
came to be known as Janhusuta.

To the west of Bhagalpur, Janhu's ashram
is seen near Sultanganj (E.I.Ry.).

ਜੰਨ [jənn] A جَن doubt, suspicion, disbelief,
misgiving.

ਜੰਨਤ [jənnət] A جَن n a garden, of which land is
covered with green branches. 2 garden of
Eden. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਜਨ [jəny] *Skt* war, battle. 2 bazaar, market.
3 censure, vituperation. 4 member of a
marriage party. 5 son-in-law. 6 son. 7 body.

8 Shiv. 9 birth. 10 caste. 11 masses, public.
12 born, produced. 13 one related to a country
or a caste.

ਜਪ [jəp] *Skt* जप vr repeat silently the name of a
deity. 2 n the silent repetition of a mantr. "jəp-
hin təp-hin kulhin kərəmhin."—*gəu namdev*.
Sanskrit books mention three types of
recitation :

(a) vacik — wherein the words are clearly
articulated and the audience can understand
their meanings.

(b) upāṣu — which is uttered inter-labially in
a very low voice, and cannot be understood
even by a person sitting closeby.

(c) manas — performed only through mental
contemplation.¹

According to Tantar Shastar, the number
of recitations to be performed and types of
material and fruit to be offered vary from
performer to performer. A copy of it under the
name of Guru Sahib, has been appended by a
Sikh in his book, namely, "Sardhapurak".
3 mantr or sentence, repeated time and again.

4 See ਜਪੁ and ਜਪੁਜੀ.

ਜਪਈ [jəpi] recites, performs jəp. "namu nə jəpəi
kiu sukh pave?"—*maru ə m 1*.

ਜਪਸਿ [jəpəsɪ] performs jəp. "həri ka nam nə
jəpəsɪ gəvara."—*sor kabir*. 2 will perform
recitation.

ਜਪਹ [jəpəh], ਜਪਹਿ [jəpəhi], ਜਪਹਿ [jəpəhi] recite;
recites.

ਜਪਹੁ [jəpəhu] do recitation. "həri həri nam
jəpəhu jəpu rəsna."—*sukhmani*. 2 know,
understand. See ਗੁਰੂਪੁ (ਗੁਰੂ) vr. "esa guran jəpəhu
man mere."—*suhi m 1*.

ਜਪਜੀ [jəpji] See ਜਪੁ and ਜਪੁਜੀ.

ਜਪਣਾ [jəpna] See ਜਪਨ.

ਜਪਤ [jəpət] having performed recitation. "jəpət
jəpət bhəe din dəɪala."—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਜਬਤ.

¹See Harit Simriti ch 4, slok 40 to 44.

jāpmali."—*var asa*. 2 *adj* one who possesses a rosary.

ਜਪਲਾ [jəpla] repeats. "həri həri jap jəpla."—*ram m 5*.

ਜਪਾ [jəpa] through the recitation of mantr. "hom jəpa nahi jāṇia."—*maru m 1*. 2 *Skt* a flower that blooms at midday. 3 Chinese rose.

ਜਪਾਹਾ [jəpaha] worthy of repetition, worthy of ਜਪ [jap]. "həri həri namu jəpaha."—*jet m 4*. 2 has recited.

ਜਪਾਤ [jəpat], ਜਪਾਤਿ [jəpati] repeat, repeats. "həri həri sei jəpat."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 compels recitation.

ਜਪਾਨੀ [jəpani] worth of repetition. "tini həri jəpio jəpani."—*dhana m 4*. 2 See ਜਪਾਨੀ.

ਜਪਾਵਣ [jəpavan], ਜਪਾਵਣਾ [jəpavṇa] *v* make one repeat, cause recitation of ਨਾਮ [nam]. "api jəpe avarəhi nam jəpave."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਜਪਾਵਣਿਆ [jəpavṇia] one who gets ਨਾਮ [nam] recited. "tū ape nau jəpavṇia."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਜਪਿ [jəpi] having repeated. "jəpi purān hoe kama."—*sor m 5*. 2 perform ਜਪ [jap]; repeat. "jəpi jən, sēda sēda dīn rēni."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *Skt* ਜਪੜ *adj* worthy of being repeated. "jəpi jəgdisu jəpəu mən maha."—*jet m 4*.

ਜਪਿਆ [jəpiā] while performing ਜਪ [jap]. 2 as a result of recitation. 3 as a result, making happy. See ਗੁਰਪ *vr*. "te sadhu həri melahu suamī ! jīn jəpia gəti hoi hamari."—*bher m 4*.

ਜਪਿਦਾ [jəpīda] one who performs ਜਪ [jap]. "jap ke jəpīda."—*gyan*.

ਜਪੀ [jəpi] you perform ਜਪ [jap], I will perform ਜਪ [jap]. "əhīnīsi jəpi sēda salahī."—*suhi chēt m 4*. 2 *Skt* जपित् *adj* who performs ਜਪ [jap]. "jəpi tēpi sēbh cārāni lae."—*GPS*.

ਜਪੀਐ [jəpie] (let's) perform ਜਪ [jap]. "priti sēhi jəpie gūmātr."—*GPS*. 2 *jə-pie* if we drink. "jəpie nam jə pie ānu."—*g3d kəbir*. Only if provided with food should we repeat ਨਾਮ [nam]; without food, body does not become capable

of repeating ਨਾਮ [nam]. See ਐਨ.

ਜਪੀਸ [jəpis] jəp-is. Lord of all jəps. "həri həri sēbəd jəpis."—*kan m 4 pətal*.

ਜਪੀਜੇ [jəpijē] should perform ਜਪ [jap]. "jīnī dhare brāhāmād khād həri, tako namu jəpijē re."—*gəu m 5*.

ਜਪੁ [jəpu] name of a composition in Gurbani, which is the basis of daily routine for Sikhs. It marks the beginning of Guru Granth Sahib. It has 39 stanzas including a salok. "jəpuji kāth nītaprātī rātē. jənəm jənəm ke kəlməl kātē."—*NP*. 2 mantr recitation. "jəpu təpu sājəmu dhəramu nā kāmāia."—*sopurəkhv*. 3 worthy of being repeated.

ਜਪੁਜੀ [jəpuji] the word ਜੀ [ji] is placed after the composition ਜਪ [jap] as a mark of reverence. See ਜਪੁ 1.

ਜਪੁ ਨੀਸਾਣ [jəpu nisanu] In the table of contents of Guru Granth Sahib, this jəpu is the epithet of Bani; jəpu in the form of index.

ਜਪੇਉ [jəpeu] *adj* worthy of being repeated. "gəru nam dīrāia jəpu jəpeu."—*bāsēt m 1*.

ਜਪੇਨ [jəpen] recite. 2 (third declension) due to ਜਪ [jap].

ਜਪੇਨਿ [jəpeni] recite. "mānī həri həri nam jəpeni."—*kan m 4*.

ਜਪੇਰੇ [jəpere] repeats, performs ਜਪ [jap]. chants ਜਪ [jap]. "sadhu sāgī həri həri namu jəpere."—*dev m 5*.

ਜਪੇਨੀ [jəpeni] one who performs ਜਪ [jap]. 2 perform ਜਪ [jap]. 3 worthy of being recited. "ko jape həri mātī jəpeni."—*brīla m 4*.

ਜਪੰਥ [jəpəth], ਜਪੰਥਾ [jəpətha], ਜਪੰਥਿ [jəpəthi]

¹Some scholars are of the view that Japu has 40 stanzas. They include slok m 1 of Suhi di Var. "dūi dive caudoh haṭ nālē."... in the text of jəpu. The followers of Baba Sahib Singh Vēdi add the following stanza to it. "īhu jəpu karte purākh ka sēcū nanāk kia bokhan."... but these are all speculations. The text entered at the beginning of Sri Guru Granth Sahib, is the complete bani.

जपन्तु, repeats, performs ਜਪ [jap]. "dīnu reṇi jəpəṭha."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 2 repeat, perform ਜਪ [jap]. "je jekar jəpəṭhi nara."—*səveye m* 3 ke.

ਜਪੰਦਰਾ [jəpəṇḍrə], ਜਪੰਦਰੀ [jəpəṇḍri] repeats or performs ਜਪ [jap]. "nam jəpəṇḍri lali."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਪੰਨ [jəpən] (they) repeat, perform ਜਪ [jap]. ਜਪੰਨਾ [jəpəna] See ਜਪਨ. "kahe kəu kiḥe dhīanu jəpəna."—*asa namdev*. 2 See ਜਪਨਾ.

ਜਪੰਨਿ [jəpənɪ] See ਜਪੰਨ.

ਜਪੁਓ [jəp-həu], ਜਪੁਓ [jəpyəu] repeated, performed ਜਪ [jap]. "jəp-həu jinh ərjundev guru."—*səveye m* 5 ke. 2 known. 3 pleased. See ਗੁਰੂ *vr*.

ਜਪੇਸ਼ਵਰ [jəpyeṣvər] See ਜਲਪੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

ਜਫਰ [jəphər] *A* ظفر *n* victory, triumph, conquest. 2 success. 3 nom de plume of the last Mughal emperor (Bahadur Shah Rangila) was Zafar. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਜਫਰ ਨਾਮਾ [jəphər nama] *P* ظفر نامه letter of victory. 2 History of Timur written by Sharffudin in the year 1425 (Sammāt 1482).

3 a letter written by Guru Gobind Singh to Aurangzeb in Sammat 1763 from Kangarh village. It was in Persian couplets and was sent to Aurangzeb in Deccan through Bhai Daya Singh and Dharam Singh. This letter is known as Zafarnama (the letter of victory). It contains the description of unjust and unworthy deeds of the emperor couched in beneficent advice.

Certain unknown writers have distorted the text of Zafarnama. But after collecting numerous manuscripts with a great effort, we have revised the text and the same will be printed in Persian and Gurmukhi scripts for the benefit of the readers.

ਜਫਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [jəphərnaṃa sahiḥ] a gurdwara in Kangar Patti of village Dyalpur, situated in

Phool nizamāt of Nabha state. A magnificent building of the gurdwara came into being on Bhai Mani Singh's persuasion. It is at this place that Zafarnama was written. Free hold land for two ploughs has been donated by the state to the gurdwara.

When the Guru had his majestic residence there, Dyalpura was not inhabited. This land belonged to Kangarh village.

ਜਫਾ [jəfa] *A* ظلم *n* tyranny. 2 misery, distress. "kər kətək pərɪpu ʃar dəye bɪn hi dhərəe sər səyam jəpha."—*krisən*. 3 See ਜੱਫਾ.

ਜਫਾਕਸ਼ [jəfakəʃ] *P* مظلوم *adj* the oppressed, the persecuted. 2 hard working (people).

ਜੱਫਾ [jəppha], ਜੱਫੀ [jəpphi] *n* tight embrace, hug. Its root is in Persian word jəfa.

ਜਬ [jəb] *adj* when. "jəb həm sərənɪ prəbhu ki ai."—*dev m* 4.

ਜਬਰ [jəbəh] See ਜਬ and ਜਬ ਹੀ. 2 See ਜਿਬਰ.

ਜਬਹੀ [jəb-hi] See ਜਬ. "jəb-hi nirdhən dekhio nər kəu, sāg chaḍɪ səb bhage."—*sor m* 9.

ਜਬ ਕਬ [jəb kəb] *adj* whenever. "jəb kəb tuhi tuhi."—*ram kəbir*.

ਜਬਤ [jəbat] *A* ضبط *n* forfeiture, confiscation. 2 restraint, discipline. 3 intimidation. 4 administration.

ਜਬ ਤਕ [jəb tak] *adv* till then. See ਜਾਤ 2.

ਜਬਤੀ [jəbti] *P* ضبط *n* seizure; act of confiscating. See ਜਬਤ.

ਜਬਰ [jəbər] *A* جر *n* writing. 2 understanding. 3 patience. 4 discussion. 5 *P* *adv* above, over. 6 *adj* powerful, dominant. 7 *n* a mark in grammar which shortens a vowel. "jer te jəbər ɔr mayne kɪtabən ke."—*NP*. 8 *A* جر pushing and shoving. 9 youngman, youth. 10 warrior, brave man. 11 *adj* much, enough, plenty. "jevər jəbər jəvahər jərə."—*GPS*. 12 algebra.

ਜਬਰਜੰਗ [jəbərjəŋg] *adv* warrior; brave, valiant. 2 *n* pickaxe, adze. 3 small gun carried on a camel; cannon, balloon, big gun. "əsəɪ dhatu

da jābərjāg.”—BG “jābərjāg hām kai cəlai.”
—GV 10. “tupək bhən jābər jāg hāthnal.”
—sənama.

ਜਬਰਦਸਤ [zəbərdest] *P* زبردست *adj* strong, powerful, mighty.

ਜਬਰਦਸਤਖ਼ਾਂ [zəbərdestxā] زبردستخان commander-in-chief of Lahore, who alongwith Wazir Khan of Sirhind, in Sammat 1761 went to Anandpur to arrest Guru Gobind Singh. He was appointed subedar of Lahore during the reign of emperor Jahandarshah.

ਜਬਰਨ [jəbərən] *A* ٻر *adv* forcibly, perforce, violently.

ਜਬਰਾਈਲ [jəbərail] See ਤਿਉਹਾਣੀ 4 and ਭਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਜਬਲਾਉ [jəbləu], ਜਬਲਾਗੁ [jəbləgu] *adv* till. “jəb ləu nāhi bhag īlar ude.”—səveye *m* 5 ke. “jəbləgu sas hoī mən ātārī.”—kālī *a m* 4. ‘so long as one is alive.’

ਜਬਾਂ [zəbā], ਜਬਾਨ [zəban] *P* زبان *sense* of taste, tongue. 2 language.

ਜਬਾਬ [jəbab] or ਜਬਾਬੁ [jəbabu] *A* جواب *n* answer. “səlamu jābabu dove kərə mūdḥāhu ghutha jai.”—var *asa m* 2. 2 example, illustration.

ਜਬਾਬਦਿਹੀ [jəbabdīhi] *P* جواب دی *n* accountability. “kəro jābabdīhi in sēg.”—GPS.

ਜਬਾਬੁ [jəbabu] See ਜਬਾਬ.

ਜੱਬਾਰ [jəbbār] *A* جبار *n* in Koran, epithet for God. 2 *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਜੱਬੂਰ [zəbbur] *A* زبور *adj* written, recorded. 2 *n* document, deed. 3 a religious scripture revealed to David, included amongst the divine texts. Psalms of David. See ਕਤੋਬ and ਚਰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ.

ਜਮ [jəm] short for jānəm. “jəm kal sīro nā utre.”—var *majh m* 1. ‘cannot get rid of birth and death.’ 2 *Skt* Yam, the god of death; Shani. 3 routine. 4 first part of yog, which has these ten parts: non-violence, truth, abandonment of theft, celibacy, mercy, guilelessness, forgiveness, patience, restraint in the eating of food, and piety. 5 Dharamraj, the god who

dispenses justice. “jəm dərī bədha coṭa khae.”—majh *a m* 1. 6 god of death. “jəm ki kəṭie teri phas.”—ram *m* 5. 7 *P* ੴ great king, emperor. 8 Suleman and Jamshaid.

ਜਮਈਆ [jəməia] has planted, has confirmed. “hərī hārī bhəgətī jəmia.”—bīla *a m* 4. 2 one who plans. 3 son-in-law.

ਜਮਹ [jəməh], ਜਮਹਿ [jəməhi] of Yam. “hərī hārī kərət nāhi dukh jəməh.”—gōḍ *namdev*. “duṛa aīo jəməhi tēṇa.”—sri *trilocan*. 2 to Yam, for Yam. 3 take birth. were born. “prəbhu bīsət mārī jəməhi əbhage.”—gāu *thiti m* 5. 4 See ਜਮ. 5 See ਜਮੇ.

ਜਮਹੂਰ [jəmhur] *A* جمهور *all*, entire, general; equal, Republic.

ਜਮਹੂਰੀ [jəmhuri] *A* جمهوری *of* all, of general public as “jəmhuri sālṭənət”. Republican (Democracy).

ਜਮਕ [jəmək] See जमक.

ਜਮਕਾਗਰ [jəmkagər] paper of Yam, Yamraj’s office, where actions of people are recorded. “phare jəmkagər.”—gāu *m* 5.

ਜਮ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [jəm ka ghat] the way of Yam. “jau nā jəm ke ghat.”—māla *m* 5.

ਜਮਕਾਲ [jəmkal], ਜਮਕਾਲੁ [jəmkalu] *Skt* time of Yam; two times; twice; the time of birth and death. “jəmkal te bhāe nīkāṇe.”—dhāna *m* 5. “jəmkalu tisu neṛī nā ave.”—majh *a m* 5. 2 *adj* deadly Yam.

ਜਮਕੀਕਰ [jəmkīkar], ਜਮਕੀਕਰ [jəmkākar], ਜਮਕੀਕਰੁ [jəmkākəru] *Skt* यमकिङ्कर *n* servant of Yam, angel of death; messenger of death. “jəmkākar mārī bīdarīṇu.”—səva *m* 4. “jəm kākəru neṛī nā aīa.”—sor *m* 5.

ਜਮਘਟ [jəmgəṭ] *n* crowd, stampede. 2 Yam’s way; path of death.

ਜਮਘਾਟ [jəmgəṭ] See ਜਮ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ.

ਜਮਜ਼ਮ [zəmjəm] *A* زمزم *a* well situated near Kaaba in Mecca, considered sacred. It derives its name from an incident. When alongwith her

son Ismail, Ibrahim's wife Hajrah (هجره), feeling very thirsty, came close to this well, Ismail shouted - "stop stop". In Egyptian language *zəm* means stop. Some other scholars are of the view that *zəm* means to fill. Here at this place was a pit for worshippers of fire. When thirsty Hajrah and Ismail reached this place and found no water, they were very much distressed. Then they prayed to God to fill that pit with water. Their prayer was granted and the pit was filled with water. Thus the mother and the son quenched their thirst.

Hajis regard it sacred to drink from this well and some people end their fast with its water. As people bring Ganga jal from Haridwar, so do believers take water of *zəm zəm* in bottles to different parts of the world. This water is alkaline and very hard. Among Muslims, it is regarded a pious act to put *zəm zəm* water into the mouths of the dying persons.

ਜਮਜਮਾ [zəməmə] *آزمزمه* *n* prayer which Parsees recite in a low voice while worshipping fire and taking food. 2 in music tone's vibration; generating a vibrating tone from the throat or with a string.

ਜਮਜਾਲ [jəmjəl] *n* noose of Yam. "nit johe jəmjale."—*sri m 3*. 2 hunter's net, trapper's noose.

ਜਮਜਾਲਿ [jəmjəlɪ] in the noose of Yam or a trapper. "jru məchuli phathi jəmjəlɪ."—*oṣkar*.

ਜਮਜੇਵਰਾ [jəmjəvra], **ਜਮਜੇਵਰੀ** [jəmjəvri], **ਜਮਜੇਵਡਾ** [jəmjəvɖa] noose of Yam. "cəhu dɪs pəsriɪ he jəmjəvra."—*sor kabir*.

ਜਮਜੇਦਾਰ [jəmjədaru] Yam, the executioner. See **ਜਿੰਦਾਰ** and **ਜੇਦਾਰ**. "jəmjədaru nə ave neɾe."—*dhana m 5*.

ਜਮਡੱਢ [jəmdəḍḍh] *n* dagger. See **ਜਮਦਾਤੁ**. "jəmdəḍḍh kɾɪpən nɪkarhɪge."—*kalki*.

ਜਮਡਾਂਡ [jəmdād], **ਜਮਡਾਂਡਾ** [jəmdāḍa] cudgel of Yam. "mɪle jəmdāḍa."—*suh m 5*.

ਜਮਡਾਢ [jəmdaḍh] See **ਜਮਦਾਤੁ**.

ਜਮਡੰਡਾ [jəmdāḍa], **ਜਮਡੰਡੂ** [jəmdāḍu] Yam's cudgel. 2 punishment inflicted by Yam. "jəmdāḍu səhəhɪ səda dukh pae."—*gəv a m 3*.

ਜਮਣ [jəməɳ] See **ਜਨਮਨ** and **ਜੰਮਣਾ**.

ਜਮਤ [jəmət] born. *Sk* ਜਮਿਤੁ *n* adoption, assimilation. "pəc bhut bəstɪ kine jəmət nə tras."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 'have controlled five evils by adopting them and not through a show of fear.'

ਜਮਤੁ [jəmətu] is born, takes birth. "besua ke ghəɪɪ put jəmətu he."—*dev m 4*.

ਜਮਦਗਨ [jəmdəgən], **ਜਮਦਗਨਿ** [jəmdəgənɪ] *Sk* जमदग्नि a brahman of Bhṛigu lineage, who was the son of Richik and Satyavati. Jamdagani's mother Satyavati was the daughter of king Gadhi of Kshatri dynasty. There is a mention in Vishnu Puran that once saint Richik, by virtue of his austerity, prepared divine food. A son with the qualities of a brahman was to be born if this food was taken. At the same time he prepared another food and gave it to Satyavati's mother to eat, and with that food a warrior son was to be born. The two exchanged their foods, with the result that Richik's son Jamdagani became a warrior and Gadhi Kshatri's son became Vishvamitar, a brahman.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when Jamdagani had mastered all the Veds, he went to king Renu or Prasenjit of the solar dynasty and demanded his daughter Renuka. The king gave him his daughter and from her, Jamdagani had five sons – Rumnvan, Sushen, Vahu, Vishva vahu and Parshuram.

The place of Jamadagni's residence is known as Zamania in Ghazipur district.

¹There is a myth that due to blessings from Jamadagni's father, the qualities of a warrior-centre were transferred instead of his son to Parshuram the grandson.

Zamania is the corrupt form of Jamdaganiya. "gave jəmdəgəni pəras ramesur."—*səveye m l ke*. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ, ਚੜਵਨ, ਪਰਸਰਾਮ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਜਮਦੰਢ [jəmdədd] , ਜਮਦਾਰ [jəmdarh] , ਜਮਦਾਰੂ [jəmdarh] *Skt* जमदग्नि n dagger, which resembles Yam's grinder tooth. 2 bichua, a poniard with a curved projecting part. 3 double-edged dagger. See ਜਸਤੁ.

ਜਮਦੀਪਕ [jəmdipək] n an earthen lamp lighted, in the courtyard for the sake of Yam on the 3rd of the dark half of Kattak.

ਜਮਦੂਤ [jəmdut] n angel of death. "jəmdut nə ave nere."—*sor m 5*.

ਜਮਧਰ [jəmdhər] , ਜਮਧਤ [jəmdhər] See ਜਮਦਾਰੂ.

ਜਮਧਣ [jəmdhən] battledrum. It derives its name from the fact that two battledrums are placed on a horse etc. "sətt pəi jəmdhən kəu."—*cādi 3*. 2 ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਧਾਨ a musical instrument mounted with leather.

ਜਮਧਣੀ [jəmdhāni] n Yamdhani, the capital of Yam. 2 upon battledrums. "sətt pəi jəmdhāni."—*cādi 3*. See ਜਮਧਣ.

ਜਮਧਾਰ [jəmdhar] See ਜਮਦਾਰੂ.

ਜਮਧਾਰਾ [jəmdhara] See ਜਮਦਾਰੂ. 2 a section of Yam's law. "avəṇu jaṇu nəhi jəmdhara."—*maru solhe m l*.

ਜਮਨ [jəman] See ਜਨਮਨ and ਜੰਮਣ. 2 See ਜਮੁਨ. 3 See ਯਮਨ. 4 See ਯਵਨ. "ae əhəmev yut jəman."—*GPS*. 'Turks came overflowing with arrogance.'

ਜਮਨਪਿਤਾ [jəmənpita] sun, the father of Yamuna. "jəmənpita cərh gəgən məjhara."—*GV 10*.

ਜਮਨਾ [jəmma] *Skt* Yamuna, a well known river of India, one of the three rivers that make a confluence. Purans mention it as sun's daughter. Its origin is in the territory of Tehri in Himalayas at a height of 10,850 feet. It flows a distance of 860 miles and merges with Ganga near Paryag. There is a belief among Hindus that a bath in Yamuna protects from Yam's

punishment. "rəsna ram nam hɪt jake, kəha kərə jəmna?"—*asa kəbir*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ [jəmənapəti] Yamuna's husband - Krishan. 2 god Varun is lord of river Yamuna—*sənama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ ਆਯੁਧ [jəmənapəti ayudh] lord of Yamuna, Varun; his weapon, noose.—*sənama*. 2 lord of Yamuna - Krishan; his weapon sudarśan cakra.—*sənama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ [jəmənapit] Yamuna's father, the sun.

ਜਮਨੋਤਰੀ [jəmnōtri] Yamnotri, Bandarpuchh mountain in Himalayas, which is also known as Kalindgiri, is the source of Jamna. From here descends this river. 2 A place in Prayag where Ganga meets Jamna.

ਜਮਪਾਸ [jəmpas] the noose of Yam.

ਜਮਪਾਸਿ [jəmpasi] in the noose of Yam. "namu nə paɪa, te bhag-hin jəmpasi."—*sodəru*.

ਜਮਪੰਥ [jəmpəth], ਜਮਪੰਥ [jəmpəthu] the way of Yam. "jəmpəth bɪkhɾa."—*gəu chāt m 5*.

ਜਮਬਾਹਣ [jəmbahən], ਜਮਬਾਹਨ [jəmbahən] Yam's vehicle for riding, a male buffalo. "jəmbahən jɪu əɾɾae."—*cādi 3*.

ਜਮਮੰਗਿ [jəmməgi] in the way of Yam. "jəmməgi nə javəhu."—*tukha chāt m l*.

ਜਮਮਾਰਗ [jəmməgu], ਜਮਮਾਰਗ [jəmməgu] way to Yampuri. "jəmməgu kə səgi path."—*bher m 5*.

ਜਮਰਾ [jəmrə], ਜਮਰਾਇ [jəmrəɪ], ਜਮਰਾਜ [jəmrəj] Yamraj. "kəhā kərə jəmrə?"—*asa kəbir*.

ਜਮਲ [jəmal] See ਯਮਲ.

ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ [jəmlarjən] *Skt* जमलार्जुन a pair of Arjun trees. There is a tale in the Bhagvat that once Nalkuvar, son of Kuber, and his brother Manigriv were openly cohabiting with women

'The water of the spring from which Yamuna originates is very hot. It is said that after burning Lanka, Hanuman put out the fire of his tail here; that is why its water is hot and the name of the mountain is Bandar Puchh (Monkey's Tail). See Geographical Dictionary by Nundo Lal Dey.

on the bank of Ganga near mountain Kailas. Seeing this, Narad cursed them to remain in this world as trees. Hence both of them grew as Arjun trees in Vrajbhumi. Krishan in his childhood broke these trees with a wooden-mortar and thus, redeemed from the curse, both the brothers proceeded to heaven.

2 Nalkuvar and Manigriv also came to be known as Jamlarjun, as they had become a pair of Arjun trees. "ukhəl kanh əraɪ kɪdʱ bəlke tən ko tur tordæ hē. tɔ nɪkse tɪnte jəmlarjun ke binti surlok gæ hē."—*krisən*.

ਜਮਵਾਹਨ [jəmvahən] vehicle used by Yam for riding – the male buffalo. See ਜਮਬਾਹਨ.

ਜਮਵਾਰ [jəmvār] time of birth. 2 age. "tɪn ves jəmvār vicc."—*BG*. 'childhood, youth and old age, the three phases of life.'

ਜਮਵਾਲ [jəmvāl] a subcaste of Rajputs. Jammu state was established by Jamvals.

ਜਮਾ [jəma] 1 \sum *n* sumtotal, grand total. 2 collection. 3 also used for satisfaction (xatirjəma). "ɪs bɪdʱɪ tākɪ jəma kəraɪ."—*GV 10*.

ਜਮਾ [jəma] See ਜਮਾ. 2 See ਜਮਨ 4. "jəminul jəma hē."—*japu*.

ਜਮਾਉਣਾ [jəmauna] *v* cause birth, cause begetting. 2 coagulate as in case of milk. 3 be steadfast. 4 produce, to raise.

ਜਮਾਇਣ [jəmaɪn] See ਜਵਾਇਣ.

ਜਮਾਇਣ [jəmaɪənu] *S* coagulator, the curd or yogurt that is put into milk to coagulate it. 2 *v* coagulate.

ਜਮਾਇਤ [jəmaɪt] See ਜਮਾਤ.

ਜਮਾਈ [jəmai] produced. 2 firmly fixed. "hirde ram nam lehu jəmai."—*bher m 3*. 'Hold nam steadfast in your mind.' 3 *Skt* जामाति son-in-law.

ਜਮਾਣਾ [jəmaṇa], ਜਮਾਣੀ [jəmaṇi] *adj* of Yam. "cuki kaṇ jəmaṇi."—*vəḍ chēt m 5*. "dukh səhe jəmaṇe."—*BG*.

ਜਮਾਤ [jəmat] 1 \sum class, group, gathering.

2 row of Muslims engaged in saying prayers.

ਜਮਾਤਾ [jəmata] See ਜਮਾਈ 3.

ਜਮਾਤੀ [jəmati] *adj* classfellow, one's peer, equal. "aɪpəθi səgəl jəmati."—*japu*. 'To treat all as equals i.e. not to discriminate against anybody, is to be the follower of Aipanah.'

ਜਮਾਦਾਰ [jəmadar] *adj* a soldier, who keeps labourers together. 2 head of a gathering. 3 *n* a designation in the army.

ਜਮਾਦਿ [jəmadɪ] *yəm-adɪ*. Yam etc. "ɪchəsɪ jəmadɪ pərabhyə."—*gujjədev*. See ਪਰਾਭਯੋ.

ਜਮਾਨ [jəman] victorious. "səɪt jəmane adɪ əte."—*əkal*. 2 surety, guarantor. "nəɪ uge khet hām hē jəman."—*NP*. 3 *A* \sum *n* time, period. 4 sky. "jəmin jəman səban ko pekhe."—*əkal*. "jəmin ko det jəman ko dehe."—*əkal*.

ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ [zəmanʃah] \sum king of Ghazni and Kabul. He was son of Taimurshah and grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali. He ascended the throne in 1793 AD. In 1797 AD, he invaded Punjab and tortured Sikhs and Hindus a lot. Learning of turmoil at home, he returned to Ghazni, leaving behind his son Kiran Shah in Punjab. In the year 1800 AD his younger brother Mahmood Shah tortured him by getting his eye balls gorged out.

ਜਮਾਨਤ [jəmanət] 1 \sum *n* surety.

ਜਮਾਨਾ [jəmana] *adj* of Yam, relating to Yam. "ɪs nari ko dukh nə jəmane."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *A* \sum *n* time. "əhe vadh ghaṭe ko sou jəmana."—*NP*. 3 world.

ਜਮਾਨੈ [jəmane] See ਜਮਾਨਾ. 2 in the world.

ਜਮਾਰ [jəmar] See ਜ਼ਾਰ.

ਜਮਾਲ [jəmal] 1 \sum *n* beauty. "kɪ husnul-jəmal hē."—*japu*. 2 quality, merit. "kəɾni kəməɪ jəmal."—*cəu m 5*. See ਚੰਚਲ-ਚੀਤ. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a devotee, who renounced Islam and became an ardent disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained self-realisation. "miā jəmal nɪhal hē."—*BG*. 5 a

faqir of Lahore who was a brother of Kamal. He died in 1650 AD.

ਜਮਾਲਖਾ [jəmalxā] See ਰੂਪਕਲਾ.

ਜਮਾਲਗੋਟਾ [jəmalgoṭa] *Skt* ਜਯਪਲ. *L* Croton ligium. a tree from the fruit and seeds of which oil is extracted, and used as a purgative. It creates dryness, is very hot and pungent in effect. It should be used carefully per directions of a physician. It dries moisture of the body and cures diseases of the blood and the skin.

ਜਮਾਵਨ [jəməvən] See ਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਮਿ [jəmi] Yam (did). "jəmi pəkṛia tēb hi pəchutana."—*gəu ə m 3*. 2 after taking birth. "jəmi jəmi mərə."—*maru 5juli m 5*.

ਜਮੀ [jəmi] See ਜਮੀਨ. 2 born, produced. 3 angels of death (did), Yams (did). 4 river Yamuna. 5 having an expedient ਯਸਿੰ.

ਜਮੀਅਤ [jəmiət] *A* جمع a gathering. 2 satisfaction, contentment.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰ [zəmiḍar] *P* زميندار proprietor of land, landlord. 2 Jatt. 3 in Bengal rentiers of land who pay land revenue to the state and themselves recover it from the cultivators.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰੀ [zəmiḍari] landlordism, act of asserting ownership of land. 2 landlord's occupation.

ਜਮੀਨ [zəmin] *P* زمین earth, land. *Skt* जमी.

ਜਮੀਮਾ [jəmiṃma] *A* ميم supplement, appendix.

ਜਮੀਰ [jəmir] *A* ضمير *n* conscience. 2 heart. 3 inner voice.

ਜਮੁ [jəmu] Yam, god of death; Yamraj. "jini jəmu kita so sevie."—*var vəd m 3*.

ਜਮੁਨ [jəmun] river Yamuna, See ਜਮਨਾ. "dutiā jəmun gae."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 'Other holy places shifted from Kurukshetar to Yamuna.' 2 according to the yog doctrine, a beat passing through the pīḡla, the right one of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "ulṭi gēga jəmun mīlavəu."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਜਮੁਨੀ [jəmun-ni] the holder or bearer of river Yamuna, earth.—*sənama*.

ਜਮੁਨਾ [jəmunā] See ਜਮਨਾ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਦਰੀ [jəmunadri] mountain from which Yamuna originates; Kalind mountain. See ਜਮਨੋਤਰੀ. 2 a resident of Kalind mountain. See ਗੰਗਾਦਰੀ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਪਤਿ [jəmunapəti], ਜਮੁਨਾਪਿਤ [jəmunapiti] Krishan and Varun. See ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ and ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਬਰਾਤ [jəmunabhrat] Yamuna's brother, Yam. There is a myth that the sun had twins, Yam and Yamuna.

ਜਮੁਨਿਨੀ [jəmunini] earth. See ਜਮੁਨੀ.

ਜਮੁਰੂਦ [zəmurud] *A* زمرد *n* emerald.

ਜਮੁਆ [jəmuā] Yam. 2 angel of death. "jəmuā take nīkəṭi nā jae."—*gəḍ ə m 5*.

ਜਮੁਰਾ [jəmura] *n* boy accompanying a juggler and performing tricks per his directions. See ਜੰਝੁਰਾ.

ਜਮੇ [jəme] takes birth, is born, grows. "gurmukhi bije səcu jəme."—*asa ə m 3*. 2 gathering. "jogi dīgābār jəme sənū jasi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 ² totally, in toto. "jəme kale te chuṭe."—*bher m 3*.

ਜਮੇਯਤ [jəmeyət] See ਜਮੀਅਤ.

ਜਯ [jəy] *Skt* *n* victory. "dev tohi jās jəy jəy jəpəhi."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 a servant of Vishnu. See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ. 3 Indar, chief of the deities.

ਜਯਸਿੰਘ [jəysīgh] Ambar, king of Kachhwaha dynasty who was the son of Maha Singh. He remained in Shah Jahan's attendance and received the title of "Mirza". In 1664 AD Aurangzeb appointed him subedar of Deccan. He died in 1666 AD. He was a scholar of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and was a stateman as well. He was a devout follower of Guru Har Krishan. Bhai Santokh Singh has by mistake referred to him as Sawai Jai Singh, ruler of Jaipur.¹

2 Jai Singh Sawai was son of Bisan Singh. He founded Jaipur city and transferred the
¹"tis chin nrip jəysīgh savai. sun vritāt sabb kahyo bujhai."—*GPS rasi 10 ə 32*.

capital from Ambar to this place. He ascended the throne in 1697 AD (Sammat 1755).¹ After the death of Aurangzeb, he sided with Azam Shah in the ensuing tussle between the princes. Bahadur Shah confiscated the state of Jaipur and appointed Sayyad Hussain Ali Khan as its ruler. When Bahadur Shah went to Deccan to subdue his brother Kambaksh, in 1708 AD, Jai Singh, with the support of Ajit Singh Rathaur, once again occupied Jaipur.

During the reign of Farukhsiyar, Jai Singh was awarded the title of rajadhiraj and Mohammad Shah honoured him with the title of Sivai and appointed him ruler of Malwa. He died in the year 1742 and upon his death his son Ishvari Singh succeeded him.

This second Jai Singh Savai was a great astronomer. He got observatories (popularly known as Jantar Mantar) erected at Delhi,² Banaras, Mathura, Ujjain and Jaipur. His genealogy is given below:

Bhara Mall (alias Bihari Mall)

|
Bhagwan Das

|
Man Singh

|
Bhau Singh

|
Maha Singh

|
Jai Singh Mirza

|
Ram Singh

|
Bisan Singh

|
Jai Singh Savai

|
Ishvari Singh

ਜਯਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [jəysɪŋgɪpura] a village set up near Delhi where used to be the camp of Mirza Jai

Singh. It was meant to meet the requirement of his army. Impressed by the affection of Jai Singh, Guru Harkrishan stayed here for sometime. The name of the gurdwara is Bangla Sahib, which is now situated in New Delhi between Jai Singh road and Cantonment road and its back is towards Ashoka Road. While New Delhi was being founded, Jai Singh road was demolished, only a few buildings including Dev mandir were spared.

ਜਯਕਰੀ [jəykəri] See ਚੋਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 1.

ਜਯਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ [jəykṛiʃən] author poet of Rupdeep Pingal.

ਜਯਘੰਟਾ [jəyghəṭa] a musical instrument of the shape of a small platter which is sounded with a cloth mounted stick; small cymbals of a metallic disc which is struck as a bell at the time of victory. In Hindu temples, it is specially struck while ਆਰਤੀ [arti] is performed. In ancient times it was struck at the time of war.

ਜਯਚੰਦ [jəycəṇd] the last king of Kanauj, Jai Chandar was Rathour Rajput of Gaharwar caste. He was son of Vijaya Chandar, paternal grandson of Govind Chandar and maternal grandson of Anangpal, maharaja of Delhi. He instigated Shahbuddin Ghauri a lot to destroy Prithiraj, who had eloped with his daughter. Prithiraj died in the battle of Panipat and thus ended the Hindu reign. After some time, Jai Chand also had to pay for his treason. After being defeated by Muslims, he got drowned in a river. This incident occurred in Sammat 1252 (1194 AD). 2 a king of Kangra, who ruled during the reign of Akbar.

ਜਯਜੀਵ [jəyjiṽ] The terms jəyḍāya and jəyḍip³ are used in hilly areas as greetings in place of Ram Ram, Salam and Fateh. They mean, 'let

³The word jəyjiṽ is recorded at several places in old Sanskrit texts. Sumant, the minister, had uttered the same word to Raja Dashratil. See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ.

¹Guru Harkrishan passed away in Sammat 1721.

²This Observatory was built by Jai Singh Savai in 1710.

you be victorious' and 'live long', 'let victory be yours', 'with the grace of God'. But this term is reserved only for the high caste Rajputs who never greet lowcaste people with this term. Raja Bir Singh Nurpuria, even after losing his state and in dire need of money, did not accept from raja Dhian Singh Dogra the deed of an estate of twenty five thousand rupees per annum granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The latter wanted raja Bir Singh to greet him with the term *jāydaya* but being of highcaste, he did not want thus to greet Dhian Singh.

सजयपुति [jəyətɖhunɪ] victory shout; repeated ovation; repeated slogans shouting. "bhumɪ bhurɪ ōhi jəyətɖhunɪ."—*gyan*.

सजयदा [jəyɖəy] See सजयी.

सजदेव [jəyɖev] See सैदेव.

सजयतारा [jəyɖətaka] *n* flag of triumph.

सजयपत्र [jəyɖətr] *n* Zafarnama, letter of victory. 2 document which the loser party gives to the winner. "jəyɖətr payo sukhā pāḍveṇā."—*gyan*.

सजयपाल [jəyɖal] son of Hitpal, a Brahman king of Punjab, whose capital was Lahore and Bhatinda respectively.¹ Subakatgin, ruler of Ghazni, severely defeated him in 986. Then Sultan Mahmood, son of Subakatgin, defeated Jaipal on 27th November 1001 and imprisoned him alongwith his relatives. Jaipal accepted his subjugation by Mahmood and was released. He handed over his kingdom to his son Anangpal² and burnt himself on a pyre. Some historians describe Jaipal as a Rajput and Jatt as well. Jaipal's well known Pandit Ugrbhuti authored an excellent grammar of Sanskrit.

2 Anangpal's son Jaipal the second, who ascended the throne of Lahore in 1013 AD,

¹Muslim writers have termed Bhatinda as "Tabar Hind." bəɦɪɖɪda is a corrupt form of bəɦɪɖɪda.

²Some writers mention him as Anandpal.

was thoroughly routed by Sultan Mahmood on the bank of Ravi in 1022. Jaipal escaped towards Ajmer, and Punjab firmly came under the rule of Muslims.

सजयमाला [jəymala] garland of victory. 2 garland put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom.

सजय द्दिसज [jəy vɪjəy] Vishnu's attendants and gatekeepers. Once they did not allow Sankadi saints to see Vishnu. Enraged, the saints cursed them to go to the earth and become demons. According to a myth, Jai Vijay became Hirnyakship, Ravan and Kans etc.

सजा [jəya] *Skt* victorious Durga. 2 green weed. 3 myrobalan. 4 flag. 5 hemp, cannabis.

सजा [zyā] See सजान.

सजादर [zyadəh] *A* **سجا** *adj* more, special, excessive.

सजान [zəyan] *P* **سجان** *n* loss.

सजादत [jəyaphət] *A* **سجاءت** act of serving food to a guest. 2 grand feast, entertainment.

सजारत [zəyarət] *A* **سجارت** meeting, visit. "jəyarət kəɪɪ multan di phɪɪ kəɪɪ tərɪpʊɪ nū aya."—*BG*.

सजी [jəyi] See सजी 4.

सजे [jəyo] born. 2 gave birth. "prɪthəm jəyo tɪɪ ram kumara."—*VN*. 3 See सजेन.

सजेन [jəyojəy] repeated ovation. "sri guru ramdas jəyojəy jəg məɦɪ."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

सजेकर [jəyəkər] victorious. "jəgət jəyəkər manie."—*parəs*.

सजेकर [jəyəkar] See सैकर. 2 victorious.

सजेत [jəyət] *Skt* जयन्त *adj* victorious. 2 having many disguises. 3 *n* Indar. 4 son of Indar. 5 son of Shiv; Kartikay. 6 father of Akrur Yadav. 7 a minister of king Dashrath. 8 an assumed name of Bhimsen, when he was hiding in king Virat's house.

सजेती [jəyəti] *adj* (feminine) victorious. 2 *n* flag. 3 turmeric. 4 Durga. 5 anniversary. 6 dates of birth of Krishan and Ram Chandar, bhadō

badi 8 and cetsudi 9.

ਜਥੰਪਤ੍ਰ [jəyəpətr] See ਜਥਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਜਰ [jər] root, origin. "darō jər hi ukharke." -*Krisān*. 2 burn. "dekhat prabhuta jər bər gayo."-*GPS*. 3 See ਜਰਨਾ. "jər jər nāhī kiste əjri, əspar gae səgri ur me jər."-*GPS*. 4 *Skt* old age, senility. See ਜਰਵਾਣਾ and ਜਰੁ. 5 name of a hunter who shot an arrow into the foot of Krishan, resulting in his death. 6 *P* ॥ gold. "mate mātēg jərə jər sēg."-*əkal*. 7 wealth. "isu jər karəni ghəni vīguti."-*asa ə m l*. "pərādəe nə gīrah jər."-*var majh m l*. 'Birds don't carry money in their protuberance.' 8 dirt, specially that of a metal; rust.

ਜਰਸ [jərəs] *A* ۞ big bell; gong; small bells worn around the ankle.

ਜਰਹ [jərəh] *A* ۞ very small particle.

ਜਰਕ [jərək] *n* jerk, shock. 2 sound produced while wood is broken etc. 3 *A* ۞ falsehood, untruth. 4 fraud, intrigue. 5 *P* ۞ gold leaf.

ਜਰਕਸ਼ [zərkəʃ], ਜਰਕਸ਼ੀ [zərkəʃi] *P* ۞ embroidered with gold thread; mounted with small stars between embroidered bands. "pəʃəbər jərkəsi."-*parəs*.

ਜਰਕਣਾ [jərkəʃnə] *v* give out a sound due to a strong jerk or heavy loading.

ਜਰਕ ਬਰਕ [jərk bərk] *A* ۞ glitter, outer show. See ਜਰਕ 5.

ਜਰਕੋਬ [zərkob] *P* ۞ one who makes gold and silver leaves by beating these metals.

ਜਰਕੋਬਰ [jərkəbər] *n* zərk-əbər. dresses laced with gold and silver leaves; dresses mounted with small stars between embroidered bands. "aɪ gae jərkəbər se əj, əbər se nrɪp kəbər kine."-*əj*. 'When kings like Zarak Ambar came, kings like cotton clothes lost their lustre.'

ਜਰਖ [jərkəh] *Dg n* a species of wolf. *Skt* जर्ख. See जर्ख 4.

ਜਰਖਬਾਹੀ [jərkəhbahni] *Dg n* a witch who rides a wolf. See जर्ख 4.

ਜਰਖਰੀਦ [zərkərid] purchased with money. "əsī tabia teri jərkhrīd."-*jəgnama*. 2 purchased slave.

ਜਰਖਲ [jərkəhəl] *adj* decrepit, rusty.

ਜਰਖੇਜ [zərkəz] *P* ۞ *adj* productive, fertile.

ਜਰਗਰ [zərgər] *P* ۞ goldsmith.

ਜਰਗਰੀ [zərgəri] *P* ۞ job of a goldsmith.

ਜਰਜਰ [jəjər], ਜਰਜਰਾ [jəjəra], ਜਰਜਰੀ [jəjəri], ਜਰਜਰੀਕ [jəjərik] *Skt* जर्जर-जर्जरित-जर्जरीक *adj* decrepit, worn out, very old, rusty. "bəra jəjəra phutē chek həjar."-*s kəbir*. Here bəra means human body.

ਜਰਠ [jərth] *Skt adj* aged. 2 decrepit. 3 hard inflexible. 4 *n* old age.

ਜਰਠਾਇਆ [jərthāia], ਜਰਠਿਆ [jərthia] aged. 2 decayed, decrepit. See ਜਰਠ.

ਜਰਣ [jəran], ਜਰਣਾ [jərna] *v* tolerate. See ਜਰਣ. "meri bəhut ranəp jərat."-*dev m 5*. 2 digest. 3 burn. "haq jərə jru lakri."-*s kəbir*. "Thu jəgu jəta dekhike."-*s kəbir*. 4 *Skt* ਜਰਣ *n* cuminseed. 5 old age. "grəsət jat bəl jərni."-*sar m 5*. 6 *Skt* ਜਰਣ the moon. 7 tree.

ਜਰਣੀ [jərni] See ਜਰਣ 5.

ਜਰਣੁ [jəranu] *S v* burn. 2 tolerate, bear, endure.

ਜਰਣ [jərat] See ਜਰਣਾ 1. 2 See ਜਰਣ 2. 3 studded. "pənhi guru ki jo zər jərat."-*GV 10*. 'studded with gold.' 4 *Skt* जरत *adj* aged. 5 old, decrepit. ਜਰਤਾ [jəta] burns. See ਜਰਣ 3. 2 tolerates. See ਜਰਣ 2.

ਜਰਤਾਰੀ [jərtari] *n* embroidered with gold threads, head cloth for women. "teɪ pəʃəbər sɪr jərtari."-*NP*.

ਜਰਦ [zərad] *P* ॥ golden, yellow, xanthic.

ਜਰਦਕ [zəkdək] *P* ॥ carrot.

ਜਰਦਗਵ [jərdəgəv] *Skt* जरदगव *n* old bull. 2 *adj* old, antique.

ਜਰਦਰੂ [zərdəru] *P* ॥ *adj* pale-faced; one who goes pale due to shame and fear. 2 ashamed.

ਜਰਦਰੂਈ [jərdəru] *P* ۞ *n* shamefulness; state of being pale.

ਜਰਦ ਰੂਬਾਨੀ [zərad rubani] paleness of the face. "dīl khālhalu jakē jərad rubani."—*bher kabir*. 'one whose mind is disturbed, gets pale in his face.'

ਜਰਦਾ [zərda] *P* زرد *n* yellow pulao (cooked rice).

ਜਰਦਾਲੂ [zərdalu] *P* زردالو *n* apricot. This fruit grows in abundance on cold mountains and in Kashmir.

ਜਰਦੁਸ਼ਤ [zərdust] *P* زردشت spiritual guide of the Parsees and author of "Zend". See ਜੰਦ 3 and ਪਾਰਸੀ.

ਜਰਨ [jəran], ਜਰਨਾ [jərna] See ਜਰਣ. "jərahī nahi ur jərahī kucare."—*GPS*. 'do not tolerate but get jealous.' "apən bībhəu ap hi jərna."—*brīla m* 5. 2 burn. "aj ucīt nahi jəran tīharo."—*cəritr* 182. 3 stud, inlay. "təva su jərke tas pe."—*cəritr* 132.

ਜਰਨਿਗਾਰ [zərnigar] *P* زرنگار *n* studded with gold. 2 golden.

ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl] *E* general; a high ranking official of the army.

ਜਰਪੋਸ਼ [zərpəʃ] *P* زرپوش gold-plated. "gəhīne jru jərpəʃ de."—*BG*

ਜਰਫ [jəraph] *A* ظرف vessel, utensil. 2 ability, capability, capacity. 3 courage, zeal.

ਜਰਬ [jərab] *n* cannon, gun. "cədhavə girī pər jərab."—*GV* 10. 2 *A* ضرب blow, injury, wound, stroke.

ਜਰਬਾਫਤ [zərbəfət] *P* زربافت a dress woven with gold threads.

ਜਰਬਾਰਿ [jərbəri] ill-tempered; jealous.

ਜਰਬਾਫ [zərbaf] See ਜਰਬਾਫਤ. "jərbaph divavət hē dīj joro."—*krisən*. 'dress woven with gold-threads.' 2 *P* زرباف one who weaves gold or silver lace. 3 one who embroiders with gold or silver threads.

- ਜਰਬੀਲਾ [jərbīla] *adj* one who inflicts an injury. 2 gaudy and beautiful. "jəbən jotī jəge jərbīle."—*cəritr* 111.

ਜਰਬੁਲਮਸਲ [jərbulmasal] *A* ضرب المثل proverb, saying, illustration.

ਜਰਮ [jəram] birth, origin. "jəram kəram."—*səveye m* 4 ke. 2 *E* germ, sprout, seed. 3 aboriginal form. 4 minute organisms present in blood, water, milk etc.

ਜਰਮੇਖ [jərmekh] See ਜੜਮੇਖ. "ravən bag ki mulahu te jərmekh ukhari."—*krisən*.

ਜਰਰ [jərer] *A* ضرر *n* damage, loss. 2 injury.

ਜਰਰਾ [jə-rra] *A* زره *n* minute particle. 2 one hundredth part of a barley grain. 2 millet. 3 *adj* a bit. "jīn ke mən me jə-raku jəde."—*krisən*. 'in whose mind a bit of doubt is planted.'

ਜਰਵਾਣਾ [jərvāṇa], ਜਰਵਾਨਾ [jərvana] *adj* tyrannical, strong. "jəru jərvāṇa kēni."—*sri m* 1 pāhīre. "səbhəhī nā sis kal jərvana."—*cəritr* 266. 2 *Skt* ਜਰਵਾਨ *n* one whose old age is his vehicle, death. 3 colour of old age; grey hair. "je jərvāṇa pərhəre jəru ves kəredi aie."—*var asa*. 'If some one removes or colours his grey hair, old age still manifests itself time and again.' 4 Virbhadar, Shiv's heroic and leading servant, who was born from Shiv's head to destroy the fire ritual of Daksh. "jag su jəmi juddh nū jərvāṇa jənu mīṛṇaī ke."—*cādi* 3. 'In the form of fire Kali took birth to battle, just as Virbhadar was born from Shiv.'

ਜਰਵੇਹੋ [jərvəhō] will cause to burn. "tīh dīthəhī sō īh ko jərvəhō."—*krisən*

ਜਰਾ [jəra] *Skt n* old age. "jəra ka bhəu nā hovəi, jīvanupədvi pāi."—*guj m* 3.

It is mentioned in Brahm Vevart Puran that old age [jəra] is Kal, God of Death's daughter who traverses this world alongwith 64 diseases, her brothers. 2 See ਜਰਰਾ. 3 See ਜਰਸੰਧ.

ਜਰਾਊ [jərau] See ਜੜਾਊ. "jərau jəvahər jəre."—*GPS*.

ਜਰਾਊ [jərau] See ਜੜਾਊ.

ਜਰਾਇ [jəraɪ] See ਜਰਾਏ. "jəɪɪt jin jəraɪ."—*ramav*.
 2 getting studded, getting inlaid. 3 having
 burnt, having been reduced to ashes. 4 having
 got burnt. "kəbir esa ko nəhi mādər dər
 jəraɪ."—*s*.

ਜਰਾਇਤ [jəraɪt] See ਜਰਾਤ.

ਜਰਾਏ [jərae] burnt. incinerated. 2 make one
 tolerant; render one forbearing. "jisəhi jərae
 apɪ, soi əjəru jərə."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜਰਾਸੰਧ [jərasɪdh], ਜਰਾਸੰਧ [jərasədh], ਜਰਾਸੰਧਿ
 [jərasədhɪ] *Skt* जरासन्ध king of Magadh who
 was conjoined by an ogress. He was father-
 in-law of Kans and sworn enemy of Krishan.
 There is a mention in Mahabharat that once
 king Brihdarth got a fruit from saint
 Chandkaushik for begetting progeny. Brihdarth
 bisected the fruit and gave the two pieces to
 both the queens, with the result that each queen
 gave birth to half a son. The king threw both
 the pieces in a cremation ground. There lived
 an ogre named Jara. He conjoined both the
 pieces and thus a live boy came into being. He
 handed over the boy to Brihdarth and told him
 that the boy would be most powerful and that
 he would not die till he got disjointed.

Jarasandh became a powerful king and his
 two daughters, Asti and Prapti, were married
 to Kans. Kans, with the support of Jarasandh,
 dethroned his father Ugrasen and became
 king. After killing Kans, when Krishan handed
 over Mathura kingdom to Ugrasen, Jarasandh
 got enraged and with the support of his
 associate Kaljamān invaded Mathura. As a
 result Yadavs had to leave Mathura for all
 times to come.

During the Rajsuy fire ritual, Krishan, Arjun
 and Bhim, went to Jarasandh's house as
 celibates and begged for a combat with him.
 Jarasandh engaged Bhim in a duel. By splitting
 a straw Krishan gave a hint to Bhim that he

should tear apart the body of Jarasandh into
 two parts. Bhim tore apart the joint cemented
 by ogre Jara and thus Jarasandh met with his
 death. "jərasədhɪ kaljəmun səghare."—*gəu a*
m 1. "dekh tɪne nrɪp sɪdhjəra həthɪyar dhəre
 ləkh bɪr pəcare."—*krisən*.

ਜਰਾਹ [jərah] *A* جراح *n* surgeon. "ek jərah hot hē
 sayane."—*NP*.

ਜਰਾਹੀ [jərahi] *n* surgery. 2 science of surgery.

ਜਰਾਤ [jərat] *A* زراعت *n* agriculture.

ਜਰਾਦੀ [jəradi] See ਜਰਾਦ. See ਖਨਜਰਾਦੀ.

ਜਰਾਧਿ [jəradhi] disease such as old age etc.
 "janəm jəradhi mərən bhəiə."—*guj jədev*.

ਜਰਾਨਾ [jərana] burn. 2 See ਯਰਾਨਾ.

ਜਰਾਫਤ [jəraphat] *A* عرافت *n* wisdom. 2 fun, joke.
 3 delight, ecstasy.

ਜਰਾਬ [jərab] See ਜੁਰਾਬ.

ਜਰਾਬਾ [jəraɒa] See ਜਰਾਬ. "jaləm juləm nə jor
 jəraɒa."—*BG*. 'A tyrant cannot inflict injury
 with cruelty and force.'

ਜਰਾਮ [jəram] short for jə ram. "dham jəram nanki
 dou."—*NP*. See ਜੈਰਾਮ.

ਜਰਾ ਮਰਾ [jəra mərə] old age and death. "jəra
 mərə nəh vɪapəi."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਜਰਾਯੂ [jərayu] *Skt* placenta. 2 vagina. 3 womb.

ਜਰਾਯੂਜ [jərayuj] *Skt* one wrapped in placenta.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] *A* جرار *adj* which pulls. 2 powerful,
 mighty. 3 warrior. "naməstə jərarə."—*jəpu*.

ਜਰਾਰਦਨ [jəradən] *adj* jəra-ərdən. destroyer of
 death. "jəradən dindəyalu krɪpalu bhəe hē."
 —*səveye 33*. 2 *n* elixir, nectar of life.

ਜਰਾਰਿ [jərarɪ], ਜਰਾਰਿਪੁ [jərarɪpu] enemy of old
 age, elixir.—*sənama*. "an jərarɪ dəyo həm ko
 phəl."—*cəritr 209*. 'brought and gave a fruit
 that imparts immortality.'

ਜਰਾਰਿਫਲ [jərarɪphəl] fruit which imparts
 immortality. See ਜਰਾਰਿ.

ਜਰਾਵ [jərav] See ਜਰਾਏ.

ਜਰਾਵੇ [jəraɒe] gets burnt. "jəja jəu tən jivət
 jəraɒe."—*gəu bəvən kəbir*. 2 gets studded.

ਜਰਿ [jəri] old age has. "jəri jitia sir kalo." -*bher m 1*. 2 due to old age. 3 after being burnt. 4 *n* burning sensation, inflammation, burning heat, anguish.

ਜਰਿਓ [jəriɔ] See ਜਰਣਾ. 2 burnt. "pavaku jəriɔ nā jat." -*səveye m 5* ke. 'is not burnt by fire.'

ਜਰਿਯਾ [jəriya] *n* herb. 2 hill goddess, demoness.

ਜਰਿਯਾਖੇਲ [jəriyakhel] *n* play of witches. Several hill women pretend that they are possessed by the demoness. In a state of frenzy, they play and answer queries put to them. "jəriyakhel kuk jəb dijo." -*cəritr 178*.

ਜਰੀ [jəri] old age. "avət nīkātī bīkhām jəri." -*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 death. "sun hāt jəri." -*GPS*. 'On listening to the exegesis of Gurbani, the fear of death vanishes.' 3 herb. "harta jur ki sukhpūj jəri." -*GPS*. "kam jəri ih kin jəri." -*krisən*. 'Thus was treated the sex-starved woman.' 4 *adj* burnt. 5 tolerated. "jəri nā gurkiratī matī jəri." -*GPS*. 6 studded. "caru jərau jəri." -*GPS*. 7 gold thread. "jəridar ābər pātābər suhāt bādo." -*GPS*.

ਜਰੀਆ [jəria] herb. 2 forbearance, tolerance. "jisu lagi pir pirām ki so jāne jəria." -*asa chāt m 4*. 3 burnt. "kop jəria." -*kan m 5*. 4 old age. "nāh mēria nāh jəria." -*suhi m 5 pətal*. 5 net, fishing net. "jəria ādh kādh pər dāre." -*dətt*. See ਅੰਧ. 6 *A* *زریه* way, means.

ਜਰੀਐ [jəriə] we burn. "jəb jəriə tēb hoi bhāsām tən." -*sor kəbir*. 2 let us tolerate. "ātār ki dubidha ātārī jəriə." -*maru solhe m 1*.

ਜਰੀਦਾ [jərida] *A* *زیر* *adj* alone. 2 *n* office. 3 newspaper.

ਜਰੀਦੋਜ [jəridoj] *P* *زریه* *adj* embroidered with gold wire. "jəridoj phirē bijna sēbh pē." -*NP*.

ਜਰੀਨ [jərin] *P* *زریه* *adj* of gold, golden. 2 *n* wire of gold, etc.

ਜਰੀਨਾ [jərina] *P* *زریه* *adj* golden. 2 gold coin. "tūmāhī khājina tūmāhī jərina." -*sar m 5*.

ਜਰੀਫ [jəriph] *A* *عریف* *adj* wise, intelligent. 2 joyful, cheerful. 3 good-natured, good-tempered.

ਜਰੀਬ [jərib] *A* *زیر* *n* chain used for measuring land; a surveyor's chain. measuring 45 feet or 15 yards in length. In different areas, its length may vary, as in Kullu Kangra, it is 46 feet and 8 inches long.

ਜਰੂ [jəru] See ਜਰ. "jəru ai jobānī haria." -*var asa*.

ਜਰੂਆ [jərua] senility, old age. "jobān ghātē jərua jīnē." -*sri m 1 pəhire*. "khise jobānu bādhe jərua." -*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜਰੂਸਲਮ [jəruṣəlam] *A* *القدس* Jerusalem; ancient holy city of Israelis, which is now in Palestine. Here is situated the famous temple of Solomon widely known as Bethlehem (the holy house). Caliph Umar conquered it in 637 AD and converted it into a mosque which is popularly called Masjid-ul-aksa. Here the tomb of Christ is the holy place for Christians. See ਦਾਵੂਦ and ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ.

ਜਰੂਰ [jəru] *A* *مؤثر* *adj* must, sure.

ਜਰੂਰਤ [jəruət], ਜਰੂਰਤਿ [jəruətī] *A* *مؤثر* necessity, need. "jəsa kərə kəhave tesa esi bānī jəruətī." -*var sar m 2*.

ਜਰੇ [jəre] tolerate. "jəre nā gāe sune gun guru ke." -*GPS*. 2 burnt. "cād surāj dūr jəre caraga." -*ram m 5*. 3 shut, closed. "jəre kīvara." -*suhi a m 5*. 4 studded. "bhukhān rātēn jəre." -*GPS*. 5 may burn. "bīnu gursābde jənāmu jəre." -*maru a m 1*.

ਜਰੰਗਾ [jəṛəga] *adj* with burning limbs, whose body is on fire. "ātī trisən jəṛəga." -*kan m 5*.

ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ [jəṛəgari] See ਜਰਗਰੀ.

ਜੱਚ [jərad] *A* *زیر* *n* one who burnishes utensils of copper. 2 *A* *زیر* one who fabricates coats of iron.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] *A* *زیر* mighty, powerful. "dhae jərrar vir." -*səloh*. 2 warrior, gallant.

ਜਲ [jəl] *Skt* जल *vr* whet, be rich, cover. 2 *Skt* *n* water, which gives life to people, i.e. it covers the earth. “jəl bṛhun min kət jivān?”—*br̥la* *m* 5. 3 flame. “həume jəl te jəli mue.”—*var* *sor* *m* 3. ‘got burnt to death in the flame of ego.’ 4 *P* ज़ a crested lark. 5 middle part of the sea. “jəl te thəl kər.”—*sar* *kābir*. i.e. ‘turns deep sea into dry land.’ 6 handle. 7 thread.

ਜਲਾਸ਼ੁ [jəl-əʃv] sea horse. See ਪਾਸ਼.

ਜਲਅੰਡ [jəl-əbh] *Skt* जलम्ब pond full of water. “jru jəl-əbh uparī kəməl kīnare.”—*asa* *m* 1.

ਜਲਈ [jəlai] burns. 2 Sea ਜਲੀਈ.

ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa] *A* جلساء *n* gathering, conference. 2 gathering of people to celebrate a festival.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jəlsai] *Skt* जलशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps in water; Narayan.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jəlsāi] lord of water, Varun.

ਜਲਸਿ [jələsɪ] will burn. In Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has used jələsɪ instead of jəliṣ (Varun). See ਅੰਗ 932. 3 See ਜਲਸੀ.

ਜਲਸੀ [jəlsi] will burn, will glow.

ਜਲਹਰ [jəlhər] *n* cloud. 2 who carries water. See ਜਲਹਰੁ.

ਜਲਹਰਣ [jəlhərən] See ਘਨਾਭਰੀ (d). 2 act of carrying water.

ਜਲਹਰਬੰਬ [jəlhərbɪb] rainbow; display of numerous colours in the sky, generated by the passage of sun rays through droplets of water. “jəlhərbɪb jugəti jəgu rəca.”—*səveye* *m* 4 *ke*. ‘Multi-coloured world like the rainbow appears and disappears in an instant.’ 2 reflection (shadow) of həri (the sun) in water.

ਜਲਹਰੀ [jəlhəri] *n* ਜਲਪਾਰੀ. stone spoon in which a *ṣivlīg* is set.

ਜਲਹਰੁ [jəlhəru] cloud. See ਜਲਹਰ. “jəlhəru bərsənharu.”—*var* *māla* *m* 2.

ਜਲਹਾਰ [jəlhər] *n* waterman. 2 cloud.

ਜਲਕੇਸ਼ [jəlkeʃ] *n* alga, moss.

ਜਲਕੰਟਕ [jəlkaṅtək] water chestnut; thorny fruit of a water plant.

ਜਲਕ੍ਰੀੜਾ [jəlkrīṛa] water sport. 2 art of swimming.

ਜਲਖਣ [jəlkhəg] *n* water fowl.

ਜਲਖੀਨਾ [jəlkhina] *adj* got completely burnt.

ਜਲਘਟਾਊ [jəlghəʔau] in the water of a pitcher. “həbh səməni jotɪ jru jəlghəʔau cədrəma.”—*var* *maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 *n* wind, which dries and thus reduces water.

ਜਲਘੜੀ [jəlghəri] water clock; an instrument which measures time by means of water. See ਘੜੀ.

According to an article in Bhartiya Naty Shastar, water clock has been in use in India since long. Then it was known as *udak nalika*. Its structure was as follows:

(a) a long pipe of metal was fabricated, on the inner and outer side of which ghəris (24 minutes) were calibrated and just below, there used to be proper hole. When placed in water as much quantity of water entered the pipe as was sufficient to reach the fixed mark in a ghəri.

(b) a lightweight small bowl of metal was fabricated and below it a hole of proper measurement was made. Then the bowl was placed on a water-filled vessel. When after being filled, the bowl sank, it was presumed that a ghəri had elapsed.

When the use of an hour instead of a ghəri came into vogue, the hole of the bowl was so modified that it sank in two and a half ghəris i.e. 60 minutes.

Even now water clocks are used by numerous armies and factories.

ਜਲਚਰ [jəlcər] *n* aquatic animals such as tortoise, fish etc.

ਜਲਚਰਕੇਤੂ [jəlcərketu] *n* Kamdev, whose standard bears the sign of a crocodile.

ਜਲਚਰੀ [jəlcəri] *n* fish.

ਜਲਚਾਰੀ [jəlcari] ਜਲਚਾਰਿਨ੍. See ਜਲਚਰ.

ਜਲਜ [jəlj] *adj* born from water, produced from

water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 tree. 4 grass. 5 agriculture. 6 pearl. "jələjəbiddh su tahr̥ əharə."—*GV 10*. 'Unpierced pearls are swan's food.' 7 crocodile. 8 conch shell. 9 moon.

ਜਲਜ ਕੁੰਦਨੀ [jələj kūdri] *n* gun with a wooden butt.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਜਵਾਣ [jələjtrəŋ] *n* pond that gives protection to lotuses. 2 pond that gives shelter to aquatic animals.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਜਪੀਠ [jələjpiṭh], ਜਲਜੇਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣੀ [jələjpristəni] *n* a gun with a wooden butt.—*sənama*. "khəṛəg kəṭh, kəṛ jələjpiṭh." and "jələj pristəni gəṛəj əpar."—*GV 10*.

ਜਲਜਲਾ [zəlzəla] *A* زلزال or زلزله *n* earthquake. See *ਕੁਚਲ*.

ਜਲਜਾਣਿ [jəljai] See *ਜਲਜਾਤ*. "jəljai nen ləhr̥ ros man."—*dətt*. 'Lotus protests on seeing the eyes.' 2 may it burn! may it glow!

ਜਲਜਾਚ [jəljaach] *Skt* जलजाक्ष lotus-eyed.

ਜਲਜਾਤ [jəljat] *adj* born from water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 See *ਜਲਜ*.

ਜਲਜੀਵ [jəljiv] *n* aquatic animal.

ਜਲਜੀਵੀ [jəljivi] *n* fisherman. 2 sailor.

ਜਲਜੇਛਣ [jəljəchən] *adj* jələj-ikṣəṇ. lotus-eyed; one who has eyes like the lotus. "jəljəchən hē."—*kalki*.

ਜਲਜੋਗਨ [jəljogən] *Skt* जलयोगिन् aquatic animals like octopus, crocodile etc. "jəljogən te bəhu bhāt bəcave."—*akal*. 2 lightning.

ਜਲਜੀਤ [jəljətu] See *ਜਲਜੀਵ*.

ਜਲਜੰਮ [jəljəm] born from water, lotus. See *ਜਲਜ*.

ਜਲਣ [jələṇ], ਜਲਣਿ [jələṇi] *n* burning sensation, inflammation. "jələṇi bujhi sitə bhəe."—*ram m 5 ruti*.

ਜਲਤ [jələt] burning, while burning. "əb mohi jələt ramjul paia."—*gəu kabir*. 2 *n* burning sensation. "ram-udəki tənu jələt bujhara."—*gəu kabir*. 3 *adj* on fire, burning. "jələt əgəni məhr̥ jən apri udhare."—*brila m 5*. 'saves his disciples from the flames of fire.'

ਜਲਤਰ [jəltər] See *ਜਲਤਰੰਗ*. "dəph jhāj h dhol jəltər upəg."—*mənuraj*. 2 floating wood.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ [jəltər pristəni]—*sənama*. gun with a wooden butt. 2 See *ਜਲਤਰ* 2.

ਜਲਤਰੰਗ [jəltərəg] musical bowls; a musical instrument comprising 22 bowls of various sizes made of metal or china clay. A large bowl with more water produces a lower note while a small bowl with less water produces a higher note. With variation in the quantity of water, the desired note is achieved. After properly setting the notes, it is played with a small stick. 2 wave of water, a breaker. "jəltərəg əgni pəvne phuni trə mīli jəgətu upaia."—*prəbha ə m 1*. 'Fusion of blood and semen, heat and air, have produced living beings.'

ਜਲਤੀ [jəlti] burning. "jəlti əgəni nivaro."—*gəu m 5*. 2 In Punjabi, this word is used in place of *jaldi* as well.

ਜਲਤੁਰਾ [jəltura], ਜਲਤੁਰੰ [jəlturə], ਜਲਤੁਰੰਗ [jəlturəg] *n* sea horse.

ਜਲਤੋਰੀ [jəltori] *xa* fish..

ਜਲਤੰਤੁ [jəltətu] *n* octopus. See *ਤੰਤੂਆ*. 2 fishing net. "jətu jəltətu pəsario bədhəki."—*kan m 4*.

ਜਲ ਥਲ [jəl thəl] water and land. "jəl thəl bən pərbət patal."—*gəu thiti m 5*. 2 watery place, river, pond etc. "jəlthəl nirx bhəre."—*majh m 5*.

ਜਲਦ [jələd] *Skt* *adj* who offers water. 2 *n* cloud. 3 *A* جلد *adj* smart, active, clever. 4 *P* *adv* immediately, at once. 5 quickly.

ਜਲਦਾਨੀ [jəldani] *adj* who offers water. 2 According to Hindus, a relative having the right to offer water to the forefathers. 3 water-carrier. "jəldani tih piche həkət."—*GPS*.

ਜਲਦੀ [jəldi] burning. "jəldi kəre pukar."—*varasa*. "əndinu səda jəldia phirəhi."—*asa ə m 3*. 2 *P* جلدی *n* quickness, promptness.

ਜਲ ਕੁੰਧ ਛਾਣਨਾ [jəl dudh chān-na] *v* separate

chaff from wheat i.e. differentiate truth from falsehood; do justice.

ਜਲਧ [jələdh], ਜਲਧਰ [jəldhər] *adj* which holds water. 2 *n* cloud. 3 sea. 4 tank. 5 lake.

ਜਲਧਰਾ [jəldhəra] See ਜਲਧਰ. 2 See ਜਲਧਾਰਾ. “catrak mukhi jese jəldhəra.”—*dhana namdev*. Here it means a drop of rain during svatī (when alone the catrak is said to drink raindrops and when raindrops falling into a shell are said to turn into pearls).

ਜਲਧਰਾਜ [jəldhəraj] *n* Varun, the ocean king. —*sənama*.

ਜਲਧਰਾਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [jəldhəraj səstrə], ਜਲਧਰਾਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ [jəldhəraj həthiār] *n* noose, weapon of Varun.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਧਾਰਾ [jəldhara] *n* water current. 2 current of water dropped through the hole of a pitcher on the head of an ascetic in winter season. 3 current of water offered to a peepal tree to propitiate one's ancestors. According to the Hindu faith it is a virtuous act. See ਧਾਰਾ.

ਜਲਧਿ [jələdhi] *Skt n* bearer of water—the sea. “jələdhi bādhi dhru thapio ho.”—*sor namdev*. ‘The sea was bound and the Pole Star was fixed amid other stars in the form of an axle; built a bridge across the sea and gave it permanence.’ 2 ten śākh, one trillion. See ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਜਲਧਿਸੁਤ [jələdhisut], ਜਲਧਿਜ [jəldhi], ਜਲਧਿਨੰਦ [jələdhinād] *n* son of the sea, elixir. 2 moon. 3 Eravat, elephant. 4 horse of the sun or Dhanvantri which, according to Purans, emerge from the sea. All of them may be called sons of the sea.

ਜਲਨ [jəlan] See ਜਲਨ, ਦਾਹ, ਤਪਤ. 2 in waters. “jəlan thəlan bəsudh gəgən.”—*ram m 5 pāṭal*.

ਜਲਨਾ [jəlna] *v* burn. See ਜਲਨ.

ਜਲਨਿ [jəlanɪ] See ਜਲਨ 1. “jəlanɪ bujhi sital hoɪ mānu.”—*majh m 5*. 2 (they) burn.

ਜਲਨਿਧ [jəlnidh], ਜਲਨਿਧਿ [jəlnidhi] *n* rain, cloud. “babiha priu priu kərə jəlnidhi prem

prari.”—*səva m 3*. 2 nectar. “jisu jəlnidhi karəni tum jəgi ae, so əmrɪtu gur pahi ju.” —*sor m 1*. 3 *Skt* ocean, which bears all the waters.

ਜਲਨੀ [jəlni] bearer of water—the earth. —*sənama*.

ਜਲਨੀਧ [jəlnidh] See ਜਲਨਿਧਿ.

ਜਲਨੀਧੇ [jəlnidhe] in the cloud. “həri-əmrɪt həri jəlnidhe.”—*bəsāt m 4*.

ਜਲਪ [jəlap] *Skt* जल्प् *vr* speak, prattle.

ਜਲਪਕ [jəlapək] *Skt* जल्पक *adj* prattler. 2 speaker.

ਜਲਪਤਿ [jəlpəti] *n* lord of waters, Varun. 2 sea.

ਜਲਪਨ [jəlpən], ਜਲਪਨਾ [jəlpəna] *Skt* जल्पन *n* prattle, nonsense. 2 boast. 3 discussion. 4 *v* prattle.

ਜਲਫਲ [jəlpəhəl] *Skt n* water chestnut.

ਜਲਬਲ [jəlbəl] See ਜਲਿਬਲਿ.

ਜਲਬਿੰਬ [jəlbīb] *n* bubble. 2 sun's reflection in water.

ਜਲਬਿਲਾ [jəlbɪla] a water-animal such as otter and beaver. In Veds, it is called udrā. See *E* Otter.

ਜਲਬੰਧ [jəlbādh] *n* fish.

ਜਲਭਉਰਿ [jəlbhəuri], ਜਲਭੋਰੀ [jəlbhəri] *n* whirlpool.

ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੈ [jəlməhi upjə] *sen* “jəlməhi upjə jə te duri. jəlməhi joti rəhɪa bhərpuri.” —*asa ə m 1*. Though the sun's reflection appears in the water, yet the sun is far away from it. It only gets reflected in the water. Likewise, the spirit appears omnipresent, yet it is detached.

ਜਲਮੁਖ [jəlmugh] *n* water releasing cloud. “bhəe set jəlmugh jəlhɪn.”—*NP*.

ਜਲਯਾਨ [jəlyan] *n* boat. 2 ship. See ਨੌਕਾ and ਜਹਾਜ਼.

ਜਲਯੰਤ੍ਰ [jəlyəntɾ] *n* water clock. See ਘੜੀ and ਜਲਯੰਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 water-driven machine. 3 mechanism for drawing water from the earth; Persian wheel etc. 4 fountain. 5 musical bowls.

ਜਲ ਰਸ ਸਨਨੀ [jəlmə rəs sən-ni] accumulator of

water, bearer of water—the earth.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਰਾਸਿ [jəlrasi] *n* the sea.

ਜਲਰਾਜ [jəraj] king of waters, Varun.

ਜਲਰੂਹ [jəluh] *Skt* *n* lotus born from water.

ਜਲਲਾਗ [jəl-lag] See ਪਾਣੀਲਾਗ.

ਜਲਲੈ [jəl-le] *Skt* ਜਲ ਅਲਾਜ *n* sea, which is the abode of water. “jəlpəɽ jəl-le nədipəɽ.”—*sənama*.

ਜਲਵਹ [jəlvəh], ਜਲਵਾ [jəlvə] *A* جلا *n* splendour, illumination. “jəlvə səɾəv səɾirən jou.”—*NP*. 2 elegance, radiance. 3 revelation, manifestation. 4 being manifest.

ਜਲਵਾਗਰ [jəlvagər] *P* جوار *adj* who provides a glimpse. 2 charming. 3 elegant. 4 radiant.

ਜਲਾ [jəla] plural of jəl. “an jəla sɽu kaju nə kəchue.”—*kəɽɽ ə m* 5. 2 See ਜਲਾਉਣਾ. 3 flame. “jese mēl nə lage jəla.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਲਾਉਣਾ [jəlauna] *v* burn.

ਜਲਾਸਰਾ [jəlasra], ਜਲਾਸਰੇ [jəlasre] *Skt* ਜਲਾਸ੍ਰਾ *n* sea. “nəməstə jəlasəre.”—*jəpu*. ‘Salutation to the sea as the Creator.’ 2 *adj* basis of water.

ਜਲਸ੍ਰੀ [jəlasri] *adj* subsisting on water alone. See ਜਦੀ 2.

ਜਲਜਲ [jəlaɟəl] *Skt* जलाजल *n* waterfall, spring. 2 brook. 3 *P* جلا *an* ornament comprising small bells worn around the neck of a horse. 4 tabour with bells attached. “nədi hər cəphe cəhū dɽs jəlaɟəl baj-hī.”—*səlo*.

ਜਲਜਲਿ [jəɟəɟɽɽɽ] *Skt* जलाजलि *n* handful of water offered as oblation. 2 In Hinduism, a handful of water is offered as oblation to a deity like the sun etc. or the ancestors. According to saint Harit, a group of ogres named “Mandeh” daily attack the sun early in the morning and when Brahmans, after uttering spells, offer a handful of water as oblation to the sun, the ogres disperse in no time.

ਜਲਾਦ [jəlad] See ਜੱਲਾਦ. “hukəm jəladən təbe ucarā.”—*GPS*. *Skt* जलाघाती.

ਜਲਾਪਿਪ [jəladhip], ਜਲਾਪਿਪਤਿ [jəladhipəɽɽɽ] *n* lord

of waters, Varun.

ਜਲਾਨਾ [jəlana] *v* burn.

ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ [jəlabɽb] waves of water. “jəlabɽb əsɽal.”—*var mēla m* 1. 2 See ਜਲਬਿੰਬ.

ਜਲਾਲ [jəlal] *A* جلال *n* radiance. 2 greatness, pomp. 3 a village of district Phool in Nabha state, situated near Dialpura. After his departure from Dina, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The state has donated land to the gurdwara. A great scholarly saint, Bhai Vir Singh Nirmala, belonged to this place. 4 a hermit of village Ucc, upon whom Guru Nanak Dev bestowed the status of a holy man. 5 See ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਜਲਾਲਖਾਨ [jəlalxan] Emperor Aurangzeb’s commander who was subordinate to commander-in-chief Hussaini and fought against hill chieftains to recover tribute. “læ gurəɟ cəllə su jəlalxanā.”—*VN ə* 11. 2 See ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ.

ਜਲਾਲਤ [jəlalət] *A* جلالت *n* elderliness. 2 splendour.

ਜਲਾਲਾ [jəlaləɽ] *n* sea, the house of water.

ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ [jəlalabad] In Afganistan, a town situated on the road to Kabul. A sacred place Choha Sahib, exists here in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਚੋਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 a village of district Muzzafar Nagar situated at a distance of about twenty kōhs to the south of Saharanpur, founded by Jalal Khan Pathan, son of Hajar Khan, after razing Kheramanihar a Rajput town. After Sirhind, Khalsa army conquered it.

ਜਲਾਵਣੀ [jəlavni] *adj* fit for burning. “jɽhva jələu jəlavni namu nə jəpe.”—*sri ə m* 1.

ਜਲਾਵਤਨੀ [jəlavətni] *P* جلاوت *n* exile, banishment, transportation for life.

ਜਲਾਵਨ [jəlavən] *v* See ਜਲਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਲਾਵਰਤ [jəlavəɽt] *Skt* जलावर्त *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਜਲਭੱਚੀ.

ਜਲਿ [jəɽɽɽ] *n* fire. “ətəɽɽɽ lagi jəɽɽɽ bujhi.”—*sri m* 1. “jəɽɽɽ bujhi tujhəɽɽ bujhai.”—*sor ə m* 1.

"baldi jəli nivrē kirpa te."—*maru solhe m 1*.
 2 *v adv* quickly, immediately. "həthu nə lar
 kəsūbhə jəli jasi dhola."—*suhi fərid*. 'This
 colour will fade away in no time.' 3 with water.
 "jəli məli kara mājie bhai."—*sor ə m 1*. 4 in
 water. "thorē jəli machuli."—*s kabir*. 5 having
 burnt. See ਜਲ 3. "jəlimue."—*var sor m 3*.

ਜਲਿਐ [jəliɛ] from burning. 2 burnt. "jini jəlie
 nam visaria."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਜਲਿਸ [jəlis] See ਜਲੀਸ.

ਜਲਿਥਲਿ [jəliθəli] in water and on land. "jəli
 thəli puri rəhia gosai."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਜਲਿੰਦ [jəliɪd], ਜਲਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jəliɪdr] *n* lord of waters,
 Varun.

ਜਲਿ ਬਲਿ [jəli bəli] offering to the fire, oblation
 to the fire. "həri binu jiu jəli bəli jau."—*sri m*
1. 2 *adv* having burnt. "binu gursəbde jəli
 bəli tata."—*sixdhgosafr*.

ਜਲਿਮਲਿ [jəliməli] after rubbing (with) water.
 See ਜਲਿ and ਮਲਿ.

ਜਲੀਦੀ [jəlii] burnt. "eni jəlii namu visaria."
 —*var mela m 1*.

ਜਲੀਸ [jəlis] *n* lord of waters, Varun. 2 sea. "sun
 ərəj das kəruəjəlis."—*GV 10*. 'O, treasury of
 compassion.'

ਜਲੀਖਾ [jəlikhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾ and ਯੁਸਫ. "rum šəhər
 ke šah ki suta jəlikhā nam."—*cəritr 201*.

ਜਲੀਲ [jəliɪl] *A* جليل *adj* wretched, disgraced. 2 *A*
 جليل *respectable*. 3 luminous, radiant.

ਜਲੁ [jəlu] See ਜਲ. "jəlu məthie jəlu dekhie
 bhai!"—*sor ə m 1*.

ਜਲੁਸ [jəlus] *A* جلوس *n* sitting. 2 ascending the
 throne. 3 sitting in judgement. 4 procession.
 "maha jəlus cəhū dīs kərə."—*GPS*.

ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਨ [jəlusi sən], ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਲ [jəlusi sal] year
 of accession to the throne by a king or an
 emperor. It starts with the date of accession
 and ends with his death. Suppose a king
 ascends the throne in Sammat 1800 then
 Sammat 1805 should be taken as the fifth jəlusi

year. This calendar has been prevalent since
 long, even before the beginning of Bikrami,
 Christian, Hijri calendars.

ਜਲੇਸ [jəles] *n* jəl-iš, lord of water Varun.

ਜਲੇਖਾ [jəlekhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾ and ਯੁਸਫ.

ਜਲੇਤਾ [jəleta] *n* fuel; firewood etc. "kam krodhu
 duɪ kie jəleta."—*ram kabir*.

ਜਲੇਬ [jəleb] *n* a large jəlebi. 2 *A* جلب a slave
 brought for trading.

ਜਲੇਬਦਾਰ [jəlebdar] Its root is Persian جلدار; a
 man, who walks alongside a rich horse rider,
 with reins in hand. "kɪtɛ ləkh jəlebdar gədivan
 cəlar gədirā."—*BG*.

ਜਲੇਬੀ [jəlebi] a kind of sweetmeat.

ਜਲੇ [jəle] See ਜਲਨ. burns. 2 from burning. "jəle
 nə paie ram sənəhi."—*gəu m 5*. 3 causes to
 burn. "həri səgɪ rate bhəhi nə jəle."—*gəu m 5*.

ਜਲੇਦਰ [jəlodər] *n* accumulation of water in the
 abdomen. جلدري dropsy. This disease occurs due
 to some disorder in the liver, kidney, spleen etc.
 In the aqueous membranes of the visceral
 organs, fluid from clotted blood gets
 accumulated. Physicians ascribe this disease
 to the following reasons.

A clot in the vessels of the heart, an
 obstruction in the blood vessels, weakness
 leading to dilution and then curdling in blood,
 reduction in the iron content of blood, drinking
 too much of water after faecal and urinal
 excretion, wearing of wet clothes, non-
 excretion of toxic material in urine and
 obstruction in perspiration, dysfunction of
 digestion, drinking of too much water by
 woman after delivering a child and putrefaction
 of matter inside the body.

If dropsy is due to some problem of the
 heart and lungs, swelling starts from the feet,
 advances to the abdomen and spreads over
 the whole body. If it happens due to malfunction
 of the liver, then swelling first appears in the

abdomen and if it is due to some renal problem, then first of all appears in the eyes and the face. With rest, swelling decreases and walking leads to increase in it. If the cause of dropsy is jaundice, then there is an overall swelling which disappears after resting at night and increases once again on walking. When heart disease is the cause of dropsy then it is very dangerous.

Upon diagnosis, it should be treated by a competent doctor. The following are the general remedial measures:

(1) stop drinking water and take buttermilk prepared from cow's milk, aniseed-water, solonum indicum water, dromedary's milk;

(2) eat anti-constipating and perspirant things;

(3) rind of hārṇ (myrobalan) one masha, kuṣṭa pholad abi two rāttis, should be taken with cow's buttermilk twice a day;

(4) iron, peel of hārṇ, rēvād xətai, kəru, nəsadər, all these should be taken in equal measure and three doses of 1½ mashas each, should be taken thrice a day with cow's buttermilk or mako extract;

(5) parched grams soaked 21 times in the milk of cactus and dried in shade be taken from 1 to 5 grams thrice a day;

(6) fill extracts of aniseed and mako in fruits of bitter gourd at night and one masa powder of the root of nəkchṛkkəṇi herb be taken with it, the next morning;

(7) take two tolas of the juice of kərela;

(8) eat crushed fried mako;

(9) a powder of 4 tolas of fḍr jṣ, 4 tolas of roasted asafoetida, 4 tolas of calcined conchshell (səkh di bhāsəm), məghā (piper longum) one tola be made and taken with cow's buttermilk according to age and strength;

(10) a paste of grounded puṭhkṣḍa be applied on the abdomen;

(11) two drops of croton oil be taken thrice a day;

(12) accumulated fluid be got extracted by some skilled doctor.

ਜਲੋਕਾ [jaloka] See ਜੋਕ.

ਜਲੰਜਲ [jalājal] all water; water only. "jṛu jalmin jalājal pritr he."—kālṛ ३ m 4. 2 See ਜਲਾਂਜਲਿ.

ਜਲੰਤ [jalāt] burns. 2 See ਜਲੰਤ.

ਜਲੰਧਰ [jalādhār] a demon: Per Padam Puran Shiv's raging ego begot Jalandhar from the oceans. A demon that rose from the ocean groanly so bitterly that the universe was utterly confused. Brahma took him into his lap and tried to console him. He pulled Brahma's beard so forcefully that tears flowed from his eyes. That is why Brahma gave him Jalandhar as his name.

When he came of age, he conquered Indar's paradise and tormented the gods. Shiv came to help Indar in his fight against Jalandhar. Jalandhar's wife, Varinda (who was the daughter of Kalnem) sat to worship Brahma for the victory of her husband. In order to interrupt the worship, Vishnu went to Varinda in the guise of Jalandhar. Seeing her husband, Varinda stopped the worship, rose from her place and Jalandhar died at the same time. There is also a story that Vishnu raped her.

It is also mentioned in Padam Puran that Varinda voluntarily burnt herself alive on her husband's funeral pyre and with Vishnu's blessings, four trees - tulsi (holy basil), aula (emblica officinalis), pəlaş (butea frondosa) and peepal (boucerosia edulis) grew from her ashes. See ਤੁਲਸੀ. 2 an ancient saint. 3 some write Jalandhar as Jalodar. See GPS ਰਾਜਿ 4, ३ 50. "rog jalādhār udər vṛsala. pīṛa det maha sabbh kala." See ਜਲੋਚਰ. 4 a city of Doaba which is the principal town of the district.

There is a story in Padam Puran that assuming Jalandhar as his son, the ocean gave him this country (Trigart) to live, hence its name Jalandhar. Prior to this it was submerged in sea water.

ਜਲੰਧਰੀ [jələdhəri] *n* Jalandhar's wife, Varinda. 2 Durga who helped Shiv in eliminating Jalandhar. "jələdhri ta dīn te nama. jəpō cāḍika ko sabbh jama."—*rudr*.

ਜਲੰਬਲ [jələbəl] *Skt n* stream, river.

ਜਲੂ [jəlh] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "sumatī jəlh jāni jugatī."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਜਲੂਣ [jələhūn], **ਜਲੂਨ** [jələhūn] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "jəlhən tir bīpas bənayō."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 a Sidhu Jatt from Bhadana village, who was an open-minded, and large-hearted devotee. His wife's name was Ramki. His simple words carried deep meanings. Once when he was transplanting onions, somebody asked him how union with God could be achieved. Pat came the reply. "rəbb da ki paṇa, odhrō puṭṭna te edhər laṇa." i.e. 'divert your mind away from worldly affairs and dedicate it to God.' He was a contemporary of the sixth Guru. "jəlhən sadh huto jis than. təhī ləg pəhucē guru bhəgwan. nam ramki tīs ki dara. həkhat ur pīkh vak ucara."—*GPS rasī 7 a 15*.

ਜਲਜ [jəly], **ਜਲਜਨ** [jəlyən] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. See **ਜਲੂ** and **ਜਲੂਨ**. "gobīd puri sām jəlyən tir bīpas bənayō."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜੌਲਨ [jəllən] See **ਜਲੂਨ**.

ਜੌਲਾਦ [jəllad] *A* , 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 *n* one who flogs. 2 executioner, hangman.

ਜੌਲੇ [jəllō] a māsēd (a priest who received offerings and presented them to the Guru) of Tulspur. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਵ [jəv] *Skt n* impulse. 2 speed. See **ਯਵ**.

ਜਵਨ [jəvən] *Skt adj* impulsive, agile. 2 *n* horse. 3 *pron* which, who. "jəvən kal sabbh jəgət bənayō."—*cəpai*. 4 See **ਯਵਨ**. 5 See **ਜੈਨ**.

ਜਵਨਕਰਨ [jəvənkarən] *n* which gives moonlight—the moon. "jəvən karən ki bhəgənī bəkhanəhō. sut cār kahī pun sabbad pramanəhō. tākē ēt sātṛu pəd dije. nam tupək ke sabbh ləhī lije."—*sənāma*. moon's sister Chandarbhaga river; its son grass; its grazer deer and his enemy, the gun.

ਜਵਨਿਕਾ [jəvnika] *Skt n* tent wall, curtain.

ਜਵਾ [jəva] See **ਜਿਹਵਾ** and **ਜੁਝਾ**. 2 *Skt n* guldupəhīria flower; Chinese rose. 3 Javasa, a prickly plant used in medicine; Javahan—camel thorn. "jəva jemī jare."—*VN*. 4 saffron.

ਜਵਾਇਟ [jəvaɪɪ], **ਜਵਾਇਨ** [jəvaɪn] See **ਜਵਾਯਨ**.

ਜਵਾਈ [jəvai] *Skt* जामात son-in-law. "kīs hi dhəṛa kia kuṛəm səkē nālī jəvai."—*asa m 4*.

ਜਵਾਸ [jəvas], **ਜਵਾਸਾ** [jəvasa] *Skt* जवाम, जवामक and जवामक. *L* Alhagi Maurorum. *n* Javaha, a type of grass which perishes in the rainy season and is used for making superior shutters for cooling the air in summer. Its seeds are pest-repellent. 2 *Skt* जवस् speed, flow. "ṭhan jəg ko jəvas."—*PP*.

ਜਵਾਹਰ [jəvahər] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 plural of **ਯਵਾਹਰ**, jewel.

ਜਵਾਹਰਸਿੰਘ [jəvahərsiŋh] See **ਗੰਗੂਸ਼ਹਰ**. 2 resident of Agra, a Jarhia Sikh, who attended the congregation of the tenth Guru, when he visited Agra. 3 maternal uncle and minister of Maharaja Dalip Singh who was murdered by the army at Lahore on 21st September 1845. Lal Singh was appointed minister in his place. Jawahar Singh's memorial is at Masti Darvaza. 4 a Punjabi poet who wrote "Ramvar" in 102 stanzas. It tells the story of Ramayan in brief. A specimen is given below: "supnəkha əpəchra bəni kər karən cala, akhe raje ram nū sun rau chətala, menū tū kər īstri tək jobən bala,

tenū hor ki lorī jis ravan sala.

rāghupatī kahī sun supnakh, ih gāl nā māna
sahas kasale mansā jinhā do rāna,
rup vāṭara rakhsī bān ai bāna,
palkā uttō janki muh kardi vāna,
lachmān nakk utarīa nale do kāna. ..."

ਜਵਾਹਰ [jāvahā] See ਜਵਾਸਾ. 2 In Pothohari.
rapeseed is also called by this name.

ਜਵਾਨ [jāvan] *Skt* युवन् *P* جوان *n* and *adj*
youngman, youth, youthful.

ਜਵਾਨਾਂ [jāvanā] plural of jāvan.

ਜਵਾਨੀ [jāvanī] *P* جوانی *n* youth.

ਜਵਾਬ [jāvab] See ਜਵਾਬ.

ਜਵਾਮਰਦ [jāvāmārad] *P* جوانمرد *adj* brave man.
2 youngman.

ਜਵਾਮਰਦੀ [jāvāmārdī] *P* جوانمردی *n* bravery.

ਜਵਾਯਨ [jāvayān] *Skt* यवानी *n* thyme, Ptychotis
ajowan. *P* نانموا. a soalike drug used to treat
stomach ache, gastric trouble and indigestion;
jāvayān is diuretic and cures the disease of
bladder and liver.

It is sown in the month of Magh and
harvested in Harh. Its height it equals a
coriander plant. Its effect is hot and dry. "mel
jāvayān khar su bādna."—*NP*. See ਅਨਪਹਿਰੀ.
ਜਵਾਰ [jāvar] *n* millet, food grain of autumn
harvest. *Skt* ज्वारीय. *L* Sorghum Vulgare, *E*
Great millet. 2 *A* محله neighbourhood.
3 neighbouring country.

ਜਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ [jāvarbhāṭa] See ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜਵਾਲ [jāval], ਜਵਾਲੂ [jāvalu] *A* زوال *n* decline,
downfall. "khāuphu nā khāta nā tērsu jāvalu."
—*gāu ravidās*. 'there is no fear, no omission
and no fear of downfall at that place.' 2 *P* جال
sack, large bag. 3 deception, fraud. 4 *adj*
openly. "jāval duhā neṇa nū nēcavṇa."
—*cārītr* 228. 5 *A* جبال plural of jābāl (mountain).
"cālle acāl jāval."—*kāli*. 'Even the most
powerful warriors, stable as mountains, got
dislocated.' 5 See ਜ਼ਾਲ.

ਜਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [jāvitrī] See ਜਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਵੀ [jāvi] *Skt* जविन् *adj* fast-running, clever.
"sunāt dut le jāvi turāg."—*GPS*. 2 one who eats
barley. "jālasri jāvi."—*parās*. 'living on water
and eating barley.' 3 *n* oat or barley-like
foodgrain. It is largely fed to the animals. *L*
Avena Sativa.

ਜਵੇਹਣਾ [jāvehṇa] *adv* as, like. "pabā jāvehṇe."
—*cāḍī* 3. 'like mountains'.

ਜਵੇਹਰ [jāvehar] See ਜਵਾਹਰ. "lal jāvehar māṅki
gurbhāḍare soī."—*sri a m l*.

ਜਵੇਹਰੀ [jāvehri] See ਜਵੇਹਰ. 2 *n* jeweller, a person
who judges the quality of jewels. 3 of jewels.
"hāridhānu rātān jāvehri so gurī hāridhānu
hāri pasāhu devāia."—*var bīla m* 4.

ਜਵੇਹਾ [jāveha] *adv* as, like.

ਜਵੰਧਾ [jāvādhā] a Jatt subcaste. 2 a village
inhabited by Jatts of Jawandha subcaste.

ਜੜ [jār] *Skt* जड़ *adj* inanimate. 2 foolish, idiotic.
"jār bāmān in rāsān ko jāne kāhā upāī."
—*krisān*. 3 root; origin. 4 foundation, base.
5 See ਜੜਨਾ.

ਜੜਤ [jārāt] *adj* studded, inlaid. 2 *n* process of
studding or inlaying.

ਜੜਤਾ [jārta] *n* foolishness, stupidity.
2 unawareness. 3 *adj* one who inlays.

ਜੜਨਾ [jārna] *v* stud; inlay something with a blow.

ਜੜਭਰਤ [jārbbharāt] *Skt* जडभरत. There is a tale in
Bhagwat that raja Bharat reared a deer. His
affection for the animal remained firm even at
the time of his death. Hence he was born as a
deer. After dying as a deer he was born as a
brahman. Being in the know of his previous
birth, he detached himself from everybody and
led an inanimate life. Hence this name was
assigned to him.

ਜੜਮੋਖ [jārmekh] *n* a nail which is driven with a
specific procedure at the time of constructing
a house or raising a garden. Foundation mark.

ਜੜਵਤ [jārvāt] *adj* ਜੜਵਤ made inanimate by

frost. "ai māsəṭi jərvət ki niai."—*sar m 5*. 2 like a root.

ਜੜਾ [jəra] *adj* foolish, stupid. "kəvən su surta kəvənu jəra?"—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 studded, inlaid.

ਜੜਾਊ [jərau] *n* process of studding or inlaying a gem. "gur ka səbəd rətənu hē hire jitu jərau."—*ənādu 2* topknot of matted hair.

ਜੜਾਊ [jərau] *adj* studded; in which gems have been inlaid.

ਜੜਾਵ [jərav] See ਜੜਾਊ 1. "bin jərie le jərio jəra."—*asa m 5*. 'Without the application of aphorism or rhetoric by any Pandit, people of good conduct have embellished their conscience with virtues.'

ਜੜਾਵੀ [jəravi] *adj* studded, inlaid, "dhəraṇi suvāni khəṛ rətən jəravi."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. 'studded with jewel in the form of grass.'

ਜੜਿਤ [jərit] *adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜੜੀ [jəri] *n* herb. 2 See ਜੜਨਾ.

ਜੜੀਆ [jəria] *n* expert in studding jewels. See ਜੜਾਵ. 2 a subcaste of Jatts of Jind, further divided into five subcastes—Rangi, Jaria, Beria, Jhari and Khichar.

ਜੜ੍ਹ [jərh] See ਜੜ and ਜੜ.

ਜਾ [ja] *pron* which "ja dīni bisre pran sukhudata, so dīnu jat əjae."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *part* if, whether. "ja pəti lekhe na pəve tā səbh nīraphəl kam."—*asa m 1*. 3 *adv* when. "ja apī kripal hove həri suami."—*var bīha m 4*. 4 *Skt n* mother. 5 wife of husband's younger brother. 6 *adj* born; it is used at the end of a word as jənəkja, gīrrja etc. 7 *P ७* place "kī sərbətr ja ho."—*jəpu*. 8 short for bəja (at the right place). 9 *S* of See ਮਹਿੰਜਾ. 10 imperative of *v* ਜਾਣਾ. go.

ਜਾਂ [jā] See ਜਾ 2. "jā ape nādəri kəre həri prəbhu saca."—*məla m 3*. 2 short for ਜਾਨ [jan]. 3 short for əz-ā; from him, from her.

ਜਾਊ [jau] *n* birth, origin. 2 (he) may go, (you)

having gone. "mohṇia istria hovəni nanək səbho jau."—*var majh m 1*. 3 (I) may go. "jau na jəm kə ghaṭ."—*məla m 5*.

ਜਾਇ [jai] *adv* after going, after reaching. "jai pucha tin səjā."—*sri m 4*. 2 *n* origin, birth. "he bhi hosi jai na jasi."—*jəpu*. 'is present, was present, will not take birth, will not die.' 3 may cease to exist; vanish. "jitu bhəu khəsəm na jai."—*var asa*. 4 continuing. "vəda na hove ghaṭi na jai."—*sodaru 5 P ७* place. "duji nahi jai."—*var asa*. "dərgəhi mile tise hi jai."—*dhana m 5*. 6 See ਆਏ.

ਜਾਇਆ [jaia] gave birth, produced. "dhənu jən-ni jini jai."—*sri m 3*. 2 was born; was produced. "na oh mərə na jai."—*bher m 3*. 3 *n Skt* ਜਾਯਾ mother. 4 wife, spouse, better half. See ਜਾਯਾ 1. "təh mat na bədhū na mit na jai."—*maru m 5*. 5 *A ७* *adj* in vain. 6 useless, worthless.

ਜਾਇਕੇ [jaikē] having been born. "jivənu mənə jaike."—*sri m 1*. 2 having reached. "jaike bat bəkhani."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਇਥਾ [jaitha] used to go. "həj kabē həu jaitha."—*s kəbir*.

ਜਾਇਦਾਤ [jaidat], ਜਾਇਦਾਦ [jaidad] *P ७* luggage, wealth, property.

ਜਾਇਫਰ [jaiphər], ਜਾਇਫਲ [jaiphəl] See ਜਾਫਰ 1.

ਜਾਇਬਾ [jaiba], ਜਾਇਬੋ [jaibo] *v* go, move, depart. "na kəchu aibo na kəchu jaibo."—*dhana pipa*.

ਜਾਈ [jai] goes. "ih bīdhi milən na jai."—*sor ə m 5*. 2 plural of ਜਾਯ [jay]; places. "səbh tise kia jai jiu."—*majh m 5*. 3 gave birth, bore. 4 daughter. 5 in vain.

ਜਾਏ [jae] may go. 2 may give birth. 3 children. "jae əpne khaṭ."—*s kəbir*. 4 place. "bag miləkh səbh jae."—*gəu m 5*. 5 futile.

ਜਾਸ [jas] *n* praise, glory. "jitu gīrhi mādəri həri hot jas."—*kan m 4 pərtal*. "əbīnasi bīməl jako jas."—*ṭodī m 5*. 2 See ਜਾਸੁ. 3 short for

javāsī; will go.

ਜਾ ਸਹਿ [ja səu] with whom. "Ihu mən bəda ki ja səu mən mania?"—*gəu kəbir*.

ਜਾਸਨ [jasən] adj glorious, praiseworthy. "apəhi sunət ap hi jasən."—*bavən*. 'Himself is glorious, He listens to His glory.' 2 See ਜਾਸਨਿ.

ਜਾਸਨਬਾਸਨ [jasənbasən] adj praiseworthy. "jasənbasən səhikəl kərunamē."—*dev m 5*.

ਜਾਸਨਿ [jasənī] will go. "jasənī jənəmu səbhu harī."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਜਾਂ ਸਪੁਰਦ [jā səpurd] P جاسور laid down life for someone, sacrificed himself.

ਜਾਸਾ [jasa], ਜਾਸਾਂ [jasā] (I) go. "həu varī varī apnə guru kəu jasa."—*vəd m 4*. 2 (I) will go.

ਜਾਸਿ [jasi], ਜਾਸੀ [jasi] will go. "putu kalətu nə sathī koi jasi."—*var sor m 3*. "jaī nə jasi rəcna jini rəcai."—*jəpu*.

ਜਾਸੁ [jasu] n praise, glory. "jis ka jasū sunət bhəv tərīe."—*maru m 5*. 2 I go. "həu sād bəlihare jasū."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 I will go. 4 *pron* to whom. "jasu jəpət bhəu əpda jaī."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜਾਸੁਸ [jasus] A جاسوس spy, detective. 2 informer, reporter.

ਜਾਸੁਸੀ [jasusi] P جاسوسی n spying, espionage. 2 reporting; act of informing.

ਜਾਹ [jah] (contemptuous) go away! 2 See ਜਾ 10. 3 P جال n status, rank, position, authority.

ਜਾਹਜ਼ਾਦੀ [jahjādi] deprivation of dignity or status. See ਜਾਹ 3. "pəchotaṇ kərən jah jādi."—*BG*. Accompanied by wringing of hands, this word is in western Punjab used for expressing regret and repentance.

ਜਾਹਦ [jahəd] A جاهد n one who has renounced the world and has engaged himself in meditation. 2 A جاهد a crusader, one who wages a holy war against the infidels. 3 investigator. ਜਾਹਮਣ [jahmən] a large village in police station Burki, tehsil and district Lahore. On its eastern side at a distance of about two furlongs, there is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru

visited this place three times, because his maternal grandparents' lived in the neighbouring village "Chahal". The place where the Guru stayed is known as "Rorhi Sahib". It is located at a distance of about one mile in the south-west direction. Here used to be a pond, which has now been turned into a beautiful tank. Naria, a devotee of the Guru, belonged to this village, with whose grace several misguided people came to the righteous path.

The service of this gurdwara was undertaken by Bhai Badhava Singh. Now it has a very fine building. The villagers are very devoted beings. Fairs are held on the occasion of Baisakhi and 20th Jeth. One hundred bighas of land stands in the name of the gurdwara. It is 12 to 13 miles away from the railway stations of Atari, Kana Kaccha and Valtaha.

ਜਾਹਰ [jahər] A جاهر adj apparent, evident, obvious.

ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ [jahərnəvi] Skt ਜਾਹਰੀ Ganga. "jahərnəvi təpə bhəgīrəthī anī."—*məla m 4*. See ਜਨੁਸੁਤ and ਭਗੀਰਥ.

ਜਾਹਰਾ [jahəra] A جاهرا adv apparently, evidently, obviously. "nanək ka patisah diṣe jahra."—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਹਰਿ [jahir] See ਜਾਹਰ. "ape gupətu vərətəda ape hi jaharī."—*var bīra m 4*.

ਜਾਹਲ [jahəl] A جاهل adj illiterate, unlettered. 2 ignorant.

ਜਾਹਾ [jaha] goes. "baharī kahe jaha he?"—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਜਾਹਨ [jahan] See ਜਾਹਨ.

ਜਾਹਿ [jahī] (they) go. "jahī səvare sajh bīal."—*gəu m 1*. 2 adj similar to, like. "meru kəro trin te muhī jahī."—*VN*. 'Make me a mountain of gold from a blade of grass.' 3 *pron* to whom. "bed səkə nəhī jahī bətai."—*krisən*. 4 who. "əghasur ki sirī jahī phari he."—*krisən*.

ਜਾਹਿ [jāhi] See ਜਾਹਿ.

ਜਾਹਿਗਾ [jahiga] will go. "jā re jahiga me jana."—*gāu kabir*.

ਜਾਹਿਦ [jahid] See ਜਾਹਿਦ.

ਜਾਹਿਰ [jahir] See ਜਾਹਿਰ.

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirjahur] A *ਜਾਹਿਰ* "ki jahir jahur he."—*japu*. 'His manifestation is evident i.e. beyond doubt.'

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirjahur] See ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ. 2 There is a village Pur Hiran in police station, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. A gurdwara Jahrajahur of Guru Hargobind is there at a distance of half a mile from this village in the north-west direction. The Guru stayed here while on his way to Kiratpur from Garne Sahib.

It is located at a distance of about one and a half mile in the south-west direction. A fair is held here on the occasion of Basant Panchmi. The villagers donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara in 1915 AD. It is managed by a committee from the same village.

ਜਾਹਿਲ [jahil] See ਜਾਹਿਲ.

ਜਾਹੀ [jahi] goes, passes. "jo din ave so din jahi."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 go. "cālātu nā jahi lākhnē."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 'go unnoticed.' 3 *pron* whose. "jahi ke nam prātap hū te."—*krisān*. 4 *adv* wherever, where. "jahi or jāū aī adar tāhā hi paū."—*Poets 52*.

ਜਾਹੂ [jahu] (will) go. See ਜਾਹੂ. "mo kau choḍī nā au jahu re."—*gāu kabir*. 2 *pron* who, whom. See ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ.

ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ [jahu kahu] *pron* to everybody. "jahu kahu apuno hi citi ave."—*sar m 5*.

ਜਾਹੂਵੀ [jahnvi] See ਜਾਹੂਮੁਤਾ and ਜਾਹੂਨਵੀ.

ਜਾਕ [jak] See ਜਾਕ. 2 short for zākakhel. See ਜਾਕਖੇਲ. "gurikhel māhūmēdle jak dhae."—*cārīr 96*.

ਜਾਕੜੀ [jakau], ਜਾਕੜੂ [jakahu], ਜਾਕਾ [jaka], ਜਾਕਾ [jāka] See ਜਾ and ਕੜੀ. *pron* to whom, whose. "jakau apni kare bākhsis."—*sukhmāni*. "jaka kia

sābhukichu hoī."—*bher m 5*.

ਜਾਕਿ [zākī] *P* *ਜਾਕਿ*; short for āz-ā-ki. because.

ਜਾਕਿਰ [jakir] *A* *ਜਾਕਿ*; *adj* who mentions. 2 meditator.

ਜਾਕੀ [jaki], ਜਾਕੀ [jāki], ਜਾਕੇ [jāke], ਜਾਕੇ [jake], ਜਾਕੇ [jāke] whose. "jaki priti sāda sukh hoī."—*gāu m 5*. "jāke cakar kau nāhi ḍan."—*gāu a m 5*. "jake ātārī bāse prabhū apī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਾਕੇਬਸੀਸ [jakebāsisī] jāke-ab-sis pur; on whose head. "jake bāsisī dhārīo gurī hāthū."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਾਕੇ [jako], ਜਾਕੇ [jāko] to whom. 2 whose. "jako mātr utarē sāhsa."—*sar m 5*.

ਜਾਗ [jag] *n* curd or yogurt put into milk to coagulate it. 2 *H* fire. "jag joravāt nāgar ko."—*vrīd*. 3 See ਜਾਗ. 4 awakening. 5 place, spot. 6 *P* *ਜਾਗ*; crow.

ਜਾਗਸਿ [jagāsī] will awaken. "jagāsī jivān jagānhara."—*prabhā m 1*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ [jagsenī] *Skt* याज्ञसेनी daughter of Yagyāsen (Drupad). Draupati. See ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ.

ਜਾਗਣਾ [jagna] *v* wake up, rise. 2 get rid of ignorance and acquire knowledge. 3 *adj* awake, conscious. "hau suti piru jagna."—*sri a m 1*.

ਜਾਗਤ [jagat] awake. "jagat suta bhārāmī viguta."—*maru m 5 ājūli*.

ਜਾਗਤਜੋਤਿ [jagatjoti] *n* spiritually-awakening light, different from the mundane one. 2 The Creator, who is the incarnation of spiritually-awakening light. "jagatjoti jāpēnī bāsār."—*33 sāveye*.

ਜਾਗਤੁ [jagatu] *n* awake, aware. 2 state of having acquired knowledge. 3 *adj* who has acquired knowledge. "jagatu jagī rāhe liv lai."—*bīla thīti m 1*.

ਜਾਗਨ [jagan], ਜਾਗਨਾ [jagna], ਜਾਗਨੁ [jaganu] See ਜਾਗਣਾ. "jagna jaganu nika hārikirtan māhī jagna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ [jagmenī] See ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ. Some ignorant

scribe has put the wrong word in place of ਜਾਗਮੇ ਨਿ. "jagmenī ko pritham kəhī pəṭī pəd bəhur ucar. ənuj adī sətāt əṛī səbh sər nam əpar." –sənāma. The correct version is "yagysenī ko pritham kəhī pəṭī pəd bəhur ucar. ənujadī sūtāt əṛī səbh sər nam əpar." Yudhishtar, husband of Yagyaseni (Draupadi), his young brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy, the arrow.

ਜਾਗਰ [jagar], ਜਾਗਰਣ [jagrən], ਜਾਗਰਣੁ [jagrənu] *Skt* *n* awake; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of awareness. "nīt nīt jagrənu kərəhu." –sar m 4 pəṭal.

ਜਾਗਰਤ [jagrət] *Skt* awakened; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of having knowlege.

ਜਾਂਗਲ [jāgal] *Skt* *adj* wild, or relating to the jungle. 2 *n* a country with scant rainfall; wilderness. 3 wild animals as partridge and deer etc.

ਜਾਂਗਲਿਕ [jāglīk] *Skt* *adj* wild. 2 *n* wild animal. "jāgal kər jāglīk vīsēs." –GPS. 3 snake charmer.

ਜਾਗਾ [jaga] *n* place. 2 state of being awake. 3 *adj* awake. "jənəm jənəm ka soia jaga." –bher m 5.

ਜਾਗਾਇ [jagāi] *adv* having awakened. 2 having kindled, having illuminated. "pəramjotī jagāi." –sava m 1.

ਜਾਗਾਇਵ [jagāiv] *S v* awaken. 2 kindle, illuminate.


ਜਾਗਾਏ [jagae] cause to awaken. "jisu te suta nanka jagae soi." –asa ə m 1.

ਜਾਗਤ [jagat] See ਜਾਗਤ.

ਜਾਗਤਿ [jagatī], ਜਾਗਤੀ [jagatī], ਜਾਗਤੀਆ [jagatia] collector of religious tax i.e., zakat. See ਜਾਗਤੀ. "jəmu jagatī neṛī nā aya." –tukha chāt m 4.

ਜਾਗਿ [jagi] having woken up. "jagatu jagī rəhe gurseva." –mala ə m 1.

ਜਾਂਗੀ [jāgi] *Dg n* kettledrum sounded in time of war.

ਜਾਗੀਰ [jagīr] *P*  *n* act of receiving land given

by a king. 2 freehold village or land given by a king to someone; fief.

ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰ [jagīrdar] fiefholder, landlord.

ਜਾਗੁ [jagu] See ਜਾਗ. "jagu re mən, jagənhare." –asa m 5. "jagu soi simrən rəs bhog." –ram kabir. 2 will go. "na ave na jagu." –sri m 5.

ਜਾਗੁਤਾ [jaguta] who remains awake, who has renounced sleep. "kapri kəute jaguta." –sri ə m 5.

ਜਾਗੋਟੀ [jagotī] *n* jāgh-otī; loincloth. "kara kərəsənu mənū jagotī." –sidhgosəṛī. See ਕੜਾਸਨ. 2 *S* ਜਾਗੋਟੇ cord tied to the heads of jogis.

ਜਾਗੁਣ [jagrən] See ਜਾਗਰਣ. "bhe bhar jage se jən jagrən kərəhī." –prəbha ə m 3.

ਜਾਗੁਤ [jagrət] See ਜਾਗਰਤ. 2 *Skt* awake.

ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿ [jagri] *Skt* जागृ *vr* wake; not to sleep.

ਜਾਂਘ [jāgh] *Skt* जङ्घा *n* part of the body between the knee and the waist; thigh.

ਜਾਂਘੀਆ [jāghia] *n* shorts; a short dress worn on the thighs; a dress to cover nakedness; a sort of a small underwear, which wrestlers and people engaged in exercise wear.

ਜਾਚ [jac] See ਜਾਚਨਾ. 2 test, examination. 3 investigation. 4 skill, method.

ਜਾਂਚ [jāc] See ਜਾਚ 2 and 3.

ਜਾਚਕ [jacək] *Skt* जाचक beggar, suppliant. "jacək jən jace prəbhu dan." –sukhmāni.

ਜਾਚਣ [jacənu] *S* See ਜਾਚਨ.

ਜਾਚਨ [jacən], ਜਾਚਨਾ [jacna] *Skt* beg. "jacəu sāt rəval." –bīla ə m 5. 2 request, supplication. "sadh tere ki jacna vīsəru nā sasi girasī." –asa ə m 5. 3 assess, estimate. 4 test.

ਜਾਚਤੀ [jacṛī] *n* supplication demand. "jacṛī sa saru." –var gəu 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚਿਕ [jacīk] See ਜਾਚਕ. "jacīk māḡe nīt namu." –var gəu 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚੈ [jace] asks for, demands. "jacək namu jace." –kalī m 5. 2 assesses, estimates. See ਜਾਚਨਾ 3 and 4.

ਜਾਂਚੈ [jācē] *pron* whose. "jācē ghəṛī kulalu

brāhma."—*māla namdev*. 2 assesses. See ਜਾਚਨਾ 3 and 4.

ਜਾਚੇਵੇ [jacove] asks for, demands. "jacək səda jacove."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚੰਗਨਾ [jacəṅna] *n* alms, entreaty, begging, charity. "jənu bāche jacəṅna."—*maru solhe* m 5. 2 'Men and women all beg from him.'

ਜਾਚੰਤਿ [jacəṭi] yacəṭi; they entreat and beg; he begs and entreats. "jacəṭi nanək kṛipa."—*səhəs* m 5.

ਜਾਜਕ [jajək] a performer of sacrifice. See ਜਾਜਕ.

ਜਾਜਮ [jajəm] *P* جاجم *n* floor cloth on which embroidery has been done. "jajəm əru sətrəji səḡ."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਜਰਾ [jajra] See ਜਰਜਰਾ.

ਜਾਜਰੂਰ [jajrur] *P* جاجرور *n* latrine.

ਜਾਜਰੇ [jajro] See ਜਰਜਰਾ.

ਜਾਜੁਲ [jajul], ਜਾਜੁਲ [jajull] *Skt* ਜਾਜੁਲ *adj* radiant, illuminated. 2 *Dg* *n* anger, wrath.

ਜਾਜੁਲਿਕਾ [jajullika] lightning, brilliance. See ਜਾਜੁਲ. "kɪ jajullika che."—*dətt*.

ਜਾਜੀ [jajni] member of a marriage party. "ape jajni ape majni."—*asa chāt* m 5.

ਜਾਟ [jat] See ਜੱਟ. 2 topknot of the matted hair. "kəɾi jət jəta jət jat."—*kan* m 4 *partal*. 3 *S* a group of pilgrims. 4 furrow.

ਜਾਟਰੇ [jat̪rə], ਜਾਟਰਾ [jat̪ra] See ਜੱਟ, ਜਟਰਾ. "ɪh bɪd̪hi sunike jat̪ro uʰɪ bhəḡti laga."—*asa dhāna*.

ਜਾਟੁ [jat̪u] See ਜੱਟ and ਜਾਟ.

ਜਾਠਰ [jaʈər] *Skt* *adj* relating to the abdomen (stomach). 2 *n* offspring, progeny. 3 hunger. 4 stomach's digestive heat.

ਜਾਠਰ ਰੋਗ [jaʈər rog] abdominal disease, stomach's disease. See ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ.

ਜਾਂਡ [jād] See ਜੰਡ.

ਜਾਂਡਾ [jaḍa] winter. See ਜਾਂਡ 2. "age gham pi che rutɪ jaḍa."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

ਜਾਂਡਜ [jaḍj] *Skt* *n* inertia, inertness. 2 winter, coldness. 3 inertness, laziness.

ਜਾਣ [jaṇ] *n* knowledge, understanding, awareness. "pure guru te jaṇe jaṇ."—*bəsəṭ ə m* 1. 2 going, roaming. 3 imperative of jaṇna. 4 See ਜਾਣ.

ਜਾਣਨਾ [jaṇna] *v* acquire knowledge, understand. "jaṇɪa ənədu səda guru te."—*ənədu*. "jaṇo prəbhu jaṇo suami."—*ram chāt* m 5.

ਜਾਣਨਿ [jaṇəni], ਜਾਣਨੀ [jaṇni] (they) know. "murəkh səcu nə jaṇni."—*var asa*.

ਜਾਣਲਾ [jaṇla] *adj* knowing, conversant. "səbhkɪchu jaṇla."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਣਾ [jana] *adj* knowledgeable, wise, prudent. "bhəḡət koi virɪa jaṇa."—*sri* m 5. 2 *v* go. 3 (He) knows. "kəɾəm dhəɾəm nəhi jaṇa."—*suhi* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਆ [jaṇaɪa] made to understand, made conversant. "guri purə jaṇaɪa."—*sor* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਹ [jaṇaɪh] makes (him) understand. 2 you make it understand, you make it conversant. "ja tu jaṇaɪh ta koi jaṇe."—*vəd* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਵੇ [jaṇave] makes (him) understand. "jaṇie je apɪ jaṇave."—*suhi chāt* m 1.

ਜਾਣਿ [jaṇɪ] *adj* scholar. "guru kəu jaṇɪ nə jaṇəi, kɪa tɪsu cəju əcaru."—*sri* m 1. 2 *adv* having known, having understood.

ਜਾਣੀ [jaṇi] *adj* knowing, conversant. "səbh jia ka he jaṇi."—*var biha* m 4. "biɪnu gur pure koi nə jaṇi."—*asa ə m* 3. 2 going, departing. 3 understood, knew.

ਜਾਣੀਅ [jaṇiə] knowing, conversant. "jaṇiə əkəl gəɾɪ."—*səveye* m 2 ke. 'conversant with the ways of ə-kəl (the supreme god).'

ਜਾਣੀਜਾਣ [jaṇijaṇu] *adj* omniscient, all knowing.

ਜਾਣੀਯ [jaṇiy] See ਜਾਣੀਅ. 2 worth knowing.

ਜਾਣੂ [jaṇu] *adj* conversant. "dɪʈha səda nalɪ həɾɪ ətəɾjami jaṇu."—*sri* m 5. "ədhɪ dunia saɦɪb jaṇu."—*asa* m 1.

2 *v* know. "ape akhənu ape jaṇu."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 *part* as if. "jaṇu nə jae maiā jujhe surme."—*cəḍi* 3. 4 who goes. "kəha te aɪa kəha

ihu jaṇu.”—*var mēla m 1. 5 P* ٥ *n* loss, harm. “vahēdər jaṇu.”—*var majh m 2.* One who shoots an arrow in the sky will himself be harmed for it will be falling upon him in return and no harm will be done to the sky. 6 *A* ٦ *n* defect, flaw fault. 7 See ਜਾਣ 3.

ਜਾਣੂ [jaṇu] *adj* conversant, knowledgeable.

ਜਾਣੇ [jaṇo] understand, know. 2 *adj* conversant, knowledgeable. “ape jaṇe jaṇo.”—*vəḍ m 1 alahni.*

ਜਾਣੇਈ [jaṇoi] *adj* conversant, knowledgeable. “jo səbhse ka jaṇoi.”—*sopurəkh.*

ਜਾਤ [jat] *n* horse's mane. “māstək kərən jat dṛig griva.”—*GPS. 2 Skt n* birth. 3 son. 4 *adj* born. 5 *adv* passing. “jat əkarəth jənəm pədarəth.”—*dhəna m 5. 6 Skt* while going. “avət sēg nā jat sēgati.”—*bher kəbir. 7 Skt* जात *adj* dead. “jat jat dṛibalək dēhō.”—*kṛisən. 8 Skt* known, knowledge. 9 *A* ٩ *the* reality of an object. 10 soul. 11 caste, family, subcaste etc. 12 personality.

ਜਾਤਕ [jatək] *Skt n* child, boy. 2 ancient scripture which describes the consequences of good and evil planets.

ਜਾਤਕਰਮ [jatkəram] *n* rituals performed at the time of birth.

ਜਾਤਨ [jatən] *n* reprimand, punishment. See ਜਾਤਨਾ. “je je jiy jatən te dāre.”—*VN. 2* whereby, with which. “jatən mēdhu kēṭəbh ko khādyo.”—*parəs.*

ਜਾਤ ਨਜਾਤਿ [jat nəjatɪ] high and low caste. “jat nəjatɪ dekhi mət bhəraməhu, suk jənək pəgi lagɪ dhɪavego.”—*kan ə m 4.*

ਜਾਤਨਾ [jatna] punishment, reprimand. See ਜਾਤਨ.

ਜਾਤਪਾਤ [jatpat] *adj* born and dead. See ਜਾਤਿ ਪਾਤਿ.

ਜਾਤਰ [jatar] whereby. “jatar jəcch kɪnər əsurən ki səbh ki kriya hɪrani.”—*parəs.*

ਜਾਤਰੂਪ [jatrup] *Skt n* that which has admirable appearance; gold. “jatrup ke kəṭək suhɪ.”—*GPS. 2* silver. 3 *adj* whose appearance is as

beautiful as of gold.

ਜਾਤਲਜੰਬ [jatəljəb], ਜਾਤਲਜੰਮ [jatəljəm] *A* ١٢ *ribache*, pleurisy. This disease is caused by catching of cold, drenching in rain, wearing of wet clothes, injury caused to the chest, fracture of the rib, deterioration of bad cold, pneumonia etc.

At first there is a slight fever caused by drag of feeling and heaviness. Then, there is inflammation of pleura and congestion and twinge below the breast, thereafter shooting pain ensues and breathing becomes difficult. There is bit of dry cough and quantity of urine decreases and turns red in colour. The tongue gets unclean and the face becomes red. Normally this disease affects one side of the body but at times both sides may be affected.

This disease should be treated by a very competent vaid, hakim or doctor. The general treatment of it is:

(1) to make the patient lie in a warm bed and ask him not to talk too much and avoid deep breathing;

(2) to tie a sweet round cake made of hen's egg on the chest;

(3) to provide warmth, give massage with turpentine oil, forment with poppy foods and cover the chest with woolen clothes;

(4) to tie linseed poultice at the place, where pain is felt;

(5) to make the patient drink hot soup;

(6) to make the patient lick of two rattis barasfāgā kuṣṭa, mixed with honey thrice a day;

(7) to make him drink decoction made of one tola of dried black grapes [munṇaka] and one tola of rind of myrobalan, mixed with honey;

(8) to give him one tola of dehydrated white alum mixed with two tolas of sugar with warm water;

(9) to mix gum acacia, fenugreek seeds,

aniseed and barley in equal measure and then grind them with water to make a sticking paste and apply at the place of pain;

(10) to open a vein to let out impure blood from the body; to apply a hollow pipe or leaches is also useful, but all this should be done by an expert doctor. Ignorant persons do more harm by needlessly letting out blood.

ਜਾਤਵਾ [jatva] *adj* conversant, knowledgeable.

“sabhās da jatva he.”—*JSBM*. 2 *adv* knowingly.

ਜਾਤਵੇਦ [jatved] *Skt* जातवेदस् *n* fire. 2 the Creator; etymologically: ‘He knows all those who have taken birth.’ Hence he is ਜਾਤਵੇਦ [jatved].

ਜਾਤਾ [jata] *adj* conversant. “jānām jata gyan gyata.”—*ākal*. 2 one who goes or moves.

3 known. “jini gharu jata apna.”—*asa* 3 m 3.

“jini jata so tis he jeha.”—*oākar*. 4 *n* journey.

“həri ki-i hamari saphal jata.”—*brla* m 4

pātal. ‘journey of human birth.’ 5 *Skt* daughter. 6 origin, birth.

ਜਾਤਿ [jati] *Skt* *n* birth; genesis. 2 division in the society to differentiate one from another; division among communities nursing no discrimination in sharing food and performing marriages. It can be due to numerous reasons—racial, geographical, historical feuds and occupational hazards to name a few. This division is prevalent in all countries and religions but among Hindus there is no limit to it.

Taking these obscurantist beliefs as damaging for the country, the Sikh Gurus raised their voice against them and travelled far and wide to convince through their sacred discourse that all human beings are progeny of the same Creator. High and low castes are the result of only deeds, as:

jañahu joti, na puchahu jati, age jati na he.

—*asa* m 1.

age jati rupu na jati.

teha hove jehe karam kamaṛ. —*asa* m 3.

bhagati rate se utma, jati pati sabde hoṛ,

binu nave sabh nic jati he, bista ka kira hor.

—*asa* m 3.

jati ka garabu na kariahu koi,

brahamu bide so brahman hoi.

jati ka garabu na kari murakh gavara,

is garab te calahi bahutu vikara.

care baren akhe sabhukoi,

brahamubidu te sabh opati hoi.

mati ek sagal sasara,

bahu bidhi bhade ghare kumhara.

pac tatu mili dehi ka akara,

ghati vadh ko kare bicara.

kahatu nanak ih jiu karambadhu hoi,

bin satigur bhet mukati na hoi.

—*bher* m 3.

jati janamu nah puchi, sacugharu lehu batai,

sa jati, sa pati he, jehe karam kamaṛ.

—*prabha* m 1.

garabhvas mahi kulu nahi jati,

brahambidu te sabh utpati.

kahure padit, baman kabke hoe,

baman kahi kahi janamu mat khoe.

jo tu brahmanu brahmani jata,

tou an bat kahe nahi aia?

tum kat brahman, ham kat sud?

ham kat lohu tum kat dudh?

kahu kabir jo brahamu bicare,

so brahmanu kahiatu he hamare.

—*gau kabir*.

kou bhayo mudia sanyasi kou yogi bhayo,

bhayo brahamcari kou yati anumanbo,

hidu o turak kou rafzi imam shafi,

manas ki jati sabh eke pahicanbo.

dehura masit soi, puja o nimajoi,

manas sabhe ek, pe anek ko prabhav he.

devta adev jecch gadhrab turak hidu,

nyare nyare desan ke bhes ko subhav he.

eke nen, eke kan, eke deh, eke ban,

xak bad atəṣ ɔ ab ko rəlav he.
 əlləh əbhəkʰ soi, puran ɔ kuran oi,
 ek-hi sərup səbhe ek hi bənav he.—*əkal*.
 sadhu kərəm jo purəkh kənavē,
 nam devta jəgət kəhavē.
 kukrit kərəm je jəg me kərhī,
 nam əsur tɪn ko jəg dhərhī.—*VN*.
 ghɪu bhāḍa nə vicarie,
 bhəgtā jati sənati nə kai.—*BG*, var 25.
 pri thiməll əru tula doɪ,
 hute jati ke bhəlle soɪ,
 sun dərən ko təb cəl ae,
 nəmo kəri bəthe dhiɪg thae.
 ur həkari gɪra ucari:—
 “eko jat həmar to mari.”
 ʃri guru əmar bhanyo sun soɪ:—
 “jati pati guru ki nəhɪ koɪ.”
 upjəhɪ je ʃərir jəg mahi,
 ɪn ki jati sac so nahī,
 bɪnəsjat ɪh jərjəri hoɪ,
 age jati jat nəhɪ koɪ.
 ‘age jati nə joru he, əge jiu nəve,
 jɪn ki lekhe pəti pəve, cəge sei keɪ.’
 ɪm ʃri nanək bak ucara,
 age jati nə jor sɪdhara.
 upje tən ɪt-hi bɪnsəte,
 age səg nə kɪse cələte.
 sɪməryo jɪn sətɪnam sədiva,
 sɪkkən sev kəri mən nivā,
 tɪn ki pət lekhe pərjati,
 jati kujati nə pərkəhɪ kai.—*GPS*.

3 family. “phāḍhi ləgi jati phəhainɪ.”—*var mela m 1*. 4 subcaste. 5 jasmine. 6 nutmeg. 7 universe, creation. “joti ki jati, jati ki joti.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘It is the creation of the radiant Creator, creation illuminated by intellect.’ “jati məhɪ joti, joti məhɪ jata.”—*var asa*. ‘The Creator in creation and creation in the Creator.’

ਜਾਤਿਅਰੂ [jatiəhu] on going, continuing. 2 going.

“jɪh dər avət jatiəhu hətke nahi koɪ.”—*s kəbir*.
 ਜਾਤਿ ਅਜਾਤਿ [jati əjati] high and low castes.
 “jati əjati namu jɪnɪ dhɪaɪa.”—*vəḍ chət m 4*. 2 people of high and low castes. “kete tere rup rəg kete jati əjati.”—*sri m 1*.
 ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤਿ [jati sənati], ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤੀ [jati sənati] primary caste and hybrid caste. 2 low caste.
 “jati sənati hori hɪdvāɪa.”—*ti ləg m 1*.
 ਜਾਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jati pəti], ਜਾਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jati pəti] caste and subcaste as caste Kshatri, subcaste Kapur, Bedi etc. “jati pəti səbhɪ tere nar.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “həmri jati pəti guru sətɪguru.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਣ [jati vərən], ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਨ [jati vərən] caste and subcaste as caste Brahman, subcaste Gaurh, Sarsvat etc. “jati vərən te bhəe ətita.”—*prəbha ə m 1*.

ਜਾਤੀ [jati] See ਜਾਤਿ. “jati de kɪa həth, səcu pərkhe.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 pilgrim. “jəu tən tirəth, təu həm jati.”—*sor rəvidas*. 3 known, understood. “grɪh əpone ki khəbərɪ nə jati.”—*gəu m 5*. “gəti nanək virli jati.”—*majh m 5*. 4 *Skt n* jasmine. 5 creeper. 6 *Dg* elephant. 7 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 8 *A* جائ adj personal, individual.

ਜਾਤੀਆ [jatia] knew, understood. “səbhe gəla jatia.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਜਾਤੀਯ adj pertaining to a caste.

ਜਾਤੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ [jati sūdər] adj naturally beautiful, basically good. 2 *n* horse.

ਜਾਤੀਮਲਿਕ [jatiməlik] a Brahman disciple of Guru Hargobind. He was family priest of the Sodhis. He fought with great valour in the battle of Amritsar. His son Daya Ram was also a great warrior. Jatimalik died at Kiratpur in Sammat 1699. See ਦਯਾਰਾਮ.

ਜਾਤੁ [jatu] *Skt* part ever, likely. 2 perhaps. 3 *n* magic.

ਜਾਤੁਧਾਨ [jatudhan] *Skt n* possessing magic; magician. 2 demon; in Sanskrit text demons

are thought to be great magicians.

ਜਾਤੁਲਜੰਬ [jatuljəb] See ਜਾਤੁਲਜੰਬ.

ਜਾਤੇ [jate] going, moving. 2 known, understood.

"gurprasadi kahu jate."—dev m 5. 3 since when. "jate sadhusarāṇi gahi. sāti sēhājmanī bhāio prāgasa."—sar m 5. 4 from where. "hoi ja te tere nai vasa."—sohila. 5 See ਜਾਤੇ.

ਜਾਤੇ [jato] known, understood. "tera kita jato nahi."—mūdavṇi m 5. 2 going. "jato jai kēhā te ave."—gāu m 1.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰ [jatr] caste. "base drām jatr ke."—BGK. 'makes trees fragrant.' 2 pilgrimage. "gāvan bhāvan jatr kārān."—bher m 5 pāṭal.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatra] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. "bhāisēphāl jatra."—dhāna a m 5. Here pilgrimage means living in human form.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰੀ [jatri] Skt यात्रिन् adj pilgrim. 2 n traveller. 3 a village in police station Mangatwala district Sheikhpura, located at a distance of twelve miles to the north of railway station Changa Manga. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place. See ਜੰਤਰ.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatva] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. 2 Skt knowingly, purposely.

ਜਾਦ [jad] See ਜਾਦ. 2 P ਜਾ; n birth. 3 son or daughter. 4 adj born, in such a context, it comes at the end of a word as ਖਾਨਜਾਦ [khanzad]. 5 A n travelling expenses.

ਜਾਦਹ [jadəh] A ਜਾਦ n path, passage. 2 adj born. See ਜਾਦਾ 1.

ਜਾਦਨ [zadən] P ਜਾਦ v give birth, beget. 2 be born.

ਜਾਦਮ [jadəm] Yadav, Yaduvanshi. "krisən jadəm bhāia."—var asa.

ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ [jadəmrāi] Yadav prince, Krishan. 2 God, the Creator.¹ "hinṛi jatī meri,

¹what is reflected in the mind of Shiv who suppresses carnal desire.

इ=कामस्तस्य अः=आत्मा यः, तं यं=कामस्यात्मानं पुनोतिदवसिवा यदु, यदुरेव यादवः=शिवस्तस्मिन् यादवे राज्ये स्वयं प्रकाशकूटस्थरूपेणेति यादवराजः शुद्धं ब्रह्म।

jadmraia!"—bher namdev.

ਜਾਦਵ [jadəv] See ਜਾਦਵ.

ਜਾਦਵੀ [jadvi] of Yadavs. "bahut sen hən jadvi."—krisən.

ਜਾਦਵੇਸ [jadves] yadav-iṣ, Krishan.

ਜਾਦਾ [jada] P ਜਾਦ adj born, as in əmirzada. 2 A ਜਾਦ more, additional. 3 See ਜਾਦਵ.

ਜਾਦੂ [jadu] P ਜਾਦ n magic, charm, spell, sorcery. ਜਾਦੂਗਰ [jadugər] n magician. 2 sorcerer, charmer.

ਜਾਦੋ [jado] See ਜਾਦਵ.

ਜਾਦੋਜਾਇ [jadojāi] adj continuously on the march, perpetually on the march. "hukmē jadojāi."—sor a m 1.

ਜਾਦੋਰਾਇ [jadorāi], ਜਾਦੋਰਾਯ [jadoray] a clerk in the service of nawab Daulat Khan who along with Guru Nanak kept accounts of stores of grains. 2 Yadavraj; Krishan. 3 See ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ.

ਜਾਨ [jan] n attendant of a deity; slave. "tārē bhāvsīdhutē bhāgat hārījan."—kan m 4 pāṭal.

2 Skt ਜਾਨ mode of conveyance, vehicle. 3 P ਜਾਨ loss, damage. 4 P ਜਾਨ vital force. 5 life. 6 Skt ਜਾਨ. "jan prābin suami prābhu mere."—dev m 5. 7 adj knowledgeable, conversant. "jan ko det əjan ko det."—əkal.

ਜਾਨਾਉ [janəu] know, understand. 2 knows, understands. "janəu nahi bhavē kəvən bata."—sri a m 5.

ਜਾ ਨਸ਼ੀਨ [ja nəšin] P ਜਾਨ n successor, descendant.

ਜਾਨਹਾਰ [janhar] mortal, perishable.

ਜਾਨਹੂ [janəhu] know, understand. 2 part as if.

ਜਾਨਕ [janək] adj knowledgeable, conversant. 2 part as if.

ਜਾਨਕਾਰ [jankar] adj knowing, knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨਕੀ [janki] Janak's daughter, Sita.

ਜਾਨਕੀਨਾਥ [jankinath], ਜਾਨਕੀਪਤਿ [jankipəti],

ਜਾਨਕੀਦਰ [jankivər] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar.

ਜਾਨਕੀਦਨੀ [jankādni] *P* جانکدنی *n* feeling of exhaustion, total loss of vitality.

ਜਾਨਣਹਾਰ [janāṇharu] *adj* knowing, knowledgeable. "janāṇharu rahia prabhū janī."—*ram m 5*.

ਜਾਨਣ [janāṇ], ਜਾਨਦ [janād] knows. "jo binsat so nihcāl janāṇ."—*maru m 5*. "sāgāl guṇa bidhī janād."—*sar m 5*. 2 one who has knowledge, one who imparts knowledge.

ਜਾਨਦਾਰ [jandar] *P* جاندار *adj* living, animate.

ਜਾਨਨ [janān] *v* knowing, learning.

ਜਾਨਨਹਾਰ [janānhar], ਜਾਨਨਹਾਰ [janānharu] *adj* knowledgeable, knowing. "janānhar prabhū pābin."—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਾਨਨਾ [jan-na] See ਜਾਨਨ. "jan nanak jāgu janīo mithia."—*gāu m 9*.

ਜਾਨਨੀਯ [janniy] *adj* worth knowing. "janniy budhī kārke jou."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਨਪੁਰਾ [janpura] Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned in the 35th chapter of the 12th section of Gurpratap Suray that Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed at Janpura after his departure from Jind. This village is in Bangar from where the Guru set out for Agra.

"janpure ik he guruthana.

tāhā kārān dera hām jana. ...

nāgar agre marāg jn.

kārke sedh cālē guru tōn."

ਜਾਨਬ [janāb] See ਜਾਨਿਬ.

ਜਾਨਬਾਰ [janbah] *adj* driver of a vehicle, coachman, charioteer. "kou janbahā."—*gyan*. 2 short for ajanubahu. See ਅਜਾਨੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਜਾਨਭਾਈ [jabbhai] a horse meant only for the riding of Guru Hargobind. See ਗੁਲਬਾਗ. 2 The Khalsa uses this word for any horse used for riding.

ਜਾਨ ਮਰਾਲਾ [jan mārālā] See ਮਰਾਲਜਾਨ.

ਜਾ ਨਮਾਜ਼ [ja nāmāz] *P* نماز *n* prayer carpet of Muslims.

ਜਾਨ ਮਿਗ [jan mrig] See ਮਿਗਜਾਨ.

ਜਾਨਵਰ [janvār] *P* جانور *n* living being, animate.

ਜਾਨਵਿ [janāvī], ਜਾਨਵੀ [janvī] See ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ and ਜਾਹਨਵੀ.

ਜਾਨਾ [jana] *v* go. 2 *adj* known, understood. 3 *P* جان beloved, darling, dearly loved.

ਜਾਨਾਤ [janat] makes known. "apās kau janat."—*guj m 5*.

ਜਾਨਾਨਹ [janānāh] *P* جانان of the beloved. 2 like the loved one.

ਜਾਨਿ [janī] *adv* having known. "janī ājan bhāe hām bavār."—*sorāvidas*. 2 to a disciple, to a worshipper. "sārāni āio udharū nanak janī."—*kan m 5*. 3 during the life time, throughout the life. "sāgli janī kārāhu māudipha."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਮਉਦੀਫਾ. 4 *Skt n* wife, consort. 5 See ਜਾਨੀ.

ਜਾਨਿਬ [janīb] *A* جانب direction, side. 2 edge.

ਜਾਨਿ ਬੁਝਿ [janī bujhi] *adv* knowingly, deliberately. "janī bujhi āpna kio nanak."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਜਾਨਿਯ [janīy] worth knowing. 2 knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨੀ [jani] known, understood. "jani jani re raja ram ki kāhani."—*ram kābir*. 2 living being, animate. "sādē ae tina janiā."—*vād m 1 ālahni*. 3 member of a marriage party, bridegroom. "jālī mālī jani navalā."—*vād m 1 ālahni*. 4 explained, described. "kāhe nā jani āgūn mere."—*gāu m 1*. 'cannot be described.'

5 *P* جان the dear one, beloved. "kād pāsī jani! tohī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 6 soul, spirit. "jani vichūnē mera mārānū bhāia."—*vād m 1 ālahni*. 7 *A* criminal, the accused. 8 brave, daring. 9 a devout Muslim who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained spiritual enlightenment. "jani ko ik jani bina, kachu nā suhāvē ur ik china."—*GPS*. 10 *A* جانی *adj* lecherous. 11 *Skt* ज्ञानि sage, scholar.

ਜਾਨੀਅਰ [janiat] is known, is acquainted with.

ਜਾਨੀਅਰਾ [janiəra] animate, living. "janiəra ghatī calaia."—*vad m 1 alahni*. 2 knowledgeable, knowing, conversant. 3 dear one, beloved. "janiəra həri janiəra."—*ram chēt m 5*.

ਜਾਨੀਖਾ [janikhā] See ਜੇਰੰਡਾ.

ਜਾਨੂ [janu] *n* knowledge. "jəje janu māgətjən jace."—*asa paṭi m 1*. 2 disciple, worshipper. "so saca hərijanu."—*var bīha m 4*. 3 *adj* knowing, conversant. "ape surta ape janu."—*bīla m 1*. 4 *part* as if. "so janu dev ōgna."—*ramav*. 5 imperative form of janna. "gur ki surətī nīkəṭī kəri janu."—*ram m 5*. 6 *Skt* जानु *n* knee *P jī; L Genu, G Gonu*.

ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ [janusuta] See ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਾਨੁਪਾਨ [janupan] *adv* admitting defeat, on the knees. "janupan parē sabē."—*datt*.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] knee-pain. *Skt* कोष्ठक शीर्ष Due to flatulence or disorder of blood, swelling of the shape of jackal's head occurs in the knees. This is a very painful condition and mobility becomes arduous. The following are remedial measures for its cure:

castor oil to be given in cow's milk;

yograj guggal to be administered by mouth;

decoction of hārār, baheṛa, aola alongwith guggal to be given;

guggal along with the soup of partridge be administered;

decoction of two tolas of crushed gilo and triphala, each be prepared and six mashas of guggal be given with it;

warm application of paste made of dried ginger elua in cow's urine or vinegar;

massage of narayani oil; fastening of woolen cloth or fomentation with warm, old, used cotton. "philpav pun januroga."—*cāritr 405*.

ਜਾਨੂ [janu] See ਜਾਨੂ 5. *adj* acquainted, familiar.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] See ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ.

ਜਾਨੇ [jane] who has. 2 may know, may

understand.

ਜਾਨੇ [jane] knows. "koi nā jane tumra āt."—*sukhmāni*. 2 disciple, worshipper. "cāni aipāve hərijanē."—*kālī m 4*.

ਜਾਨੇ [jano] know, understand. 2 *v* go. "jah jano so citī nā ave."—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਨੁਵੀ [janhvi] See ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ and ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ.

ਜਾਨੁਜੀ [janyau] known. "nanak nam nīrājēn janyau."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਾਪ [jap] *Skt n* repetition of Vahguru's name or some other incantation. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used ਜਾਪ [jap] in place of jāpuji. "āmrit vele jap ucara."—*var 1*. 3 knowledge. See ਗੁਰਪ *vr*. 4 See ਜਾਪਨੀ. "jap jap jāpe bina jo jeve pārsad. so viṣṭa ka kīrām hui."—*rāhī m 5*. 5 See ਜਾਪਿ. 6 See ਜਾਪਨ. 7 See ਜਾਪੇ 2.

ਜਾਪਈ [japi] repeats. 2 is apparent; looks. "nanak hukam nā japai."—*var māla m 1*. 3 it seems as if. "ev bhī akhī nā japai."—*var asa m 2*.

ਜਾਪਸਿ [japasi] will appear. 2 will know. 3 will repeat.

ਜਾਪਸੀ [japsi] one who repeats incantations etc. "prabodh hare japsi."—*akal*. 2 See ਜਾਪਸਿ.

ਜਾਪਰ [japəh], ਜਾਪਹਿ [japəhī] See ਗੁਰਪ *vr* appears; as if. 2 becomes prominent. "dārgəhī japəhī sei."—*sor m 3*. 3 recites incantations. 4 from whom, to whom. "japəhī jau apu chuṭkavānī, te badhe bahu phādhā."—*gāu kabir*. 5 See ਜਾਪੇ.

ਜਾਪਹੁ [japəhu] recite incantations etc. "mān, japəhu ram gupāl."—*kan m 4 pāṭal*.

ਜਾਪਕ [japək] *adj* who performs recitation.

ਜਾਪਜੀ [japji], ਜਾਪੁਜੀ [japuji] text sacred as Japuji, authored by Guru Gobind Singh. This is daily recited by the Gursikhs. Numerous scholars term it as Akal Sahasamam. It has 199 stanzas which are of 10 types.¹

ਜਾਪਣਾ [japṇa] *v* seem, appear. 2 be known. 'ek-achri, hāribolmāna, cāpəṭ, cācī, chāpe, bhāgvātī, bhujāgprāyat, madhbhar, rāsaval and rual.

See ਗਜਪਨ.

ਜਪਣੀ [japni] See ਜਪਨੀ.

ਜਪਤ [japət] seems, appears. "bin həri japət hē nēhi hor."—*māla m 4 pāṭal. 2* seems, appears. "pragət prātapu tahu ko japət."—*bavān.*

ਜਪਦਾ [japda] becomes known. "hərijiu sēbde japda."—*sor ə m 3.* See ਗਜਪ *vr. 2* recites religious hymns.

ਜਪਨ [japən] *v* recite incantation etc. 2 See ਗਜਪਨ. 3 *Skt* ਜਪਿਨ੍ who repeats incantations. "jap japən hē."—*japu. 4 part* as if. "mare japən brijuli."—*cādi 3.*

ਜਪਨੀ [japni] *n* rosary. 2 are known, are understood. "binu gur gur nē japni."—*sri ə m 3.* 3 recite. 4 See ਜਪਨੀਯ.

ਜਪਨੀਯ [japniy] *adj* worth repeating.

ਜਪਯੇ [japye] worth repeating. "kī sərbātṛ japye."—*japu. 2* ਜਾਪਯ worth informing.

ਜਪਾ [japa] a devotee of Guru Ram Das. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was resident of Shahdara and was from Bhandari subcaste.

ਜਪਾਨ [japan] a famous country existing as archipelago in the Pacific ocean. The Japanese call it Nippan which means land of the East. Most of it is mountainous. It has numerous volcanoes. Some of them are dormant while others are still active. But for its eastern side, the rest of the country is earthquake prone. There are several hot water-springs containing medicines such as sulphur, having curative properties. It has an overall area of 260,738 square miles with a population of 77,005,500.¹ The rivers are not very long but their flow is very fast. Due to heavy downpour and melting of snow in summer, they get inundated. These rivers are useful for irrigation but are not good

¹According to the 1925 census, the population is 83,458,405. Apart from it, as many as 625,430 Japanese are settled in other countries.

for navigation. There is diversity of climate in the country. During winter, in the north temperature plunges to as low as 5°F² and in the summer hardly touches 80°, while in the south it does not go below 42° and above 98°F. 40 inches of rainfall is recorded in the north while this figure is 80 inches in the south. At a few places it touches the figure of 150 inches.

The Japanese trade relates mainly to agriculture, silk, forest and fish products. Most of its land is not fit for agriculture, as the requisite material cannot be made available there.

There are numerous mines of various types yielding enormous profits. Labour is very cheap in Japan, that is why factories are efficient there. Woollen, cotton and silk clothes, polished wooden articles made of iron, screens of soft grass, mats, tapestry, curtains, ceramic wares, bamboo and willow furniture, match sticks, glassware, umbrellas, fans, articles of iron and steel are manufactured and exported by the Japanese.

The Japanese belong to the Mongolian race. They are pleasant and thoughtful people. Highly tolerant, they are seldom extravagant and are very particular about etiquettes. A family of five (persons) is regarded above the norm. The Japanese attain their full height earlier than the Aryans. The normal height of their males seldom exceeds five feet and one or two inches. Their females are generally of 4 feet and eight inches in height. The body-structure of the females is feeble.

The Japanese houses are not high rising. They don't construct beyond two stories. Tables and chairs are seldom used. They take their meals in saucers, while sitting on the ground. Generally they eat rice and take tea.

²See ਜਰਨਲਿ, with its note and ਬਰਮੀਟਰ.

From the point of view of bodily cleanliness, the Japanese are as methodical as were the ancient Egyptians. In the open-air bathrooms, they bathe with boiling water. This particular practice may be the cause of skin diseases, which are so rampant in Japan. The other diseases prevalent are heart attack, indigestion, leprosy and elephantiasis. For sports and exercises, wrestling, magical activities and athletics are in vogue, but the most distinctive is ju jitsu (a strategic type of wrestling in which all the effort and strength of the opponent go to his own disadvantage). It is said to have originated in 25 BC.

Education is compulsory for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. There are about twenty six thousand elementary schools, seven thousand and six hundred craft schools, six hundred and thirty-five kindergarten¹ schools, three hundred and twenty middle schools in Japan. In the elementary schools such subjects as etiquettes, Japanese language, mathematics, geography and history are taught. Training in exercise is also imparted. In the higher schools, in addition to the aforesaid subjects, Chinese, English, French, German, geometry, physics and politics are taught. There are more than one hundred high schools. In the capital city of Tokyo, there is a girls college which imparts teachers' training to the females. There is a women's university in Tokyo. There are other big state-sponsored universities in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hakedo and Kidhushio.

Japan has no official religion. Every religion is viewed with impartiality. Majority of the 'Kindergarten' is a German word, which means children's garden. It teaches them alphabet, through the use of pictures, flowers etc so that they may not lose interest. This method was invented by Friedrich Frobel (1782-1852).

people belong to Shinto and Buddhism. Each of these has four sects. Shinto is an ancient religion. Buddhism came to Japan in 552 AD from Korea. The Japanese are known for their religious festivities.

There are innumerable Shinto temples in Japan but they are simple, while temples relating to Buddhism are elegant and capacious. Buddhist rituals are also more graceful than Shinto rituals. Amongst the elite, many are the followers of Confucianism.

ਜਪਾਨੀ [japani] a resident of Japan. 2 of or pertaining to Japan. 2 the Japanese language. ਜਪਿ [japɪ] imperative of जप. "mən mahɪ japɪ bhəgvātu."—*ram m 5*. "aṭh pəhər prəbh ka japu japɪ."—*ram m 5*. 2 *Skt* जपति *n* acquaintance, knowledge. 3 intellect. 4 joy. 5 praise, commendation. "apən kia nanka ape hi phɪɪɪ japɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 6 worth reciting.

ਜਪਿਐ [japiɛ] worthy of repetition "kɪ sərbəɪɪ japɪɛ."—*japu*. 2 See ਜਪਯੈ 2.

ਜਪੀ [japi] *Skt* जपिन् *adj* one who repeats an incantation etc. "nanək japi japu japu."—*ram m 5*. 'One worthy of reciting, chants recitation.' 2 is known. "hukəmu nə japi khəsəm ka."—*gəu m 1*.

ਜਪੀਐ [japie] may recite. "saca nau othe japie."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 seems, appears. 3 is known.

ਜਪੁ [japu] See ਜਪ, ਜਪੁ and ਜਪਯ. "japu tapu gɪanə səbh dhɪanə."—*sukhmāni*. 2 a bani by Guru Gobind Singh, which like Japuji is included in daily recitation by Sikhs. See ਜਪਨੀ. 3 worthy of recitation. "ramnam jap japu."—*sri m 5*.

ਜਪੁ [japu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was of Dhutta subcaste. 2 a Khatri of Bassi (Vassi) subcaste. He was a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev. "japu vassi sev kamave."—*BG*.

ਜਪੇ [jape] repeats, performs jap. "aṭh pəhɪɪ

tudhu jape pəvna."—*majh m 5*. 2 *n* ਜਾਪ-ਅਪ [jay-ap] drain. "jape challe rətt de."—*cāḍi 3*. 3 *part* as if. "jape ditti sai marən sūbh di."—*cāḍi 3*. 4 See ਜਾਪੈ.

ਜਾਪੈ [japə] recites, performs jap. 2 it seems, it appears. "jape apī prabhū tih loī."—*oḱkar*. "nanək gəṛa jape jāi."—*jəpu*. 3 knows. "kī jape sahu ave, kī nā ave!"—*bīhā chāt m 4*.

ਜਾਪੜ [japy] *Skt* adj worthy of recitation. 2 *n* prayer, submission. 3 ਜਾਪੜ adj worth making known.

ਜਾਫਤ [japhət] *A* ضیافت *n* feast, entertainment. 2 hospitality, service. "japhət ke het dhən dino het kīno bahu."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਫਰ [japhər] *Skt* ਜਾਤੀਫਲ *n* nutmeg *L* Myristica moschata. "ela su dakh japhər kəpur."—*GV 10*. Its effect is warm and moist. Its oil relieves joint-pain, bodily disorder and colic pain etc. See ਜਾਫਲ. 2 جافر *adj* victor, conqueror.

ਜਾਫਰਬੇਗ [japhərbeg] son of Adinabeg, who was defeated by the Sikhs in a battle near Batala.

ਜਾਫਰਾਨ [japhran] *A* زعفران *n* saffron. 2 a Tartarian race.

ਜਾਫਰੀ [japhrī] *A* فزری *n* victory, conquest. "jəg japhrī dīhāda."—*gyan*. 2 *A* جفري a flower like marigold, which is golden in colour.

ਜਾਫਲ [japhəl] See ਜਾਫਰ 1. "japhəl sətɡuru səbād kər, moh sənī kər nas."—*NP*. Myristica moschata is useful in curing bodily disorder.

ਜਾਫਿਜ਼ਾ [jāfīza] *P* فزج *adj* tonic, energising drug.

ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ [jabəstan] *P* جابستان a territory of Ghazni, Sistan etc.

ਜਾਬਜਾ [jabja] *P* جبا *adv* at every place; here, there and everywhere.

ਜਾਬਤਾ [jabta] See ਜਾਬਿਤਾ.

ਜਾਬਮਾਲੀ [jābmali] *Skt* जम्बुमाली son of demon Prahasht. He was a soldier of Ravan. When Hanuman was uprooting the Ashoka garden, Jambali went to fight against him, riding on a donkey-driven chariot. Hanuman killed him.

"jābmali bəli prāṇhīnā karyo."—*ramav*.

ਜਾਬਵਤੀ [jābvəti] *Skt* जाम्बवती daughter of Jambvan, whom Krishan married. She gave birth to ten sons including Samb, Vijay etc. See ਜਾਬਵੰਤ.

ਜਾਬਵਾਨ [jābvān], ਜਾਬਵੰਤ [jābvāt] *Skt* जाम्बवान्-जाम्बवन्त a leader of bears. He was very helpful to Ram Chandar during his battle of Lanka. According to Bhagwat, Krishan married his daughter Jambvati. It is mentioned in Valmiki part 1, chapter 17 that once when Brahma yawned, Jambvan came out of his mouth.

ਜਾਬਲਿ [jabali] a Vedic ascetic.

ਜਾਬਿਤਾ [jabita] *A* ضابط *n* procedure, method, custom. 2 code.

ਜਾਬਿਰ [jabir] *A* جابر *adj* one who patches up. 2 oppressor, tyrant.

ਜਾਬੁਲਸਤਾਨ [zabulstan] See ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ.

ਜਾਬੁਨਦ [jābunəd] *Skt* जाम्बुनद *n* gold recovered from Jambunad. There is a tale in Bhagwat that upon Merumandar mountain there is a Jaman tree, with fruit as large as elephants. It is from the sap or juice of these fruit that river Jambunad flows. This river flows in Ilavrit territory. The soil, thus irrigated with this juice when dried by the rays of sun, gets converted into gold. The ornaments made from this gold are worn by the wives of the deities. 2 gold. "jābunəd ke phul ləgae."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਮ [jam] *n* Yam, god of death. "tələhī jam ke dut tih ju sadhu sāgī sāmāhī."—*bavan*. 2 birth, genesis. "ənīk jonī jənme mārī jam."—*sukhmāni*. 3 of Yam, god of death. "mit sājən sabbh jam."—*barāhmāha majh*. 'All are like the god of death.' "adər devət jam."—*jet m 5*. 'Angels of death shower honour in place of dishonour.' 4 *S* *n* leader. 5 *Skt* याम *n* a period of three hour's duration. 6 *A* چم silver cup. 7 goblet. 8 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਾਮਜਮ [jamjəm] See ਜਮਜਮ. 2 *P* جامه a peculiar cup of king Jamshed of Iran, from which everything relating to geography and astronomy could be known.

ਜਾਮਣ [jamən], ਜਾਮਣੁ [jamənu] *Skt* जाम्बु *n* a kind of black plum, which ripens in the rainy season and is of sweet and sour taste. *L* Eugenia Jambolana. There is also a white variety of it. Its vinegar is of very high quality. 2 coagulant such as curd, which is added to milk. 3 *v* take birth. "jamənu marna dise sirr ubho."—*māla m 1*.

ਜਾਮਣੁ [jamnu] See ਜਾਮਣ 1. 2 *adj* inherent, inborn, natural.

ਜਾਮਦਗਨਿ [jamdāgəni] *Skt* जामदग्नि son of Jamdagani i.e. Parshuram. "bhāyo jamdāg-nā dijā avtarē."—*parās*. See ਜਮਦਗਨਿ.

ਜਾਮਨ [jamən] See ਜਾਮਣ. 2 *A* جامع one who makes additions. 3 responsible. 4 helpful.

ਜਾਮਨੀ [jamni] See ਜਾਮਨਤ. 2 *Skt* जामिनी night. 3 *Skt* जावनी of Greece; Greek. "kəhu jamni torki birvidya."—*aje*.

ਜਾਮਨੀਭਾਖਾ [jamnibhakha] See ਜਾਵਨੀ ਭਾਖਾ.

ਜਾਮਨੁ [jamnu] See ਜਾਮਣੁ.

ਜਾਮਵਾਨ [jamvan], ਜਾਮਵੰਤ [jamvāt] See ਜਾਵਾਨ.

ਜਾਮਾ [jama] *Skt* *n* daughter. 2 *P* جام garment. 3 dress. "je rətu ləge kəpre jama hoī pəlitu."—*var majh m 1*. 4 body. "jama mohī turək ko ahi."—*NP*. "cəturəth jama jəb hām dhərhē."—*NP*. 5 *A* جامع accumulator; one who gathers. 6 a place like a mosque where lots of people gather.

ਜਾਮਾਰਾ [jamata] *Skt* जामात son-in-law, daughter's husband.

ਜਾਮਾਰਾਏ [jamarāe] See ਭੋਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜਾਮਿ [jami] *adv* when, heretofore. "sukh mən mēhī aī vāsia jami tē phurmaia."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. 2 *if*. "jami nā bhije sacnaī."—*bāsāt m 1*. 3 *Skt* जामि a woman of one's own lineage or subcaste. 4 sister.

ਜਾਮੀ [jami] took birth. 2 *n* of or relating to Yam, Yam's weapon, noose. "ja pəd prithəm bəkhanke mi pəd āt bəkhan. jami pəd ih hot hē nam pas ko jan."—*sānama*. 3 understanding, knowledge. "ih karən kya ucrō svami. it ut dhərət nā hām kəchu jami."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਮੂਸ [jamus] *A* جاموس *n* male buffalo. 2 according to Saravloh, a soldier of demon Viraynad.

ਜਾਮੇਜਮ [jamejəm] See ਜਮਜਮ 2.

ਜਾਮੇ [jame] originates, grows. "upərī jame ghas."—*s kəbir*. "bīn bijē nāhi jame."—*sar m 5*. 2 in which "jame bhājənu ram ko nahi."—*bīla m 9*.

ਜਾਯ [jay] place. See ਜਾਇ.

ਜਾਯਕਰ [jaykəh], ਜਾਯਕਾ [jayka] *A* جاي *n* sense of taste, tongue's gustatory capacity. 2 taste, gust, secretion.

ਜਾਯਚਰ [zaycəh] *P* جزي *n* horoscope. 2 details of fortune telling.

ਜਾਯਜ਼ [jayəz] *A* جاي *adj* relevant, proper, reasonable.

ਜਾਯਯਦ [zayəd] *P* زائد *adj* more, in excess, excessive. 2 surplus.

ਜਾਯਦਾਦ [jaydad] *P* جائداد *n* property, estate.

ਜਾਯਫਰ [jayphər], ਜਾਯਫਲ [jayphəl] See ਜਾਵਰ 1.

ਜਾਯਲ [zayəl] *A* جيل *n* eradication; elimination. *adj* which has been destroyed. "jəkhmi jəg bhumī bhe jayəl."—*səloh*.

ਜਾਯਾ [jaya] *Skt* *n* wife; in Hindu scriptures, wife is a woman, who gives birth to a son. Manu writes that it is the husband who takes birth in the guise of a son; so the wife is called a mother. See ਮਨੁ ch 9, s 8. 2 mother. 3 *A* ضايع *adj* lost.

ਜਾਯੁ [jayu] *Skt* *adj* victorious, triumphant. 2 *Dg* *n* medicine.

ਜਾਰ [jar] *n* dragnet. "bithryo ədris̥t jīh kərəmjar."—*akal*. 2 *Skt* one who establishes sexual relation with a woman who is someone

else wife's; lecher.¹ "cor jar juar pire ghanie."
 –var mēla m 1. 3 aged man, old man.
 4 imperative form of jarən. 5 A جال neighbour.
 6 P جال cry, lamentation, wail. 7 desire. 8 when
 used as a suffix with a word, it gives the sense
 of place e.g. gulzar. 9 S combustion,
 inflammation. 10 worry. 11 title of the Russian
 emperor (czar)², its origin is the Latin word
 Caesar; first of all this title was conferred upon
 Grand Duke Ivan III (1462-1505), but it was
 Ivan IV who enjoyed this title with full
 authority in 1547 AD. ਜਾਰ [zar] means king of
 kings. It is written in many ways viz-czar, zarr,
 czaar, czarr, tzar and tsar.

ਜਾਰਵੀ [jaru] burn, put to flame. "jarəu tise ju
 ram nā cetē."–gōd kəbir.

ਜਾਰਸਿ [jarəsɪ] (he) causes to burn. "tis siu
 jiara jarəsɪ re."–maru m 5. 2 will burn.

ਜਾਰਕ [jarək] adj that which makes something
 burn. that which puts something to flame.

ਜਾਰਜ [jarəj] Skt n son born to a woman from
 the semen of her lover, who is not his putative
 father. "sut pitmarək jog ləkh bhəyo hīye me
 sog. pun hulsyo jiy joisi sāmje jarəj jog."
 –bīhari. 'begot a son who was supposed to
 be of her husband. He was worried but when
 found that the infant was from her lover's
 semen, there was joy all around.'

ਜਾਰਜ ਟਾਮਸ [jarəj tāməs] See ਟਾਮਸ.

ਜਾਰਜਾਰ [zarzar] P زار زار extreme lamentation.
 "rove jar jar dhune sis chati."–səloh.

ਜਾਰਠ [jarəθ] n senility, old age, sense of decay.

ਜਾਰਣ [jarən] Skt n act of burning, reduction to
 ashes. 2 cumin seed.

ਜਾਰਣ [jarət] burns, sets on fire. "kos kos ləg
 Many ignorant Punjabi writers use Persian جار [yar] for
 ਜਾਰ [jar], which is not correct. Similarly to write ਜਾਰ [jar]
 for جਾਰ [yar] is improper.

Nowadays, there is no emperor in Russia; the country
 has a democratic setup.

cahu dīs jarət."–GPS. 2 A زيارت n personal
 meeting; glimpse. See ਜਯਾਰਤ. 3 glimpse of a
 holy person or place.

ਜਾਰਨ [jarən] See ਜਾਰਣ.

ਜਾਰਨੀ [jarəni] Skt ਜਾਰਿਣੀ adulterer's mistress;
 adulteress. "je mā hove jarni."–BG.

ਜਾਰਬਾਰ [jarbar] adv after reducing to ashes,
 after burning. "jarbar kər nath."–cəritr 233.

ਜਾਰਿ [jarɪ] adv by burning, by reducing to ashes.
 2 n fire that burns things. 3 in a blaze; on fire.
 "mokəu ghalɪ jarɪ."–basāt kəbir. 4 S woman.
 5 v imperative form of jəla (burn). "nanək jis
 pījər mēhɪ bīrha nēhi so pījər le jarɪ."
 –var sri m 2.

ਜਾਰੀ [jarɪ] burnt, set on fire. "kam krodh māra
 le jarɪ."–asa kəbir. 2 n mesh, trap. "khēcat dve
 kər jhivər jarɪ."–krisən. 3 sexual indulgence.
 "kan kəhyo hām khelhf jarɪ."–krisən. 'Let us
 indulge in sex.' 4 See ਜਾਰੀ. 5 A جاري adj
 continuous. "bhəyo khun jarɪ."–səloh.

ਜਾਲ [jal] Skt n window, peephole. 2 mesh of
 strings to entrap animals. "māchuli jal nā
 janɪa."–sri ə m 1. 3 careya arborea tree, wild
 tree, forest. "jal bīrəch ki chaya heri."–GPS.
 4 group, gang. "nas bhəe əgh jal."–GPS.
 5 pride. 6 cataract in the eye. "dhūdh jal
 prəval khāsi."–səloh. See ਪ੍ਰਵਾਲ. 7 A جال
 artificial structure. 8 deceit, cheating. "jal ənek
 nīsacər kərə."–səloh. 9 S wife, woman.

ਜਾਲਵੀ [jaləu] burn. "jaləu esi rittɪ, jitu me piara
 visre."–var vəd m 1. 2 I cause burning. 3 may
 I ignite.

ਜਾਲਸਾਜ [jalsaj] P جالسا adj one who fabricates a
 mesh; forger, deceiver, cheat, betrayer.

ਜਾਲਹ [jaləh] P جال n hail, hailstone.

ਜਾਲਹੁ [jaləhu] See ਜਾਲਵੀ. 2 (you) ignite.

ਜਾਲਕ [jalək] adj one who sets things on fire,
 burner. "kəlməl səgle jalka."–maru solhe m 1.
 2 Skt n flower bud, blossom. 3 assemblage,
 group. 4 banana. 5 nest.

ਜਲਕਾ [jalka] O, igniter! See ਜਲਕ 1. See ਜਲਿਕ.
ਜਲਗ [jalag] *adv* until. “ja ləg cɪt nə avəi.”—*var suhi m 2*. 2 for whom, for which.

ਜਲਣ [jalən], ਜਲਣੁ [jalənu] *v* burn. 2 *n* firewood; fuel. 3 *S* tolerate. 4 pass time, spend time. “jaləṇ gora naɪ ulame jə səhe.”—*asa fərid*.

ਜਲਨਾ [jalna] *v* burn, cause ignition. 2 pass difficult time.

ਜਲਪ [jaləp] a Bhatt, who sang paeans of his master. “səkyəθ su sɪr jaləp bhəṇə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “jalpa! pədarəθ iɾe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਜਲਪਾ [jalpa] *n* goddess of speech. See ਜਲਪਨ.
“jalpa jəyətɪ.”—*əkal*. 2 See ਜਲਪ. 3 Durga, who is ardently worshipped in Jalpagiri; Jalpeshvri. See ਜਲਪੀਸ਼.

ਜਲਪਾਦ [jalpad] web-footed creatures like a swan, duck, goose etc.

ਜਲਪੀਸ਼ [jalpiṣ], ਜਲਪੇਸ਼ਵਰ [jalpeṣvər] a temple of Mahadeva at the bank of river Tista in district Jalpagiri in eastern Bengal. It is also named as Japyeshvar. In Purans, Jalpish has been greatly admired. See ਕਲਿਕ ਪੁਰਾਣ chapter 77.

ਜਲਪ੍ਰਯਾ [jalpraya] *Skt n* a flexible body armour made of small ironrings; a coat of mail, worn like clothes.

ਜਲਮ [jaləm] *A* جال adj cruel. 2 *Skt* जाल rustic, uncivilized. 3 mean, base.

ਜਲਮਸਿੰਘ [jaləmsiṅh] flagonkeeper of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਜਲਿਮ 2.

ਜਲਾ [jala] *n* rust, dirt. “ləhe mən ki jala.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. 2 net, bondage. “əməɾ əjoni jatɪ nə jala.”—*brla m 1 thrti*. “phathi məchuli ka jala tuṭa.”—*ram m 5*. 3 eyelid, thin membrane covering the eye. 4 spider's web. 5 a Khatri subcaste. 6 algae grown in water. 7 niche, arch. 8 adj burnt.

ਜਲਿ [jalɪ] *adv* by burning, by setting on fire. “jalɪ mohu ghəsi məsu kəɾɪ.”—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* fire. “cɪta jalɪ tənə jalɪa.”—*maru kəbir*.

3 entrapped, within a mesh. “tū kɛse aɾɪ phathi jalɪ?”—*məla ə m 1*.

ਜਲਿਕ [jalɪk] *Skt* जालिक net maker. 2 juggler, acrobat. 3 spider.

ਜਲਿਕਾ [jalɪka] *Skt* noose, snare. 2 coat of mail, armour. 3 spider. 4 iron. 5 widow.

ਜਲਿਮ [jalɪm] See ਜਲਮ. 2 *Dg* powerful, mighty. With this meaning in view, many glorious personalities in Rajputana have their names as Jalim Singh. See ਜਲਮਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਲੀ [jali] small net. “jali rənɪ jalu dɪnu hua.”—*maru m 1*. 2 burnt, reduced to ashes. “məɾti bəɾ əgənɪ səgɪ jali.”—*gəv kəbir*. 3 mesh of cotton yarn, silk, metal or stone etc. 4 *A* جلي adj artificial, forged, not genuine. 5 deceiver, deceitful.

ਜਲੇਨਿ [jalənɪ] (they) burn. “tən evə jalənɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਜਲੰਧਰ [jalədhər] *adj* pertaining to Jalandhar. 2 *n* See ਜਲੰਧਰ. 3 a well known disciple of Gorakh Nath; Jalandhar Nath.

ਜਲੰਧਰੀ [jalədhri] See ਜਲੰਧਰੀ.

ਜਵਸਿ [javəsi] will go.

ਜਵਕ [javək] *Skt* lac, scarlet dye, with this women colour their hands and feet. 2 Several poets regard henna to be the same, but it is different. 3 See ਜਵਕ.

ਜਵਣਾ [javna] *v* go.

ਜਵਤ [javət] goes. 2 *Skt* यावत् *adv* until, till then. “javət brəhəm nə bɪd te.”—*səhas m 1*.

ਜਵਦ [javəd] See ਜਵਤ 2.

ਜਵਦੇਕ [javdek] *Skt* यावन्मात्र-एक *adv* the extent to which they are alike. “pəɾtɪɾə dɪrəgh səman ləghu javdek, jənənɪ bhəgənɪ suta rupke nɪharɪe.”—*BGK*.

ਜਵਲ [javəl] *Pkt n* rust, dirt. 2 fungus.

ਜਵਲੀਪੁਰ [javlipur] present day Jabalpur.

ਜਵਾ [java], ਜਵਾਂ [jāvā] may (I) go? “həu dadhi kɛ dəɾɪ java?”—*vəḍ m 1*.

ਜਵਾਈ [javai] son-in-law. “puti bhati-i javai.”

-var bīla m 4.

ਸਵਾਲਿ [javālī] See ਜਾਵਾਲਿ.

ਸਵੀਤ੍ਰੀ [javitrī] *Skt* L-Myristica Fragrans. *n* crust of a nutmeg, that has sharp fragrance. It is used in many dishes like rice [pulaō] as well as in many medicines. Its latent effect is hot and moist.¹ It cures diseases like phlegm, cough, kills worms in the intestines. It gives strength to the brain and the heart, is aphrodisiac, activates the muscles, cures vesicle diseases. It is highly beneficial for uterine diseases.

ਜਵੀ [javi] will go away (feminine). "tina bhukh sabbhi javi."-*tilāg* m 4. 2 one who goes (female).

ਜਵੀਯਹ [zaviyah] *A* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *n* corner, angle, edge.

ਜਵੇਦ [javed] *P* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *adj* permanent, ever-existing.

ਜੜ [jar] *n* a cluster of roots. 2 strand of matted hair. 3 See ਜੜ੍ਹ.

ਜੜਾ [jara] See ਜਾੜਾ. 2 See ਜੜਾ 1.

ਜੜ੍ਹ [jarh] *n* molar, grinder tooth.

ਜੋ [ji] *pron* who, whose. "tin ki bani sādā sēcū he ji namī rāhe liv lai."-*sri* m 3. "ji matī gāhi jēdev."-*savēye* m 3 ke. 2 whose. "ji dīh nala kēpra."-*s fārid*. 3 *Skt* ਜਿ *vr* win, be ahead of all.

ਜੀਵੀ [jiu] *n* living creature. 2 mind. "jiu mohio un mohni bala."-*gāu* m 5. 3 *adv* as, how, in the manner of. "jiu hove sahīb siu mel."-*sohila*. "jiu aīa tiu javēhi bāure."-*ram* a m 1.

ਜੀਰਨਾਰ [jiunar] *Skt* जैमनाई edible substance. "kastika sabbh des ki sabbh des ki jiunar."-*gyan*. 2 food. 3 kitchen.

ਜੀਰਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [jiuprāṇi] aquatic life, aquarians, aquatic animals, big fish, militer etc. "jiuprāṇi jāl binu he mārta."-*suhi* a m 4.

ਜੀਰ [jiur] See ਜੇਵਰ. 2 See ਜੇਰ.

The Greeks consider it warm-dry.

ਜਿਅ [jiā] *n* living creature. 2 mind, heart. 3 living beings. 4 life.

ਜਿਆਂ [jiā] *P* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *n* loss, harm. 2 *adj* angry, wrathful, irate.

ਜਿਆਹੀ [jiahi] gives life. 2 feeds, makes one eat. "nit adār ke sabbhin jiahi."-*GV* 10.

ਜਿਆਦਹ [jiadāh], ਜਿਆਦਾ [jiada] *A* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *adj* more, excessive, special.

ਜਿਆਨ [jīan] See ਜਯਾਨ.

ਜਿਆਫਤ [jiaphat] See ਜਯਾਫਤ.

ਜਿਆਰਤ [jīarāt] See ਜਯਾਰਤ and ਜਾਰਤ 2.

ਜਿਅੰ [jiā] See ਜੁਅੰ.

ਜਿਸ [jis], ਜਿਸਹ [jisāh], ਜਿਸਹਿ [jisāhi] *pron* for whom, whom, to whom. "jis kau hārī prābhū mānī citī ave."-*sukhmānī*. "jisāhi jēgai piave ihu rāsu."-*sohila*.

ਜਿਸਤ [jisāt] *n* even, opposite of odd; for example two, four, eight etc. 2 *Skt* a metal zinc. 3 See ਜਿਸ਼ੁ.

ਜਿਸਨ [jisān] *Skt* जिष्णु *n* Vishnu. 2 Indar. "krisān bhagat ko meghād jisān."-*GPS*. 3 Arjun. 4 sun. 5 *adj* who wins, victorious, triumphant.

ਜਿਸਨਾ [jisna] See ਜਿਸਨ 1. "he pātī jisna rūp sāhi."-*NP*. 'incarnation of Vishnu.'

ਜਿਸਨਾਂਤਕ [jisnātāk] demons who killed Jishan (Indar)-*sānama*.

ਜਿਸਨੁ [jisānu] See ਜਿਸਨ.

ਜਿਸਨੁ ਅਨੁਜ [jisānu ānuj] Vaman, Jishan's younger brother; Indar.-*sānama*.

ਜਿਸਨੁਦੀਸ [jisānuis], ਜਿਸਨੁਦੇਸ [jisānuēs] master of Jishan (Indar), Kashyap.-*sānama*.

ਜਿਸਮ [jisām] *A* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *n* mortal frame, body.

ਜਿਸੁ [jisū] See ਜਿਸ. "jisū simrāt dukhḍera ḍhahe."-*gāu* m 5.

ਜਿਸੈ [jise] *pron* whom, whose. "dukhtise pāhi akhiāhi sukh jise hi pasī."-*sri* m 1.

ਜਿਸ਼ੁ [jišāt] *P* 𐤅𐤓𐤕 *adj* bad, wicked. 2 ugly, hideous.

ਜਿਸ਼ੁ [jisnu] See ਜਿਸਨ.

ਜਿਹ [jih] *pron* who, whose. "jih prāsādī dhār

upari sukhi bāsahi.”—*sukhmāni*. “jati aro pati nāhan jīh.”—*japu*. 2 with which, with whom. “ar nāhi jīh topau.”—*sor ravidas*. 3 *adv* where. “jīh paurhe prabhū sri gopal.”—*bher akābir*. 4 *Skt* bowstring. 1 *P* २. “mrīṭak sārēp nīharke jīh āgr tahi uṭhai.”—*prichat*. 5 *part* good luck. 6 applause. 7 bravo!

निघण्ट [jīhdhar] *n* bow having a string; bow. —*sānāma*.

निघण्टसुत [jīhdharsut] *n* son of stringed bow, arrow. “jīhdhar pratham bāhan, tīh sut bāhur bāhanīye. sar ke nam praman, catur cīt māhi janīahu.”—*sānāma*. In Shastamammala, arrow is named as son of bow and string; such is its mention in Devat section of the book of etymology.

निघण्टि [jīhdhīri] where, wheresoever.

निघण्ट [jīhan] *A* ८; *n* brain, intellect, understanding.

निघण्ट [jīhba], निघण्ट [jīhāv], निघण्ट [jīhva] *Skt* निघण्ट *n* tongue. “re jīhba! karau sat khād.”—*bher namdev*. “car bed jīhāv bhāne.”—*sar m* 5 *partal*. “jīhva eku kavānu gun kāhie?”—*dhāna m* 5.

निघण्ट [jīhvek] unanimous, with one voice. “kābjīhvek bāteye?”—*paras*.

निघण्ट [jīha] See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīhasa] *Skt n* desire to renounce.

निघण्ट [jīhasu] *Skt adj* desirous of renunciation.

निघण्ट [jīhad] See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīhikha] *Skt* निघण्ट *n* desire of renunciation, wish to quit.

निघण्ट [jīhe] See निघण्ट. 2 See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīhm] *Skt adj* crooked. 2 guileful, deceitful. 3 *n* irreligion. 4 guile.

निघण्ट [jīhv], निघण्ट [jīhva] See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīkar] *A* ८; *n* context. 2 mention. 3 act
‘Cobblers (shoemakers) call the tip (toe) of a shoe jīh, which they embroider with golden or silver thread.

of remembering, meditation. 4 See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīkionu] *sen* whatsoever is done; has been done. “sābh umāti vekhāhu jīkionu.”—*var ram* 3.

निघण्ट [jīkū], निघण्ट [jīkkur] *adv* as, in the manner of, as if, as though.

निघण्ट [jīgar] *P* ८ *Skt* यकृत *E* liver. *n* It is reddish brown in colour. The major part of the liver is on the right hand side under the ribs and above the stomach while a small portion is on the left. Its weight is 1/40th of the total weight of the body. It secretes bile, which helps in digestion. When it stops functioning, the body becomes sick. 2 *viz*: courage, boldness.

निघण्ट [jīgra] *n* courage, patience, boldness. See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīgri] *P* ८ *adj* intrinsic, intimate. 2 pertaining to the liver. 3 dear e.g. “oh jīgri sādhi he.”

निघण्ट [jīgra] *adj* warrior-like, quarrelsome. “jīgra jalpa.”—*paras*.

निघण्ट [jīga] *T* ८ *n* plume – an ornament in the crown of kings and other eminent personalities. Plume and crest are the status symbols of sovereignty.

“kordar cāhū orān cire.

jāre bīkimāt tīs māhi hīre.

jābār jeb jūt jāgmāgkari.

jīga dāi sīr bādhi udari.”—*GPS*.

निघण्ट [jīgisā], निघण्ट [jīgikha] *Skt* जिगीषा *n* desire to conquer. 2 endeavour, enterprise.

निघण्ट [jīgyasa] *Skt* जिज्ञासा *n* desire for acquiring knowledge; urge to understand.

निघण्ट [jīgyasu] *Skt* जिज्ञासु *adj* desirous to know, 2 *n* one having the urge to acquire knowledge.

निघण्ट [jīghtsa] *Skt n* intention to murder. 2 desire to eat.

निघण्ट [jīghtsu], निघण्ट [jīghāsu] *Skt adj* intention to commit murder. 2 having the urge to eat.

ਜਿਥ [zic] *P* 6; *n* getting irked. 2 getting tired.
ਜਿਥਰ [jicər], **ਜਿਥਰੁ** [jicəru], **ਜਿਥਿਰ** [jicir] *adv* as long as, unless, so long as. “jicər sathi nali.”—*sri m 5*. “jicəru ghaṭṭāṭṭāṭṭā he sasa.”—*sor m 3*.
ਜਿਥਿਆ [jixiya], **ਜਿਥੀਆ** [jixia] See **ਜੇਜੀਆ**.
ਜਿਥਾਈ [jitṭhai] *Skt n* elderliness; respectability. “tat ki jitṭhai.”—*NP*.
ਜਿਥਾਣੀ [jitṭhani], **ਜਿਥਾਨੀ** [jitṭhani] *n* wife of husband's elder brother, older sister-in-law. “der jitṭhani mui dukhi sōtap.”—*asa m 5*. ‘ambition, expectation.’
ਜਿਥੇਰਾ [jitṭhera] See **ਜਥੇਰਾ**. “ghar ke jitṭhere ki cuki kaṇi.”—*asa m 5*. viz ‘Yam's respect came to end.’
ਜਿਥ [jit] See **ਜਿਥਿ** and **ਜਿਨ**. 2 victory.
ਜਿਥਕਾ [jitṭka] *adj* victorious, victor. “jo gurmukhi hāṭi jēṭi jitṭka.”—*var sor m 4*.
ਜਿਥਤਿਆ [jitṭtia] those win, (they) conquer. “gursikh le, mən jitṭtia.”—*var sor m 4*.
ਜਿਥਾਇਆ [jitṭiaia] came out victorious, helped in conquering.
ਜਿਥਿ [jitṭi] *adv* by winning. “mānu jṭiṭi pasa dhalia.”—*sri chāt m 3*.
ਜਿਥਿਜਾਇ [jitṭijai] conquers, wins. “māne nau soi jṭiṭijai.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.
ਜਿਥੈ [jitṭe] wins, conquers. “jobānu ghaṭe jērua jṭe.”—*sri m 1 pāhre*. 2 *pron* who, whosoever. “lai cabaku mānu jṭe gurmukhi jṭia.”—*vād m 4 ghorā*.
ਜਿਤ [jit] *Skt* जित् *adj* who is a victor; used as a suffix, as *idr-jit*, *ṣatrujit*, etc. 2 *Skt* जित् conquered, won over. 3 *n* victory, conquest, triumph. 4 *adv* hither, thither, whither. 5 See **ਜਿਤੁ**.
ਜਿਤਾਉ [jitau] conquered, won. 2 *adv* as much as, so much as.
ਜਿਤਕ [jitak], **ਜਿਤਕੁ** [jitku] *adv* as much as, as often as.
ਜਿਤਤੇ [jit-te] got victorious. “jit-te bisv sāsareh.”—*sahas m 5*.

ਜਿਤਨਕੁ [jitanku], **ਜਿਤਨਾ** [jitana], **ਜਿਤਨੇ** [jitno] *adv* as much as. See **ਜਿਤਕੁ**.
ਜਿਤਵਾਰ [jitvar] *adj* triumphant, victorious. “bade jitvar sulacchan.”—*paras*. 2 that day. 3 that time.
ਜਿਤੜਾ [jitṭra], **ਜਿਤੜੇ** [jitṭre] *adv* as much as, as many as. “jitṭre phal māni bāchiāhṭi, titṭre sātigur pasī.”—*sri m 5*.
ਜਿਤਾ [jita] *adv* as much as, as much quantity (as). 2 conquered, won. “jita jānāmu aparū.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
ਜਿਤਾਤਮਾ [jitatma] *Skt* जितात्मन् *adj* who has conquered himself; one who has won over his or her desires.
ਜਿਤਾਨਾ [jitana] *v* cause to win, cause to conquer. 2 See **ਜਤਾਨਾ**. 3 conquered, won. “jēgu tināhṭi jitana.”—*var maru 1 m 3*.
ਜਿਤਾਰੀ [jitari] *adj* winner, victor. 2 *n* victory, conquest. “pādūvān ki jṭiṭi kēṭi jṭari.”—*cārit 320*.
ਜਿਤਿ [jitṭi] *adv* in which side or direction, whither. 2 *Skt n* victory, triumph. 3 profit, gain.
ਜਿਤੀ [jiti] *adv* as much as, of as much quantity as. “jiti horu khialu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* जिति *n* victory, triumph. 3 profit, gain. “tāu jiti pīn-ṇe dāṭi kitṭe.”—*sava m 5*. ‘You gain by begging at several doors.’
ਜਿਤੀਆ [jitia] have conquered, have won. “tāb jāṇe jēgu jṭia.”—*tlāg m 4*. 2 *adj* conqueror, winner. 3 *adv* as many as, as much quantity as.
ਜਿਤੁ [jitu] See **ਜਿਤ**. 2 *adv* while. “jitu kita paic apṇa sa ghal bur kiū ghalie?”—*var asa*. 3 in which direction, whither. “jitu ko lara titu hi laga.”—*asa kābir*. 4 where. “visarāhṭi nahi jitu tu kāb-hu so thanu tera keha?”—*suhṭ m 5*. 5 from whom, from which. “bādha chutāhṭi jitu.”—*sri m 1 pāhre*. 6 *pron* which. “jitu diṭhāṇe dhān vāṭi.”—*s fārid*. “jitu sevīe sukh hor ghāna.”—*bīla m 5*.

namu."-gəu m 4. 'O living creature! recite His Name through the Guru.'

ਨਿਧਰ [jidhər], ਨਿਧਰਿ [jidhəri] adv to which direction, to whichever side. "jidhəri rəb rəjari."-s fərid.

ਜਿਨ [jin] pron plural of jis; who. "jin jania sei tare."-ram ruti m 5. 2 part no, not "guru sən mukh jin mīthya bhakho."-GPS. Another form of it is jini. See ਜਿਨਿ. 3 to which direction, to which side. "dori prabhū pəkri jin khīce tin jaiē."-oākar. 'We go in whichever direction we are pulled.' 4 Skt adj who conquers, victorious. "əb mote ei jin jai."-parəs. 5 n Vishnu. 6 sun. 7 Lord Buddha. 8 Rishabhdev, who got this name as he won control over all evils and perversions. The Jain sect founded by this sage is now well known all over the world. 9 a Jain prophet. See ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ, ਪਾਰਸਨਾਥ and ਰਿਖਭਦੇਵ.

ਜਿਨਿ [jin] A ج n evil spirit, ghost, giant, ogre. "joru jina da sardar."-var bīha m 1. See ਜਿਮ੍ਰਿਚਨ.

ਜਿਨਸ [jinəs] A جنس n genus, species, kind, class. "kəri kəri jinsi maria jini upai."-sodaru. 2 thing. 3 material. 4 foodgrains, harvest, provisions. "jinəs thapi jia kəu bheje."-varsar m 1.

ਜਿਨਸੀ [jinsi] See ਜਿਨਸ. 2 Sarasvat Brahmins from Kashmir, who converted to Sikhism. They are called so because they chose to take food grains jinəs (in kind, instead of cash), as their wages during the Sikh rule.

ਜਿਨਹ [jinəh], ਜਿਨਹਿ [jinəhi], ਜਿਨਹੁ [jinahu] pron whoever. "jinəhi nivaje tinhi saje."-ram m 5. 2 whoever. "jinəhu bat niscəl dhruə jani."-səvrye m 4 ke.

ਜਿਨ ਕਿਨੈ [jin kine] pron whosoever. "jin kine para sadhusəgəti."-sri m 3.

ਜਿਨਾ [jina] pron to whom. "jina sasi giras nə visre hārinama."-var gəu 2 m 5. 2 whose.

"jina piche həu gəi."-var maru 2 m 5. 3 who. "jina sətigur ikmāni sevia."-səva m 3. 4 conquered. "jənəmpədārath so jina."-maru solhe m 5. 5 A t; n sexual misconduct, extramarital relation.

ਜਿਨਾਹ [jinah] pron to whom. 2 See ਜਿਨਾ 5. ਜਿਨਾਕਾਰੀ [zinakari] P ذنی n sexual misconduct, adultery.

ਜਿਨਿ [jini] pron whoever. "jini ehu jəgətu upara."-sri m 1. 2 whoever. "jini jini namu dhāra."-majh barāhmaha. 3 part prohibition, negation. "unki gelī tohi jini lage."-asa kabir. "dhanu dara səpəti səgal jini əpuni kəri manī."-s m 9.

ਜਿਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jinindr] adj lord of demons. "jote jinindr is."-səloh. 'Bhutanath Shiv gathered.' 2 Jinendar, a Tirathankar of Jain sect. 3 Rishabhdev.

ਜਿਨੀ [jini] pron who. "jini esa hārinamu nə cetra."-asa chāt m 4.

ਜਿਨੂਰਾ [jinura], ਜਿਨੂਰੀ [jinuri] adj looking like a demon; Satan-like, demon-like. "put jinura dhia jinuri."-var bīha m 1.

ਜਿਨੇਹਾ [jineha] adj like, similar to. "korə moth jineha."-var ram 2 m 5.

ਜਿਨੈ [jinn] See ਜਿਨਿ.

ਜਿਨਨਤ [jinnat] plural of jin. See ਜਿਨਿ. "dev bhut jinnat kəhī levəhi nikaṭ bular."-cəritr 135.

ਜਿਪਈ [jipai] victory. 2 was conquered. "mənhaṭhi tarəph nə jipai."-var suhi m 2.

ਜਿਫੀ [jifi] A ج n felling prostrate on the ground. "ek jiphi kəhi ese dhəra, ik kukət hē."-krisən.

ਜਿਬਰ [jibəh], ਜਿਬਰ [jibah] A ذ n slaughter by severing the throat, slaughter by beheading. 2 an animal, which has been beheaded.

ਜਿਬਾਯਸ [jibayəs] See ਜੇਬਾਯਸ.

ਜਿਬੈ [jibe] See ਜਿਬਰ.

ਜਿਭ [jibh] See ਜੀਭ.

ਜਿਮ [jim] See ਜੀਮਨ. 2 See ਜਿਮਿ.

ਜਿਮਤਿ [jiməti] intelligence; such wisdom.

“jiməti gəhi jədev.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

ਜਿਮਨ [jimən] *A* **فمن** *adv* amid, amidst, among, between.

ਜਿਮਾਵਨ [jimavən] *v* serve food; feed; cause one take meals.

ਜਿਮਿ [jimi] *adv* as, in the manner of, as if. “jimi ādhkar surəy hərə.”—*səloh.*

ਜਿਮੀ [jimi], ਜਿਮੀ [jimi] *Skt* **जिमि**. See ਜਮੀਨ. “jimi nahi me kisi ki boi.”—*suhi kəbir.*

ਜਿਮੀਕੰਦ [jīmīkənd] *n* an edible tuberous root; yam. See ਸੁਰਣ.

ਜਿਮੀਦਾਰ [jīmīdār], ਜਿਮੀਦਾਰੀ [jīmīdārī] See ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰ and ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰੀ.

ਜਿਮੀਨ [jimin] See ਜਮੀਨ.

ਜਿਮੀਨਦਾਰ [jīmīndār] See ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰ.

ਜਿਮੁ [jimu] See ਜਿਮਿ.

ਜਿਮੁਆਰ [jimuār] *n* pike — a dagger of the shape of a molar (grinder tooth)

ਜਿਮੁ [jimh] See ਜਿਮੁ.

ਜਿੰਮਹ [jimməh] *A* **جمن** *n* sense of covering; covering oneself.

ਜਿੰਮਹਵਾਰ [jimməhvar], ਜਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ [jimmēvar] *P* **جوابدار** *adj* answerable, accountable.

ਜਿਯ [jiy] *n* living creature. 2 mind, heart, innerself.

ਜਿਯਾਬ [jiyāb] *n* life, lifespan. “rəhyo jiyāb jāg thora.”—*səloh.*

ਜਿਯਰਾ [jiyāra], ਜਿਯਰੇ [jiyāro] *n* living being. 2 mind.

ਜਿਯਾਰੇ [jiyāro], ਜਿਯਾਰੇ [jiyāro] brought to life; kept alive. “sun rani! te mohi jiyāro.”—*cəritr 128.*

ਜਿਰਹ [jirəh], ਜਿਰਹਿ [jirəhi] *A* **جرح** *n* frivolous argument; complex question. 2 *P* **جرح** *armour*, suit of armour, coat of mail.

ਜਿਰਗਾ [jirga] *T* **جرا** *n* group, crowd, gathering of people. 2 class of elected people, which has assembled for giving judgement.

ਜਿਰਾ [jira] See ਜਿਰਹ.

ਜਿਰੇ [jire], ਜਿਰੇ [jire] plural of jirəh.

ਜਿਲਤ [jilat], ਜਿਲਦ [jilad] *A* **جلد** *n* skin, hide.

2 leather binding on the book for its protection.

“tyar bhəyo təb jilat bādhai.”—*GPS.* 3 volume of a book e.g. “ih grāth pāj jildā vicc hē.”

ਜਿਲਦਗਰ [jiladgar] *P* **جلدگر** *n* bookbinder.

ਜਿਲਵਾ [jilva] See ਜਲਵਾ. “aləm khuṣai jilva.”—*ramav.*

ਜਿਲਾ [jila] *A* **ضلع** *n* district, province. “bəhuro bəs tohi nā or jile.”—*NP.* 2 *A* **جلا** *remove*, abolish. 3 cleanse. 4 exile.

ਜਿਲਾਵਤਨੀ [jilavətni] See ਜਲਾਵਤਨੀ.

ਜਿਲੋ [jilo] *P* **جلا** *bridle* of a horse. 2 *A* **جلا** *pomp*, show, splendour, glory.

ਜਿਲੁਣ [jilhən], ਜਿਲਣ [jillən] *n* marsh, quagmire, swamp; mire on the bank of a river or on foot hills.

ਜਿੱਲਤ [jillət], ਜਿੱਲੀ [jilli] *A* **جلی** *n* insult, dishonour, humiliation, degradation.

ਜਿਵ [jiv] *adv* as, in the manner of, for example.

“jiv jiv hukəmu tīve tīv kar.”—*jəpu.* “jiv tu rəkhəhi tīv rəhau.”—*səveye m 3 ke.* 2 living creature. “jəpət jive.”—*əkal.* 3 See ਜਿਹਵ.

ਜਿਵਹਰ [jivhər] See ਜੋਹਰ. 2 destroyer of life, killer.

ਜਿਵਹਾ [jivha] See ਜਵਾਹਾ. “ladio kalər birəkh jivha.”—*sar m 5.* 2 See ਜਿਵੇਹਾ.

ਜਿਵਨਾਰ [jivnar] kitchen, cooked food, meals. See ਜਿਉਨਾਰ. “bəd hotbhāi jivnara.”—*GPS.*

ਜਿਵਰ [jivar] See ਜੇਵਰ. 2 See ਜੇਵਰ. “jivran so tih drīr gəhilyo.”—*cəritr 136.* ‘tightly held with ropes (jaws).’

ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ [jivauṇa] *v* put life in, make alive. 2 feed, serve food.

ਜਿਵਾਇ [jivai] *adv* by making alive. 2 by feeding, by serving food. “log jivai bəcən im bhakha.”—*cəritr 245.*

ਜਿਵਾਹਾ [jivaha] See ਜਵਾਹਾ. “ko sal jivaha sali?”—*var ram 3.* 2 See ਜਿਵੇਹਾ.

ਜਿਵਾਹੇ ਸਾਲੀ [jivaha sali] See ਸਾਲ.

ਜਿਵਾਯੋ [jivayo], ਜਿਵਾਰਯੋ [jivaryo] made alive, put life in. 2 gave birth to, produced. "put an ko an jivayo."—*cārītr* 150. 3 gave food, fed. "bhojan dham lījay jivaryo."—*kṛisān*.

ਜਿਵਾਲਣਾ [jivalṇa] See ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਿਵਾਲੀਆ [jivalia] *adj* who gives life, giving life. 2 meal server; feeder.

ਜਿਵਾਲੇ [jivale] puts life in. 2 gives life, makes alive. 3 serves food, feeds. "mo kau donau vakhāt jivale."—*sor kabir*.

ਜਿਵੇਹਾ [jiveha] *adv* as that, similar to that, identical to that.

ਜਿਵੇ [jive] *adv* like that; like. "catrīk būd jive."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਜਿਵਾ [jivha] See ਜਿਹਵਾ.

ਜੀ [ji] *n* living creature. "bāialis lakh ji jēl māhī hote."—*asa namdev*. 2 mind, heart. "gurmāti pargasu hoa ji."—*majh a m 3*. 3 courage, spirit. 4 *part* honorific word. "me ji nama hō ji."—*dhāna namdev*. 5 yes sir; this word is uttered in response to a call from someone. 6 *n* short for jivān. "bārasu megh ji, tīlūbīlāmu nā lau."—*māla m 5*.

ਜੀ [jī] *short* for ਜੀਨ [zin] (saddle). 2 *P* short for *az-i* (from this).

ਜੀਵਿ [jiu] *part* a honorific word. "jīcāru vasiā kātu ghārī, jiu jiu sabbhi kahat."—*sri m 5*. Here ghār stands for the body and kāt means the soul. 2 *n* soul, spirit. "jiu eku āru sāgāl sārira."—*gāu a kabir*. 3 soul. "jiu pīd sabbh teri rasī."—*sukhmāni*. 4 life, lifespan. "jiu sēmpāu apṇa."—*oākar*. "līpāt jiu gāro."—*bīla kabir*. 5 mind, heart. "jiu dārāt he apṇa."—*dhāna m 1*. "hāmra khusi kare nīr jiu."—*dhāna dhāna*. "juṭh lāhe jiu mājie."—*guj m 1*. 6 living creature, animal. 7 birth. "kāramāhī kīn jiu dīn re?"—*gūḍ kabir*. 'Who has given birth to kāram?' 8 tune, tone. "jās jīti māhī jiu sāmāna."—*gāu kabir*. 9 welcome, reception. "je ko jiu kāhe onā kau, jām kī tālāb nā hoi."—*prabhā m 1*.

ਜੀਵਿਦਾਨ [jiudan] See ਜੀਅਦਾਨ.

ਜੀਵਿ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [jiu dhārauna] *v* console, encourage, boost the morale. "guru sājān jiu dhārāia."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੀਵਿ ਪਿੰਡ [jiu pīḍu] soul and body, life and body. "jiu pīḍu sabbh tīs ka."—*var sri m 3*.

ਜੀਵਿਵਾਲਾ [jiovala] a village under police station and tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar, situated at a distance of six miles to the west of railway station Jandoki. There exists a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind one mile away to the south of this village. The Guru came here from Jhabbal. The wild trees to which the Guru's horse was tied are still standing. They are named as āgārī pichārī sahib. The gurdwara and residential complex have been constructed. No property or land is attached to the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the birth day of Guru Hargobind every year.

ਜੀਅ [jiā] *n* a being, life. "mē tau molī māhgi lāi jiā sāṭe."—*dhāna ravīdas*. 2 mind, heart. "jiā sāṅgī prabhū apṇa dhārta."—*asa m 5*. 3 water. "babiha benti kare kārī kīrpa dehu jiādan."—*var māla m 3*. Here jiā has two meanings: water as well as mind. 4 life. 5 living creature, being. "jete jiā jivāhī le saha."—*var majh m 1*. 6 soul. 7 See ਜਿਅ.

ਜੀਅਉ [jiāu] may live, may live long. "jiāhu hāmār jiu denhara."—*asa m 5*.

ਜੀਅਹੁ [jiāhu] See ਜੀਅਉ. 2 from the heart. "jiāhu nīrmāl bahārāhu nīrmāl."—*anādu*.

ਜੀਅਕਹ [jiākāh] *Skt* livelihood, sustenance. "ucārṇā sārāb jiākāh."—*sāhas m 5*. "All these utterances are for one's sustenance." 2 of the creature. 3 to the creature.

ਜੀਅ ਜੀਅਨ [jiā jīān] life of all living beings – the Creator. 2 air, wind.

ਜੀਅਜੰਤ [jiājānt], ਜੀਅਜੰਤੁ [jiājāntu], ਜੀਅਜੰਤੁ [jiājāntu] living beings; creatures, small or big. "jiājānt sāṅgī prātīpal."—*ram m 5*. "jiājānt kare prātīpal."

—*mali m 5.*

ਜੀਅਣ [jiəṇ], ਜੀਅਣੁ [jiəṇu] See ਜੀਵਨ. 2 See ਜੀਅਨ. ਜੀਅਦਾਨ [jiadan] *n* gift of life, bestowal of true life. “jiadan de bhagti laṇ.”—*suhi m 5.* 2 sparing one's life. 3 offering of water; See ਜੀਅ 3.

ਜੀਅ ਪਿੰਡੁ [jiə pīḍu] See ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡੁ. “jiə pīḍu ke pran ədhare.”—*asa m 5.*

ਜੀਅਰਾ [jiəra], ਜੀਅਰਾ [jiəra] *n* individual soul. 2 mind, heart. “həri bin jiəra rəhi nə səke.”—*gum m 4.* “jiəra əgəni bərabəri təpe.”—*gəu m 1.* 3 being; creature. “papi jiəra lobh kərət he.”—*maru kəbir.*

ਜੀਆ [jia] to the creatures; beings. “jia kuhət nə səgə prani.”—*gəu m 5.* 2 of the creatures. “jia ədərī jiu.”—*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਜੀਆਇਹ [jiaih] gives life, provides life, keeps living. 2 to living beings. “kahu bihave jiaih hirte.”—*ram ə m 5.* ‘Life goes waste in robbing people.’

ਜੀਆਵਨਹਾਰਾ [jiavənhara] giver of life. “əb mohi mliho he jiavənhara.”—*gəu kəbir.*

ਜੀਐ [jie] may live. 2 (let us) live. See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ.

ਜੀਇ [jiɪ] See ਜੀਉ and ਜੀਅ. 2 in the mind, within the self. “həmrə jiihoru mukhi horu hot he.”—*dev m 4.*

ਜੀਇਇਛਿਅਰਾ [jiɪ-ichɪəra] *adj* inwardly desired, mentally required. “jiɪ-ichɪəra phəlu paɪa.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədərī.*

ਜੀਸ [jis] See ਜਿਸ. 2 will go. “ghumi ghumi jis.”—*kan m 4 pərtal.* 3 from the heart's core.

ਜੀਸੁ [zist] *P* زیت *n* life span, life.

ਜੀਸੁਨ [zistən] *P* زستن *v* live, pass one's life.

ਜੀਹ [jih], ਜੀਹਾ [jiha] *n* tongue, taste. “ek jih guṇ kəvən bəkhane.”—*maru solhe m 5.* “əri jih! pəgɪya kəhɪt, bol ben rəsbor. tor kurəxti tənɪk t̪ə ho kəmbəxti mor.”—*basət satsai.*

ਜੀਹਾਂ [jihā] who. See ਕੀਹਾਂ.

ਜੀਹਿ [jihɪ] See ਜੀਹ.

ਜੀਗਣਾ [jigəna], ਜੀਗਣਾ [jigəna] *Skt* जृग्णा *n* glow-

worm, glow fly. “təm me jɪm jigəṇ jhəmkāte, dhukhē pəlite pūj.”—*GPS.* See ਜਗਰੂ. “nɪs me cəmək jigəna jese.”—*GPS.*

ਜੀਜਾ [jija] *n* sister's husband, brother-in-law. “sun jija, bat sujane.”—*NP.*

ਜੀਜੀਐ [jijie] remain living. “həri kət binu ki u jijie?”—*biha chāt m 5.*

ਜੀਜੇ [jije] lives. “pekhi dəsənu nanək jije.”—*suhi chāt m 5.* 2 let us live.

ਜੀਤ [jit] *n* victory, conquest. “jit har ki sojhi kəri.”—*gəu ə m 5.* See ਜੀਤਿ 3.

ਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [jitsɪŋh] name of Sahibzada Ajit Singh as mentioned by the poet Sainapati in Guru Shobha. “jitsɪŋh rəṇ me mād̪yo hot pətr bərpur.” See ਅਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੀਤਣੁ [jitəṇu], ਜੀਤਨ [jitən], ਜੀਤਨਾ [jitna] *v* conquer, win.

ਜੀਤਬ [jitəb] *v* win. 2 live, remain alive. “kəhɪ jitəb kəhɪ mərən he?”—*əkal.* See ਏਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ.

ਜੀਤਮੱਲ [jitməll] See ਥੀਰੇ ਥੀਥੀ.

ਜੀਤਾ [jita] living, alive. 2 won. “nanək grani jəg jita, jəg jita səbhukoɪ.”—*var biha m 3.* ‘The enlightened one has conquered the world, and the world has conquered all.’

ਜੀਤਿ [jitɪ] *adv* by winning. “jitɪ avəhu vəsəhu ghəri əpne.”—*maru solhe m 5.* 2 from the heart, wholeheartedly. “bhrəmbhiti jiti mɪtəvəhu.”—*asa m 5 pərtal.* 3 *Skt* *n* victory. 4 loss, harm, damage.

ਜੀਤਿਆ [jitia] conquered. 2 ਜੀਤਿਆਂ *adv* while alive. 3 on winning.

ਜੀਤਿਆਂ [jitia] on winning. See ਜੀਤਿਆ 2-3.

ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [jito mata] daughter of Harijas Subhikhia, a Khatri of Lahore. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 23 Harh, Sammat 1734 in Guru ka Lahore near Anandpur.

She gave birth to Baba Jujhar Singh, Baba Zoravar Singh and Baba Fateh Singh. She breathed her last on 13 Assu, Sammat 1757 in Anandpur. Her shrine still exists in Agampur

(near Anandpur). Her real name was Ajito and she was known as Ajit Kaur after being baptised. ਜੀਵ [jīd] a town 25 miles to the north-west of Rohtak. Its earlier name was Jayantipur because the temple of Jayanti Devi existed here. The renowned king Gajpat Singh of Phul dynasty conquered Jind and Saffidon districts of Delhi empire in 1755 AD just at the age of 17 years and established Jind as his capital in 1766 AD. In 1775 AD he constructed here a very beautiful fort named Fatehgarh.

Although raja Sangat Singh established Sangrur as his capital in 1827, but the state is still named as Jind in official records and the coronation ceremony is always held in Jind.

Guru Nanak Dev visited Jind town and Guru Teg Bahadur also paid a short visit to this place. Raja Gajpat Singh got constructed an elegant gurdwara and offered Tegbahadur villa_ (famously known as Chhanna) as a fief jagir to this holy shrine. The gurdwara is managed by a committee constituted by the state. Recitation of Gurbani is performed and free community food is served daily.

Jind is a station of north western railways, which is 105 miles from Bhatinda and 79 miles from Delhi.

Jind State

It is a Sikh state among the Phulkian states; it comes at number three in Punjab,¹ with an area of 1268 square miles. per 1921 census, it has a population of 308,183 and an annual revenue of about twenty-seven lacs rupees.

Jind state has four towns (Jind, Sangrur, Dadri, Saffidon) and 442 villages. Irrigation is done by West Yamuna Canal and Sirhind Canal, both passing through its territory.²

The army of the state comprises 700 soldiers

of imperial service platoon, 150 local platoon; the body guard squad of the ruler consists of 112 soldiers, 27 soldiers are of mule battery; police has 311 cops and 508 watchmen of villages.

The state has one high school, 25 middle schools, 39 primary schools for boys and 4 schools for girls.

There is a 30 bed hospital in Sangrur, a 15 bed in Jind. There are 10 dispensaries in the state.

The dynasty of Jind rulers descends from the younger son Sukhchain Singh of Chaudhary Tilok Singh, the eldest son of Baba Phul. Gajpat Singh was born to Mai Agan wife of Sukhchain Singh in 1738 AD. He took over the reign at the age of 13 years after the death of his father in 1751 AD. He conquered several territories soon after he grew into a youth. In 1763 AD, along with his brothers he fought a fierce battle against Jainkhan, subedar of Sirhind. Gajpat Singh captured many villages and lot of wealth in this expedition.

The talented Gajpat Singh was crowned as king in 1772 AD. He set up excellent norms for the administration of the state. With great pomp and show, the marriage of his daughter Raj Kaur was solemnized with Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakkiya in 1774 AD. Bibi Raj Kaur is remembered with reverence in the country, as the proud mother of Punjab Kesari Maharaj Ranjit Singh.

Raja Gajpat Singh expired in 1789 AD at the age of 51 and his son raja Bhag Singh ascended the throne at the age of 21. He developed friendship with General Lake in 1803 AD and helped him in many battles. He went to his nephew (sister's son) Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1805 AD as an advocate of the British government to plead that Jaswant Rao Hulkar should not be given any aid by the Sikh rule.

¹ See ਨਗਰ.

² 7.6%. See ਸਤਦੁਰ.



MAHARAJA RANBIR SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, RULER OF JIND



RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH SAHIB

He succeeded in this mission and the British awarded him the estates of Bawana and Gohana.

After the death of raja Bhag Singh in 1819, his son raja Fateh Singh took over the royal seat of Jind; but he could not rule for long as he died on February 3, 1822.

His son raja Sangat Singh ascended the throne on 30th July 1822, at the age of just 11 years. He had great affection for Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Sangat Singh was a very handsome person and great rider; but he did not pay much attention to the state administration. He died at the age of 23 years on 3rd November, 1834. Raja Sangat Singh had no son, hence Sardar Sarup Singh of Bajidpur, who was the rightful claimant, occupied this royal seat of Jind in 1837 AD.

Raja Sarup Singh was an efficient administrator. He was a tall, brave warrior, courageous, far-sighted and great statesman.¹

He helped the British government wholeheartedly and financially during the mutiny of 1857 and he himself led his army to Delhi. Raja Sarup Singh was awarded the district of Dadri alongwith thirteen villages near Sangrur and was conferred the title of G.C.S.I. in 1863.²

This majestic ruler expired on January 26,

1864 and his able son raja Raghbir Singh became the ruler on March 31, 1864 at the age of thirty. He ruled efficiently and won appreciation from all quarters. The Sirhind Canal was dug during his regime and the village Sangrur grew into a beautiful city. Raja Raghbir Singh was also decorated with G.C.S.I. in 1876. This judicious ruler helped the British government with army and finances during the second Afghan war and was conferred the titles of Rajaye Rajgaan (the King of Kings) etc.

Tikka Balbir Singh, son of raja Raghbir Singh, died in 1883 AD when his father was still alive. Thus prince Ranbir Singh, the grandson of raja Raghbir Singh, became the ruler at the age of just eight years after the demise of his grand father in 1887 AD.

The present ruler, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, was born on October 11, 1879. He ascended the royal seat of Jind in 1887 AD after the death of his grand father. He took charge of the administration in 1899 AD on attaining maturity. He was decorated with the titles of K.C.S.I.³ on January 1, 1909 and G.C.I.E.⁴ on January 1, 1916. He was conferred the title of hereditary maharaja in 1911 by the British Government in Delhi.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh earned goodwill of the British government by rendering it financial aid of lacs of rupees alongwith his entire army during Teera battle in 1897-98 as well as during the World War of 1914.

Many buildings, libraries, schools, hospitals etc were built during the regime of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway line was also laid during this period. The state exchequer spent rupees 38,13,661

¹Knight Commander of the Star of India.

⁴Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

¹"In person and presence he was eminently princely, and the stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or stronger man. Clad in armour as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. In character he was honest and just, and though his pride and restlessness led him to quarrel with his neighbours, yet the British Government has never had an ally more true and loyal in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear." The Rajas of the Punjab by L. H. Griffin p 374.

²Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

on this project while the annual income was of only three and half lac rupees. Apart from this, rupees 17,00,000 were spent on Jind-Panipat railway line which earns a revenue of just rupees one lac annually.

The full title of Maharaja Ranbir Singh is : Colonel His Highness, fərzāde dīrbād, rəsuxul ɪtkad, dəuləte ʔglɪʂia, rājaraɟan, məharaja (Sir) Ranbir Singh. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., King of Jind.

Jind state is entitled to a 13 gun salute, while the maharaja himself is entitled to a 15 gun salute.

Previously the state had diplomatic relations with the Governor of Punjab. Since November 1, 1921, it has been diplomatically associated with agent to the Governor General Punjab States. See ਸੰਗਰੂਰ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. 2 mud of a well is also called *jīd* in Punjabi language.

ਜੀਂਦਣਾ [jīdṇa] v dig mud out of the well.

ਜੀਂਦ ਰਿਆਸਤ [jīd riasət] See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਜੀਂਦੇਵਾਲ [jīdoval] See ਚਰਣਕੋਲ.

ਜੀ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [ji dhərauna] See ਜੀਉ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ.

ਜੀਨ [jin] or ਜੀਨ੍ਹ [jīnu] P 𑂔𑂱 n saddle. "tin ke ture jin khurgir səbh pəvit həhi."—var sor m 4. "deh pavəu jīnu bujhi cəga ram."—vəḍ m 4 ghorā. 2 Skt leather bag.

ਜੀਨਤ [zinət] A 𑂔𑂱 n glory, beauty, decoration.

ਜੀਨਾ [jina] v live, be alive. 2 P 𑂔𑂱 n ladder; stairs.

ਜੀਨ੍ਹ [jīnu] See ਜੀਨ.

ਜੀਭ [jibh], ਜੀਭਾ [jibha] See ਜਿਰਵਾ and ਜਿਰ੍ਹਾ. "jībha rəsaiṇi sacə rati."—maru solhe m 1.

jibh yog əru bhog jibh səbh rog bədhəve,
jibh kəre udyog jibh le ked kərave,
jibh svərag le jaɪ jibh səbh nərek dikhəve,
jibh mɪlave ram jibh səbh deh dhərave,
jibh ɔth ekətr kər baʂ sihare tɔɪye,
"betal" kəhe vɪkrəm suno! jībhsəbhəre bolɪye.
ਜੀਭੇ [jibhe], ਜੀਭੇ [jibho] with the tongue, from

the tongue. "jībhe bajhəhu bolṇa."—var majh m 2. "ɪk du jibhə ləkh hohɪ."—jəpu.

ਜੀਮਗ [jiməg] which has its path in water, snake. "təb jiməg patalsidhaya."—NP.

ਜੀਮਣਾ [jimṇa], ਜੀਮਨਾ [jimna] Skt जिम् vr take meals, eat. 2 Skt ਜੇਮਨ n eating of food.

ਜੀਮੁਤ [jimut] Skt n which keeps water bound ਜੀ [ji] ਮੁਤ [mut]; cloud, rain. "jimutsəməghəravət he."—səloh. 2 mountain. 3 sun. 4 Indar. 5 a wrestler, who was defeated by Bhimsen in the arena of king Virat.

ਜੀਮੁਤਵਾਹਨ [jimutvahən] Skt n Indar, who controls the movement of the clouds; god. Indar who rides the clouds. 2 son of king Shaalivahan.

ਜੀਮੁਤਵਾਹੀ [jimutvahi] Skt जीमूतवाहिन n smoke.

ਜੀਯ [jiy] See ਜਿਯ and ਜੀਅ.

ਜੀਰ [jir] Skt adj clever. 2 n cumin seed. 3 sword. 4 P 𑂔𑂱 small string of a musical instrument, that produces a high pitch; in Punjabi, it is called ਜੀਲ [jīl].

ਜੀਰਕ [jirək] Skt n cumin seed. P 𑂔𑂱 L Cumminum Cyminum—a fragrant plant having seeds smaller than aniseed (pimpinella anisum). It is about 2 or 3 feet tall. Its seeds are used in spices (condiments) and in many medicines. It is of two kinds, white and black; the latent effect of white cumin seed is cool while that of the black one is warm.¹ Both of them are useful in curing stomach and mouth ailments. They kill worms in the intestines and keep kidneys healthy. They discharge phlegm and keep the body free from humidity. See ਜੀਰਾ.

ਜੀਰਣ [jirən] Skt ਜੀਰਣ adj old. 2 very old; senile. 3 digested, absorbed. 4 n cumin seed. 5 In Punjabi, jirən has been used for əjirən. See ਜੀਰਨ. 6 Dg sorghum (Indian millet) a cereal.

ਜੀਰਣਾਬਰ [jirṇābər] Skt jirṇ-ābər n worn out garments. 2 adj wearing ragged or tattered

¹Greeks consider both of these cumin seeds warm-dry.

clothes.

ਜੀਰਨ [jīran] See ਜੀਰਣ. 2 dyspeptic, flatulent, non-digestive. See ਜੀਰਣ 5. "karat man ih he vad jiran ... ride garibi curan khai."—NP.

ਜੀਰ [jir] See ਜੀਰਕ.

"dhany guru pun dhany ho udhavl,
kyo na haro sabh ki sabh pira?

janat dhatu bana i sabhe ras

nar' bicar jiti tadbira,

sac hu ved apurab ho tum

"das ju" phorat kith matira,

logan rog bhae tab hi sun

jog dayo job utan jira."

ਜੀਰਾਣ [jīran] GJ n graveyard. "jar sute jiran maha thie atima gad."—s fārid. 2 A ੴ plural of ਜਾਰ [jar] (neighbour), neighbours.

ਜੀਰਾਣਿ [jīranī] in the graveyard. See ਜੀਰਾਣ 1. "sajan mere rāgule jar sute jiranī."—sri m 1.

ਜੀਰਾਦਿ [jīrādī] n tolerance, forbearance. "dāvesa no lorī rukhā di jīrādī."—s fārid.

ਜੀਰਾਨ [jīrān] See ਜੀਰਾਣ 2.

ਜੀਰੀ [jīrī] n a variety of paddy, of which rice is white in colour and can remain so for a longer period. In Punjab paddy is grown in abundance. 2 In Pothohar, the seed of medicinal plant called kalāji (kalijīri) i.e. nigelle stiva is also so called.

ਜੀਲ [jīl] See ਜੀਰ 4. 2 cord or string (of a musical instrument). "jil bina kese baje rābab?"—bher m 5.

ਜੀਵ [jīv] Skt n human soul. "isvar jiv ek im janahu."—GPS. See ਆਤਮਾ. 2 living being. "jiv pulse, nerve.

¹ulthā nū jira denā` to feed cumin seed (jira) to camels. This phrase is used in the same manner as one would use "bādrā nū banat di (opz ate bheḍā nū banaphsa da sārbat" meaning to give someone what he does not deserve. The savya under reference suggests that Udho (Krishan) preached yoga to his naughty beloveds.

jite jal me thal me."—akal. 3 Jupiter, lord of deities. 4 moon. 5 Vishnu. 6 water. "jiv gayo ghaḥ meghan ko."—krisan. 7 जीव live; earn livelihood; live happily.

ਜੀਵਹਿ [jivau] may live, may live long. 2 (I am) alive. "jivau nam suni."—bīla m 5.

ਜੀਵਸਾ [jivsā] will live, shall live.

ਜੀਵਹਤਾ [jivhōtya]. **ਜੀਵਹਿਸਾ** [jivhīsa] n killing of a living creature. 2 soul's estrangement from the body. 3 crime of murder.

ਜੀਵਕ [jivak] Skt n living creature. 2 attendant, servant. 3 snake charmer.

ਜੀਵਕਾਰ [jivkara] art of living, vital force. "jīh ੴ kalkripan bāhi sir. tin ke rāhi nā jivkara phir."—cāritr 405.

ਜੀਵਣ [jivān] Skt ਜੀਵਨ n state of living, living-condition. "jivān sōgamu tisu dhāni."—var jet. 2 a blacksmith of Lahore, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He made a khurpa (wedding implement) for Bhai Bidhi Chand. 3 See ਜੀਵਨ. 4 Skt जृम्भण, kick with the hind leg. "jivān mari lāt di."—BG. The priest of Mecca kicked (with his leg) Guru Nanak pointing towards Kaaba (Muslim's sacred place).

ਜੀਵਣਪਦਵੀ [jivānpadvī] See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ. "gur ke bhaṇe jo cālē tā jivānpadvī pahī."—var guj 1 m 3.

ਜੀਵਣੁ [jivānu] See ਜੀਵਣ. "jivānu māṇa sabh tudhe tai."—majh ੭ m 3.

ਜੀਵਤ [jivāt] Skt ਜੀਵਿਤ adj living, alive. "jivāt pītōr nā manē kou mūe sārādh kārāhi."—gāu kabir. "jivāt kōu mūa kāhe."—gāu ੭ m 1. 2 alive. "so jivāt, jīh jivāt jāpīa."—bavān. 'He is alive, who meditates upon the conscious Creator rather than focus on the 'inert Being'. 3 livelihood. "kahu bīhave sōdhāt jivāt."—ram ੭ m 5.

ਜੀਵਤਮਰਣ [jivātmarān], **ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨਾ** [jivātmarṇa] die when alive, die while living. This means to

renounce the ego; to consider oneself very humble. "apu choḍi jivətməre."—*sri m 3*. "səṭigur bhai cəlahu, jivətra iv marie."—*suhi chāt m 4*. "apu traḡi hoie səbh reṇa, jivətra iv marie."—*suhi m 5*. 2 emancipation.

ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕ [jivət mirtək] *Skt* जीवमृत adj living as dead, inert, lazy. 2 one who has no affection for his country and nation. 3 renunciator of the ego; non-egoist, one having no self importance, devoid of self assertion. See ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨਾ.

ਜੀਵਤਮੁਕਤ [jivətmukat] See ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤ. "jivətmukat gurməti lage."—*məla m 3*.

ਜੀਵਤਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ [kivətmritək] See ਜੀਵਤਮਿਰਤਕ.

ਜੀਵਤੁ [jivətu] See ਜੀਵਤ. "gur ke sabbəḍi jivətu mərə."—*sri m 3*. 2 *n* lifespan, sense of living.

ਜੀਵਦ [jivəd] *Skt* *n* giver of life, physician. 2 God. 3 nectar. 4 air, wind. 5 food.

ਜੀਵਦੱਤ [jivəḍatt] *n* nectar.—*sənama*.

ਜੀਵਦਰਾ [jivəḍra], ਜੀਵਦਰੋ [jivəḍro] adj living, alive. "jivəḍro murohi."—*s fərid*.

ਜੀਵਦਾਨ [jivədan] See ਜੀਅਦਾਨ.

ਜੀਵਦਾਪੁਰਖ [jivədapurəkh] *n* human being; living being, transcendent One. "nanək jivədapurəkh dhiara əmrəpəd hoi."—*var sar m 4*. 3 one who is conscious of his own self-respect and of the rights of the country and the nation.

ਜੀਵਨ [jivən] See ਜੀਵਣ. 2 life. "jivənsukhu səbhu sadh səḡi."—*biṭa m 5*. 3 water. "de jivən jivən sukhkari."—*GPS*. 4 livelihood. 5 air. 6 ghee, clarified butter. 7 God, the Creator. 8 son. 9 See ਅਰੁਥਾ. 10 younger son of Bhai Bhagtu, who was always at the service of Guru Har Rai. He died in Kiratpur. His son was Sant Das, whose immediate descendants, now live in Bhucho, Bhai ke Chak etc.

Sant Das's sons, Ram Singh, Fateh Singh, Bakhtu Singh and Takhtu Singh were duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh in Damdama Sahib. See ਭਗਤੂ.

ਜੀਵਨਸਿੰਘ [jivənsiḡh] He was a great fighter. He laid down his life fighting against the Mughals, when Guru Gobind Singh was on his way to Chamkaur after leaving Anandpur. Baba Ajit Singh was also with him. His memorial is in Chamkaur.

ਜੀਵਨਗਤਿ [jivəngəti] *n* art of living, way of living. 2 condition of living beings. 3 adj one who emancipates the sentient. "jivəngəti suami ətəjami."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ [jivəncərit], ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤੁ [jivəncəritr] *n* life history; book depicting one's life history; biography especially of a holy person that is, jənəmsakhi; biography.

ਜੀਵਨਜੀਆ [jivənjia] adj life of living beings, life of the animates; giver of life to the animates. "so ki vīsrə jī jivən jia."—*sukhmāni*.

ਜੀਵਨਤਲਬ [jivəntəlab] *n* desire to live. 2 desire or wish of the animates; demand of living beings. "jivəntəlab nī vart, suami!"—*ram m 1*.

ਜੀਵਨਦੇਵਾ [jivəndeva] *n* giver of life. "jivən deva parbrəhəm seva."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 giver of water.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦ [jivənpəd] *n* plight of life; life. "laləc kərə jivənpəd karən, locən kəchu na sujhe."—*dhāna kəbir*. 2 adj who gives life. "jivənpəd nanək prəbhu mera."—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ [jivənpədvi] a stage which, once

¹Prior to his baptism as a Sikh he was a cuḡra (sweeper) belonging to the scavenging caste. Gyani Gyan Singh writes in Twarikh Khalsa that his earlier name was Jaita and he brought the head of the great martyr Guru Teg Bahadur from Delhi to Kiratpur.

Amritsar resident Bhai Harsa Singh Dhupia writes that Jaita (Jagat Seth) was a sweetmeat maker (confectioner) of Patna, who became Jiwan Singh after being baptised as a Sikh. He brought the head of the martyred Guru, but this fact is not confirmed in any other historical treatise.

achieved, does not require one to die again; stage of salvation. "ab mohi jivānpadvī pai."

—*maru m 5*. 2 right to live with self-respect.

ਜੀਵਨਪੁਰਖ [jivānpurakh] *n* giver of life—God; the omnipresent life giver. "jivānpurakh mīra hāri rāra."—*gāu m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤ [jivānmukāt] *Skt* जीवन्मुक्त *adj* who gets liberated from transmigration after attaining spiritual enlightenment during his life time. "jivān mukāt jis rīdē bhāgvāt."—*sukhmāni*. "man moh dono kəu pārhāri gobīd ke gun gāve. kəhu nanək īh bīdhī ko prāni jivānmukāt 'āhāve."—*bīla m 9*. "jivānmukāt sū akhīe jisū vicāhu hāume jāi."—*maru a m 1*.

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤਿ [jivānmukātī] *n* one who is free from bondage in life.

ਜੀਵਨਮੂਰਿ [jivānmūrī] *n* life providing plant; life saving plant. 2 self-realisation.

ਜੀਵਨਰੂਪ [jivānrup] living as spiritually enlightened. "jivānrup sīmraṇu prābhu tera."—*suhi m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਾ [jivna] *v* live, remain alive. "ādhe! jivna vicārī dekhi keteke dīna."—*dhāna m 1*. "jivna saphāl jivān sunī hāri jāpī jāpī sād jivna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਿ [jivāni] *n* livelihood, sustenance. "hāri hāri sātjāna kī jivāni."—*sar m 5*. 2 life; lifespan. "mē gunbādh sāgāl kī jivāni, meri jivāni mere das."—*sar namdev*.

ਜੀਵਨੀ [jivnī] *n* life history, biography, life history of a personage. See **ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ**.

ਜੀਵਨੀਯ [jivāniy] *Skt* *adj* worthy to live, liveable. 2 *n* water. 3 milk.

ਜੀਵੜ [jivəṛ] a subcaste of Khatris. 2 See **ਮਾਣਕ ਚੰਦ**.

ਜੀਵੜਾ [jivṛa] *adj* living, alive. 2 See **ਮਾਣਕ ਚੰਦ**. 3 belonging to Manak Chand's dynasty.

ਜੀਵੜੇ [jivṛe] See **ਮਾਣਕਚੰਦ** 2.

ਜੀਵਾ [jiva] *Skt* *n* livelihood, sustenance. "cakār

hve jiva sū cālavē."—*GPS*. 2 string of a bow; bowstring. 3 earth. 4 Bhai Jiva, cook of Guru Angad Dev. "rāhu rājī bān gurmukh jiva."—*GPS*. 5 (I) live. "jiva tere nāi."—*dhāna chāt m 1*.

ਜੀਵਾਇਆ [jivāia] made alive. 2 nourished. "dukh sukh kārīkē kuṭābu jivāia."—*suhi kabir*.

ਜੀਵਾਈ [jivai] made alive. 2 living, (I) am alive.

ਜੀਵਾਸਾ [jivāsa] *n* life hope; hope to live.

ਜੀਵਾਸਿ [jivāsī] will live. "dhrīgu jivē dhrīgu jivāsī."—*sodāru*. 'cursed be life that is gone and is to come.'

ਜੀਵਾਤਮਾ [jivātma] *Skt* जीवात्मन् *n* individual soul; soul that keeps the body conscious. See **ਆਤਮਾ**.

ਜੀਵਾਨਦ [jivānād] lives. "uh sādā sādā jivānād."—*sar m 5*. 2 pleasure of life, joy of life.

ਜੀਵਾਲਣਹਾਰਾ [jivālānhara], **ਜੀਵਾਲਨਹਾਰ** [jivālānhar], **ਜੀਵਾਲਨਹਾਰੂ** [jivālānharu] *adj* provider of life, life's sustainer. "mīrtak kəu jivālānhar."—*sukhmāni*. 2 who awakens. "guru ākasū marī jivālānhara."—*gāu m 3*. 'one who brings an inebriated elephant to its senses with a pricking prod.'

ਜੀਵਾਲਿਅਨੁ [jivālānu] he has made us alive; has put life into us. "rog mīṭai jivālānu."—*bīla m 5*.

ਜੀਵਾਲੇ [jivāle] gives life. "jīā marī jivāle soi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਜੀਵਾਵਉ [jivāvau] (I) live. "dārsān pekhi jivāvau."—*bīla m 5*. 2 '(I) live.'

ਜੀਵਿ [jivī] by living, by being in the living state. "jivī jivī mē."—*var sar m 1*.

ਜੀਵਿਕਾ [jivīka] *Skt* *n* livelihood, sustenance.

ਜੀਵੀ [jivī] *adj* living being. 2 bread winner.

ਜੀਵੀਜੈ [jivīje] let us live; has to live.

ਜੀਵੇਸ਼ [jivēṣ] lord of living beings; God, the transcendent One.

ਜੀਵੇ [jivē] lives. 2 may live. "jivē data devānharu."—*gāu m 3*.

ਜੀਵੰਦਾ [jivāda] living; alive. 2 a devotee of Guru

Amar Das.

ਜੀਵੰਦਿਆਂ [jivəḍiā] by living; while being alive. "jivəḍiā həri cetra, mərəḍiā hərirəg."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਜੀਵੰਧਾ [jivəḍha] a Jatt subcaste. See ਜਵੰਧਾ.

ਚ [ju] *part* whatsoever, whatever. "tūm ju kahət həu nəd kəu nədən."—*gəu kabir*. 2 *if*, provided. 3 *pron* whoever, whosoever. "guru ju na cetahī apno."—*s kabir*.

ਚੁਆ [juə] young, youthful. "balika briddhni əu juə hē."—*krisən*. 2 *Skt* चूड़ *n* wooden ladle (spoon) for performing oblation. "juə jəgg dhari."—*dətt*.

ਚੁਆਇਆ [juəia] *adj* combined with, coupled, related. "nanək sərəb juəia."—*gujə m* 1.

ਚੁਆਣ [juən] See ਜੁਆਨ.

ਚੁਆਣੀ [juəni] *adj* youthful. "təria juəni apī bhāni."—*vəḍ chət m* 1. 2 the youth did.

ਚੁਆਨ [juən] *Skt* युवन् *adj* youthful, young, adolescent.

ਚੁਆਨੀ [juəni] *n* youthfulness, youth, adolescence. "bal juəni əru bīrədh phūni tiri əvəstha."—*s m* 9. 2 See ਜੁਆਣੀ 2.

ਚੁਆਮਰਦੀ [juāmərđi] See ਜਵਾਮਰਦੀ.

ਚੁਆਰ [juar] See ਜਵਾਰ. 2 See ਜੁਆਰ.

ਚੁਆਰਭਾਟਾ [juarbhāṭa] See ਜੁਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਚੁਆਰੀ [juari] *n* small sorghum (Indian millet), grown in abundance in the South. Bread made from it is sweet in taste and is also viscous. 2 gambler.

ਚੁਆਲ [juāl], ਚੁਆਲਾ [juāla] See ਜੁਾਲ and ਜੁਾਲਾ. "giri tərū jəl juāla bhərahro."—*bhēr namdev*.

ਚੁਆਲਾਧਰਣੀ [juāladhəṛni], ਚੁਆਲਾਬਮਣੀ [juālabəmni] *n* gun, which emits flame of fire.—*sənama*.

ਚੁਆਲਾਮੁਖੀ [juālamukhi] See ਜੁਾਲਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਚੁਆਂ [juə] *Skt* युवन् *adj* young. 2 *n* a category of deities (angels) like the demi-gods of Kubera. "jīh jəpəhī kīnər jəcch juə."—*akal*.

ਚੁਸਤਭੂ [juəṭju] *P* چُست *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਜੁਸਤਨ and ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਚੁਸਤਨ [justən] *P* جُست *v* search, find, explore.

ਚੁੱਸਾ [jussa] *n* zeal, enthusiasm. 2 *A* جُسد *n* body, physique.

ਚੁੱਸ [juṣṭ] *Skt* जुष्ट *adj* eaten or drunk in part; left over. 2 used, served. 3 delightful. "just pust rist əti."—*GPS*. 4 bound. "bhəṭ just."—*səloh*.

ਚੁਹਦ [juhəd], ਚੁਹਦੀ [juhəḍi] *A* جهاد *n* power. 2 attempt, effort. "juhəd kərat khojət səbh thāi."—*GPS*. 3 intense effort, toil. 4 *A* زهد *n* renunciation of the worldly pleasures. 5 worship.

ਚੁਹਦੀ [zuhdi] *A* زهد *adj* renouncer of the worldly pleasures. 2 devotee. 3 who toils hard.

ਚੁਹਰਾਇ [juhraɪ] after greeting. "pəd bhup ke juhraɪ."—*parəs*.

ਚੁਹਾਕ [juhək] *P* چُحاک *a* terribly cruel emperor, who ascended the throne after killing Jamshid, the ruler of Persia. "sun juhək payo rīh bīdhi jəb."—*cəritr* 402.

ਚੁਹਾਰ [juhar], ਚੁਹਾਰ [juharu] *n* *Mg* salutation, greeting. 2 exchange of greeting; mutual salutation. "svəṛəgsīgh sūdər bhəe tāki rəhe juhar."—*cəritr* 181. 'He had very courteous interaction with handsome Swarg Singh.' See ਜੋਹਾਰ.

ਚੁਹੀ [juhi] a kind of jasmine (flower). *Skt* जुही *L* Jasminum auriculatum. Erroneously it is written as kuhi instead of juhi in a poem by Bhai Santokh Singh. "baj juhi line gən ayo."—*GPS*. See ਕੁਹੀ.

ਚੁਹੀਰ [juhir], ਚੁਹੀਰੀ [juhiri] See ਜਹੀਰ and ਜਹੀਰੀ.

ਚੁਕਾਮ [zukam] *A* چُکُم *n* common cold, coryza. See ਨਜ਼ਲਾ.

ਚੁਕਿਤੀ [jukiti] *Skt* युक्ति *n* argument, reasoning. 2 way out, effort, scheme.

ਚੁਕਿਤੀਐ [jukitiē] by planning. "tuṭəsī moh jukitiē."—*asa chət m* 5.

ਚੁਗ [jug] *n* pair, couple, collection of two things. 2 world. "jug məhī ram nam nīstara."—*suhi*

¹Issac.

chāt m 3. "həri dhīavāhi tudhu ji, se jan jug māhi sukh vasi."—*sopurākhū*. 3 an era such as satyug (Era of Truth). See सुग. 4 representing the figure of four, as there are four aeons. 5 adjstudded, combined. "tu ape hi jug jogia."—*var kan m 4.* one who plans for combining. See सुनिननेगी.

सुगह सुग [jugah jug] in every era; eternally, for ever.

सुगह सुगति [jugah jugātī] eternally, at all times. "jugah jugātī bhagat tumare."—*vād chāt m 1.*

सुगह लग [jugah lag] in all the ages, eternally.

सुगसुग [jugjug] See सुगह सुग.

सुगसुग [jugjuth] multitude of mundane people. "satiguri khema tania jugjuth samane."—*savaye m 4 ke.* 'All were subsumed by the eternal One.'

सुगसुगी [jugjogi] See सुनिननेगी. "tu ape hi jugjogia."—*var kan m 4.*

सुगटे [jugane] coincidentally, luckily. "sabh jag jivan jugne."—*naṭ m 4.*

सुगट [jugat] *Skt जुगट्* *adj* coupled, attached. "sarbada sarab jugte."—*japū*. 2 See सुगति.

सुगटसिध [jugatsiv] *adj* engrossed in Shiv, absorbed in the Creator. See मँसुडग.

सुगटसुगी [jugatjogi] See जुगु 4.

सुगट [jugta] *adj* coupled, attached. "jugta jiu jugahjug jogi."—*asa m 1.* "bhagauti rahit jugta."—*sri a m 5.* 'The devotee is always engrossed in worship.' 2 bound, tied. "kəṇu su mukta kəṇu su jugta."—*majh a m 5.* 3 *n* style of living, conception, planning. "brāhmgīāhi ki nirmal jugta."—*sukhmāni*. 4 with planning, properly. "nəh milie ih jugta."—*sor a m 5.*

सुगहसुगह [jugtajugat] proper and improper, correct and incorrect, appropriate and inappropriate, reasonable and unreasonable. "sagri jugtajugat nīharkē."—*GPS*.

सुगहति [jugtari] *adj* who is absorbed in yog (meditation); perfectly engrossed. "tuhi mukād jogjugtari."—*gōd ravīdas*.

सुगति [jugatī] *Skt जुगति n* plan. "jogi jugatī nā jane ādh."—*dhāna m 1.* 2 argument, reasoning. "jugatīsiddh ih bat."—*sāloh*. 3 method, way. "īahu jugatī bīhane kai janam."—*sukhmāni*. 4 management, administration. "jā jugatī jake he hathi."—*gāu m 5.* 5 ability. "jo vartae sai jugatī."—*sukhmāni*.

सुगति सुगति [jugatī ukatī] See जुगु जुगु.

सुगतिनेगुसु [jugatījogesur] *adj* having utmost ability among the lords of the yogis. "gavāhi janakadī jugatījogesur."—*savaye m 1 ke.* 2 See जुगु 4.

सुगती [jugti] See सुगति.

सुगट [jugatu] See सुगट. 2 proper, befitting. "soi brāhmaṇu pujaṇ jugatu."—*sava m 1.*

सुगटे [jugte] connected, coupled. "sāda ālīpāt jog āru jugte."—*gāu m 5.* 2 with planning, properly. "nāhi chutō ih jugte."—*sāloh*.

सुगटे [jugate] through all ages, eternal. See सु. **सुगति** [jugāni] yogni, a female yogi; she who practises yog. "māharudrā ke bhavān jugāni hve ayhō."—*cārītr 146*.

सुगनी [jugni] a necklace, tied with a silk cord, hanging on the chest.

सुगनु [jugnu] *Skt जृङ्गण n* glow worm, firefly, glow fly; lightning bug. *L Lampyris noctiluca*. The glow worm has florescent material on its tail. The male glow worm flies in the air while the female glow worm crawls on the earth. The latter also emits light. In fact the male is named glow fly while the female is called glow worm but writers (especially poets) regard both as the same.

सुगम [jugam] See सुगम.

सुगहसुग [jugraj] a Virk Jatt, resident of village Rame-ana. When Sikhs of Majha, i.e., Maha Singh, Bhag Kaur etc were looking for Guru

Gobind Singh to seek forgiveness Jugraj directed them to proceed towards Khidrana pond.

ਜੁਗਰਾਫੀਆ [jugraphia], ਜੁਗਰਾਫੀਯਹ [jugrafiyah] *G* ۞ source of geographical knowledge, book of geography. *E* Geography.

ਜੁਗਲ [jugal] See ਯੁਗਲ.

ਜੁਗਲ ਜਾਮਨੂ [jugal jamnu] two kinds of plum-like tree viz *cevasus cornuta*; *svzygium cumini*. *gulabjaman* and *Jamoa*. 2 white and black fruit of these trees.

ਜੁਗਵਤ [jugvat] capable, competent. "tese gursikkhan ko jugvat jatan ke."—BG. 2 worth using, worthy of use. "jese tute nagbeli se vides caljat, salil sajog cirakal jugvat he."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਵੈ [jugve] with ability, in a proper way. "janani jatan kar jugve jathar rakhe."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਾਹਾ [jugaha] several aeons. 2 through the aeons. 3 related, concerned. 4 in yog. "ape jogi jugat jugaha."—jet m 4.

ਜੁਗਾ ਜੁਗਤੀਰਿ [juga jugatari] See ਜੁਗਰ ਜੁਗਤੀਰਿ. "juga jugatari khari pari."—asa pafi m 3.

ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [jugadi] origin of time, before aeons. "jugadi sacu."—japu. 2 pair, another. "jugadi gurae namah."—sukhmani. (I) bow to Guru Angad Dev.

ਜੁਗਾਵਈ [jugavai] See ਜੁਗਾਵਨ.

ਜੁਗਾਵਨ [jugavan] v merge, combine. 2 be capable, qualify. "jog na jugavai."—BGK. 'does not seem competent.'

ਜੁਗਾਵਲੀ [jugavali] a line of epoch, an order of epochs. 2 a writing by a devoted Sikh in Janam Sakhi, supposedly narrated by Guru Nanak Dev. In this Janam Sakhi, Guru Nanak Dev is depicted as meditating in eternal time. This 'Jugavali' can be seen in the hand written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib preserved in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dharmasala. It goes from page 1341 onward of the holy scripture.

ਜੁਗਿ [jugi] in the era; in the period. "cahu jugi nirmalu."—maru solhe m 4. 2 in the world. See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗਿਜੁਗਿ [jugijug] through the ages, in every period. "jugi jugi saca eko data."—maru solhe m 3.

ਜੁਗੀਆ [jugia] practitioner of yog. 2 coupled.

ਜੁਗ [jugu] See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗ ਜੁਗ [jugu jugu] several ages. 2 throughout the ages, in each era. "haru jugu jugu bhagat upara."—asa chat m 4.

ਜੁਗਪਸਾ [jugupasa] *Skt* जुगप्सा *n* condemnation, vilification. See ਰੂਪ *vr*. 2 hatred, hate, disgust.

ਜੁਗਪਸਿਤ [jugupasit] *Skt* जुगपसित *adj* maligned. 2 contemptible, disgusting.

ਜੁਗੇਸ [juges], ਜੁਗੇਸਰ [jugesur] master of sages, lord of yogis. 2 Shiv. 3 Gorakh. 4 the Creator. 5 Baba Sri Chand.

ਜੁਗਤ [jugat] end of an era. 2 doomsday; ultimate destruction of the universe.

ਜੁਗਤਰ [jugatar] within an aeon, within the era. 2 another era i.e. several aeons. "jese jal atar jugatar base pakhan."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਣ [juggan], ਜੁਗਣਿ [juggani] a yogini, a horrible goddess attending upon Durga. "jay japahu juggan juh ju."—akal.

ਜੁਗਾਦਾ [juchada] See ਜੋਸ਼ਾਦਾ.

ਜੁਜ [juj] *n* Yajur Ved, suggesting Dvapara (the second aeon) which got prominence in Yajur Ved. "juj mahi jori chali cadravli."—var asa. 2 *P* ५ part without, except. 3 *A* ५, short for *juzav*. *n* part, piece, portion. 4 unbound volume. 5 *P* ५ roasted meat of male sheep. "salan b bira juj tahari."—krisan.

ਜੁਜਦਾਨ [juzdan] *P n* a bag to keep unbound volumes of a book; satchel.

ਜੁਜਬੰਦੀ [juzbadi] *P n* process of combining and binding frames (of a book); book binding.

ਜੁਜਰ [jujar] or ਜੁਜਰੂ [juzaru] Yajur Ved. "sam vedu rigu juzaru athrabanu."—maru solhe m 1.

See ਵੇਦ.

ਰੁਜਰੀ [jujri] with both hands folded. "bahu ben bīne bhān he jūri."—*NP*. 2 scholar of Yajur Ved.

ਰੁਜਰੂ [jujaru] See ਰੁਜਰ and ਵੇਦ.

ਰੁਜਾਤ [jujat], ਰੁਜਾਤਿ [jujatɪ] See ਯਯਾਤਿ. "pun bhyo jujat."—*jajati*.

ਰੁਜਾਮ [jujam] *A* ʃʌɪ n leprosy. See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਰੁਝ [juʒh] *n* war, battle.

ਰੁਝਾਊਆ [jujhua] *adj* warrior, combatant. 2 *n* musical instrument producing heroic feeling. "jujhe jujhua ke baje."—*carrir 116*.

ਰੁਝਾਣਾ [jujhna] *v* fight. 2 die fighting.

ਰੁਝਾਊ [jujhau] See ਰੁਝਾਊਆ. "duh dīst baje jujhau baje."—*GPS*.

ਰੁਝਾਊਰਾਗ [jujhaurag] Sandhuria and Maru rag, the rag that produces a heroic feeling. 2 musical note boosting the morale of warriors.

ਰੁਝਾਰ [jujhar] *adj* warrior, fighter, hero.

ਰੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ [jujharsingh] a Rajput of the hill region, who fought against Dilawar Khan. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ch 12. 2 See ਰੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਰੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [jujharsingh baba] valiant son of Guru Gobind Singh born to Mata Jito in 1747 Bikrami. He attained martyrdom on Poh 8, 1761 Bikrami fighting with courage in the battle-field of Chamkaur. Bhai Santokh Singh erroneously mentions his martyrdom to have taken place in Sirhind. Guru Gobind Singh's court poet, Sainapati, thus describes the valour of Baba Jujhar Singh in the battle of Chamkaur:

"jəb dekhiro jujhar sīgh səma pəhucyo an,
doryo dāl me dhar ke kər me gəhi kəman."

ਰੁਝ [jujɪh] *n* war, battle.

ਰੁਝਰ [jujhar] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਰੁਟ [juɪ] pair, group of two, joined. 2 See ਰੁਟੁ 2.

ਰੁਟਸੀ [juɪsi] will meet, will see. "mera mukh sakət sēgɪ nə juɪsi."—*dev m 5*.

ਰੁਟਕ [juɪək] *Skt n* knot of matted hair, knot of

tangled hair. 2 bouquet, bunch of flowers.

ਰੁਟਣਾ [juɪna], ਰੁਟਨਾ [juɪna] *v* combine, meet. 2 clash mutually, confront.

ਰੁਟ [juɪ] See ਰੁਟ. 2 intimacy, familiarity. "name sēgɪ juɪ."—*gəu var 1 m 5*.

ਰੁਠ [juɪh] *Skt* ਰੁਠੁ *adj* contaminated, polluted; left over. 2 See ਰੁਠ.

ਰੁਠਾਰਨਾ [juɪharna], ਰੁਠਾਲਣਾ [juɪhalna], ਰੁਠਾਲਨਾ [juɪhalna] *v* defile or pollute (victimals) by tasting or touching.

ਰੁਠਾਈ [juɪdai] *n* coolness, coldness. 2 shiver due to malaria (fever), shiver due to cold.

ਰੁਠਾਨਾ [juɪdana] (*Skt* ਰੁਠੁ *vr* combine) *adj* combined, joined. 2 shrunk due to cold. 3 cooled, made cold.

ਰੁਠਾਨੀ [juɪdani] gathered, collected. "in rītr bīlok bərat juɪdani."—*NP*. 2 cooled, become cool.

ਰੁਠੀ [juɪdi] *n* crowd, group, gang. See *E* Junto.

ਰੁਤ [juɪ] *adj* tied, combined. 2 associated, accompanied, involved.

ਰੁਤਊ [juɪəu] combined, associated. See ਰਿੰਨ.

ਰੁਤਾ [juɪta] associated, combined. 2 See ਰੁਤਾ.

ਰੁਤੇ [juɪte] combined, paired, coupled, fastened. "phəɪɪ joni juɪte."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਰੁਤਾ [juɪta] See ਰੁਤਾ. 2 pair of shoes, covering for the feet, foot cover. "kaɪh cəɪn te m̄aryo juɪta."—*GPS*.

ਰੁਠ [juɪh], ਰੁਠ [juɪth] *Skt* ਰੁਠੁ *n* group, crowd.

ਰੁਠਰੀਆ [juɪdriā] *n* austerity, effort, service, hard labour. "pāɪ ləgəu nɪt kəɪu juɪdriā."—*malī m 4*.

ਰੁਠਾ [juɪda] *P* ʃʌɪ *adj* different, separate, distinct.

ਰੁਠਾਈ [juɪdai] *P* ʃʌɪ *n* separation, parting.

ਰੁਧ [juɪdh] See ਰੁਧ.

ਰੁਧਾਨੀ [juɪdhāni] fighting force, army.—*sənāma*.

ਰੁਧਾਬਰ [juɪdhābər] *n* yuddh-ābār. standard of war, flag of war. "des bīdesən jīt juɪdhābər."—*parās*. 'victory over the enemy's standards.' 2 armour, coat of mail.

ਚੁਪਿਸਟਰ [judhistər] See ਯੁਪਿਸ਼ਟਰ.

ਚੁਪਿਸਟਰਬੰਧੁਸੁਤਰਿ [judhistərbādhūsutərɪ] *cpd*, brother of Yudhistar—Arjun; his charioteer—Krishan; his foe, the arrow.—*sānām*.

ਚੁਪੀ [judhi] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਚੁੱਧ [juddh] (*Skt* युद्ध *vr* fight a battle) *n* war, battle.

ਚੁੱਧਸਾਲੀ [juddhsali] *Skt* युद्धशालिन् *adj* fighter, warrior.

ਚੁੱਧਮਾਲੀ [juddhmali] *adj* one who puts on the rosary of war; one who wears the garland of victory. “sābe sātṛu jīte mēhā juddhmali.”—*ramav*.

ਚੁਨੱਬੀ [junnābi] See ਜਨੱਬੀ.

ਚੁਨੀ [juni] *n* birth, life. “bāhūrɪ nā paie jounie.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਚੁਨੀਐ [junie] in the vulva. See ਜੁਨੀ.

ਚੁਨੁਬੀ [junubi] See ਜਨੁਬੀ.

ਚੁੰਨਾਰ [zunnar] *P* زُنَّار sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਚੁੰਨਾਰਦਾਰ [zunnardar] *P* زُنَّار_dar wearer of the sacred thread. 2 a Parsi, who regards Zend as his holy scripture, also wears a thread, but he ties it around his waste.

ਚੁਫਤ [jufət] *P* چُفْت pair. 2 even e.g. two, four, eight etc. 3 married woman. 4 *adj* coupled, connected.

ਚੁੰਬਸ [jūbās] *P* چُمبش *n* vibration, movement, shivering.

ਚੁਬਣ [jubəṇ] *adj* youthful, young, adult. 2 *n* youth, youthfulness. “jubəṇ māy mēti.”—*datt*. ‘vainglorious of one’s youthfulness.’

ਚੁਬਣਹੀਣ [jubəṇhīṇ], ਚੁਬਣਹੀਨ [jubəṇhin] *adj* devoid of youthfulness, i.e. an old person. “jīm jubəṇhīṇ ləpṭaɪ nari.”—*ramav*.

¹In Guru Granth Sahib we come across at a number of places two matras affixed to a consonant. One matra signifies the meaning of the word while the other explains the musical harmony. Here the word is ਜੋਨੀ [joni] but per chanting its pronunciation is juni.

ਚੁਬਨ [jubəṇ] See ਚੁਬਣ.

ਚੁਬਾ [juba] *adj* young, youthful.

ਚੁਬਾਂ [jubā], ਚੁਬਨ [juban] taste; tongue (language). See ਜਬਾਂ and ਜਬਨ. “sāmēstul jubā hē.”—*japū*.

ਚੁੰਬਿਸ [jūbiṣ] See ਚੁੰਬਸ.

ਚੁੰਬਣ [jubbəṇ] See ਚੁਬਣ 2.

ਚੁੰਮਣ [jūmməṇ] *v* take birth; be born. 2 germinate, grow. 3 *S* go, march. “jūme kəṭək əchuhni.”—*cāḍi* 3. ‘Many units of soldiers marched.’

ਚੁੰਮਣਹਾਰ [jūmāṇhar] *adj* perishable, mortal. See ਚੁੰਮਣ 3. “dhəɪɪ dhulɪ jūmāṇhar.”—*sri m 1*.

ਚੁਮਲ [juməl], ਚੁਮਲਹ [jumləh], ਚੁਮਲਾ [jumla] *A* جُمْلَة *n* sum total, addition. The total of words is given wherever this word appears in different pages of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *adv* all, entirely.

ਚੁਮਲਾਰਜੁਨ [juməlarjun] *Skt* yamāl-arjun; a pair of Arjun trees. See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ.

ਚੁਮਾ [juma] *A* جُمَا a day of assembling, a day of congregation. Friday is regarded as an auspicious day in Islam. On this day, the Almighty took Adam to the garden of Eden. Men will rise from their graves on doomsday and present themselves before the court of God for the final verdict.

According to miškāt, he, who listens to the sermon with rapt attention during the mid-day prayer on Friday, is liberated from all the sins committed by him during the week.

“roze jum-əh momnane pakbaz.

gɪrəd me ayəd əz bəhɪre nəməz.”—*zīdgi*.

ਚੁੰਮਾ [jūma] *A* جُمَا shelter. 2 a Rajput sardar, who finds mention in the battle of Husaini. See ਚਿਚਿਕੁਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

ਚੁਮਾ ਮਸਜਿਦ [juma məsjɪd], ਚੁਮਾ ਮਸੀਤ [juma məsit] *A* جُمَا a mosque, where Muslims assemble to perform prayer. The mosques, where Muslims gather especially for Friday prayers are named juma məsjɪd. Such mosques exist in many cities but the mosque

built by Shahjahan in 1650 AD in Delhi and another one constructed by Aurangzeb in 1673 AD near Lahore's fort have special significance.

ਚੰਮਿਓ [jūmio] See ਚੰਮਣ. 2 See ਪਥਣਿ.

ਚਮਿਲਾ [jūmila] See ਚਮਲਾ.

ਚੰਮੇ [jūme] See ਚਮਣ 3.

ਚਮੇਰਾਠ [jūmerat] *n* Thursday.

ਚੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ [jūmevari] *P* ذمّہ *n* responsibility; taking responsibility of some thing on oneself.

ਚਰ [jur] See ਚਰਨਾ. 2 fever. See ਚੁਰ. "pərgun pərdhən pərən prāsāsa. jərə nə ih jur ləkho nīsāsa."—*NP*.

ਚਰਾਖ [jurə] *A* چراخ *n* sip, gulp.

ਚਰਾਖਾ [jurəh] *A* چراخ only a single draught, only one sip.

ਚਰਾਤ [jur-at], ਚਰਤ [jurət] *A* جرأت *n* courage. "jur-at jamal he."—*japu*. "məm jurət nahīn etni."—*səloh*.

ਚਰਨਾ [jurna] *v* associate, join, assemble. "dhīat nīl kər jurna."—*g5d m 4*.

ਚਰਮ [jurəm] *A* جرم *n* crime, guilt.

ਚਰਮਨਾ [jurmana] *P* جزاء *n* fine, penalty.

ਚਰਾ [jur-ra] *P* چر *n* male species of a hawk named Goshawk. Its height is less than that of a hawk. Just like the hawk it is brought up and trained for hunting. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਚਰੋ [jur-ro] See ਚਰਾ. 2 *Dg* derived from jvar-həro; ved, doctor.

ਚੁਰਾ [jurra] See ਚਰਾ. 2 *Dg* sleep, drowsiness.

ਚੁਰਾਕੁਸ [jurākus] *Skt* चुराकुस *n* antipyretic medicine to control fever. The Indian ved (ayurvedic doctors) prepare this medicine from substances like mercury, sulphur etc. Any medicine that controls fever is called jurākus.

ਚੁਰਿ [jurī] in association; together. "səgəl bīdhi jurī ahəru kəria."—*məla m 5*.

ਚੁਰਿਆ [juria], ਚੁਰੀਆ [juria], ਚੁਰੇ [jure], ਚੁਰੇ [jure] got busy, joined, combated, fought. "kīrtən juria."—*suhi m 5 pərtal*. 'got busy with work.'

"sadhu sēgī mukh jure."—*sar m 5*. "həri siu jure tənīhcal citu."—*gəu ə m 5*. "kal siu jure."—*bher kəbir*.

ਚੁਰਾਹ [jurrah] See ਚਰਾ.

ਚੁਰਾਬ [jurrah] *T* چرب *n* pair of socks.

ਚੁਲ [jul] See ਚੁਲਣ. 2 *A* چل *n* warm covering for animals. 3 See ਚੁਲ.

ਚੁਲਈ [julāi] went with. See ਚੁਲਣ. "sathī nə julāi mara."—*var jet*.

ਚੁਲਾਹਾ [julha] weaver. "tu bamənu me kasik julaha."—*asa kəbir*. See ਕਾਸੀਕ.

ਚੁਲਕਾ [julka] a Khatri subcaste among lower class Sarins. "paro julka pəramhās."—*BG*.

ਚੁਲਣਾ [julna], ਚੁਲਣ [julənu] *S v* go, travel. "pav suhave ja təu dhīri julde."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "rah dəsai na julā."—*vəḍ m 1*. "mu julau tathī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "pav julai pādth təu."—*suhi ə m 5*. "kəmaṇa sēgī julīa."—*asa chāt m 5*. "pādthī julēdri mera ēdərū thādha."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਚੁਲਨ [julən] See ਚੁਲਣ. 2 See ਚੁਲਨ.

ਚੁਲਫ [juləph] *P* چلف *n* a strand of long hair, hanging over the cheek. "julphē ənup jāki."—*ramav*.

ਚੁਲਫਕਾਰ [juləphkar] *A* چلفکار *n* something which is spiral-shaped; sword with a spiral frame. The base of this sword is thick and has a spiral shape. See ਸਸੜ. "juləphkar ə mīsri."—*səloh*. 2 a sword, bearing this name, which was acquired by Hazarat Mohammad by winning over the infidel Gash in the battle of Baddar and presented to Ali, his son-in-law.

ਚੁਲਮ [julm] *A* چلم *n* oppression, violent use of force, excess. 2 injustice invidiousness. "jor juləm phuləhī ghəno."—*bəvən*.

ਚੁਲਾਂ [julā], ਚੁਲਾਉ [julau], ਚੁਲਈ [julāi] See ਚੁਲਣ.

ਚੁਲਾਹਾ [julaha], ਚੁਲਾਹੇ [julaho] *P* چلاہ *n* weaver of cotton thread; weaver of clothes. "jati julaha mətī ka dhīr."—*g5d kəbir*. "jīusətsēgātī tərīo julaho."—*kan ə m 4*. See ਜੋਲਾਹਾ. 2 an

aquatic creature capable of moving over water. 3 See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਚੁਲਾਬ [julab] *A* چولاب *n* purgative; this term originated from gul-ab i.e. extract of roses. The extract (distillate) of roses is a purgative; thus this name is commonly used for liquid medications causing loose motions when taken.

ਚੁਲਿਆ [julīa] See ਚੁਲਟੁ.

ਚੁਲੁਸ [julū] See ਜਲੁਸ.

ਚੁਲੇਖਾ [zulexa], ਚੁਲੇਖਾ [zulexa] *P* چلهه; See ਯੂਸਫ.

ਚੁਲੀ [julī] See ਚੁਲਨ.

ਚੁਲੰਦਰੀ [julāndrī] See ਚੁਲਣ.

ਚੁੱਲਾ [julla] *n* heavy and thick cloth filled with cotton; worn-out quilt.

ਚੁੱਲਾਬ [jullab] See ਚੁਲਾਬ.

ਚੁੱਲੀ [julli] *n* thick quilt filled with cotton.

ਚੁਵਤੀ [juvti] young woman. See ਯੁਵਤੀ.

ਚੁਵਰਾਜ [juvraj] prince. See ਯੁਵਰਾਜ.

ਚੁਵਾ [juva] See ਯੁਵਾ.

ਚੁਵਾਰ [juvar] See ਜਵਾਰ.

ਚੁਵਾਲ [juval] See ਜਵਾਲ. 2 See ਚੁਾਲ.

ਚੁਕਨਾ [juṛṇa] *v* combine, merge, join (of two objects). 2 assemble, gather. 3 be available, be accessible.

ਚੁੜਿ [juṛi] after gathering. "juṛi juṛi vichuṛe." -*var sar m 1*.

ਚੁੜੰਦਾ [juṛāda] *adj* available. 2 added to the total. "dhuri para kiratu juṛāda." -*vād m 4 ghorā*. 3 coolant; what cools. "hāri jethi juṛāda lorīe." -*majh barahmaha*. 'We seek God who creates coolness in the scorching heat of the month of Jeth.' 4 hoarder, depositor.

ਚੁ [ju] part a polite vocative; Sir. "hāri ju! rakhilehu pāri meri." -*jet m 9*. 2 *n* birth, creation. "prabhū he. əju he." -*japu*. 3 *Skt* air, wind. 4 Sarasvati - the goddess of knowledge. 5 *P* چ or چ river. 6 canal. 7 you search.

ਚੁੰ [jū] *Skt* चुका *n* a parasite in the hair or in clothes, called louse. Its plural is lice.

ਚੁਆ [jua] See ਚੁੰ. 2 See ਚੁਆ.

ਚੁਆ [jua] *n* gamble. *Skt* द्युत game of chance played with a bet; game of stake (bet) to win or lose money or property. "har juar jua bidhe." -*gəu m 5*. 2 yoke of a cart or a chariot, with which bulls or horses are fastened. 3 *adj* young, adult. "ləre bal ə briddh jua riseke." -*cārītr 120*.

ਚੁਆਰ [juar], ਚੁਆਰੀ [juari] *adj* gambler. *Skt* द्युतकार. "juar bisənu nə jāi." -*brīla ə m 5*. "juari jue mahi cit." -*basāt m 5*.

ਚੁਐ ਜਨਮਹਾਰਣਾ [jue jənəmharṇa] *v* waste precious life in useless deeds; spend time in good for nothing engagements. "jəpi jue jənəm nə harie." -*sri chāt m 5*.

ਚੁਇ [juɪ] See ਚੁ 5.

ਚੁਈ [juɪ] lice infested. "mālu juɪ bhāria nīla kala khidholṛa." -*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਏਬਾਜ [juebaɪ] See ਚੁਆਰ.

ਚੁਏਬਾਰ [juebar] *P* چوبار *n* canal.

ਚੁਸ [jus] *Skt* चुस *n* soup of pulses, meat etc. *E* juice.

ਚੁਹ [juh] *n* domain, boundary, revenue limit of a village. "cəṛh ghore nəs jange vic juh paraiā." -*jāgnama*. 2 social group, community. 3 *adj* all, whole, entire. "māulio mən tən juh." -*sar m 5*. 4 meadow, grassland, uncultivated land used as pasture.

ਚੁਹੀ [juhi] See ਚੁਹੀ.

ਚੁੱਕ [jūk], ਚੁੱਕਾ [jūka] *n* louse. "jūk pəri bəhu bar bədhē sir." -*GPS*.

ਚੁੜ [juḷ] *n* battle, war. "nīt uṭhi juḷh kərije." -*kālī ə m 4*.

ਚੁੜਣਾ [juḷṇa], ਚੁੜਨਾ [juḷṇa] *v* fight. 2 die fighting. ਚੁੜਿ [juḷi] *adv* fighting, combating. "mən siu juḷhiməre prəbh pae." -*asa m 1*.

ਚੁਟ [juṭ] *Skt* नुट *n* knot of hair, topknot. "sis jəṭan ke juṭ suhae." -*VN*.

ਚੁਟੀ [juṭi] *adj* tied. 2 illumined, lit, luminous. "ek te ek juṭi." -*ramav*. 'Mountain herbs excelling one another in luminosity.'

ਜੁਠ [juθ] *Skt* ਜੁਠ *n* leftover food after eating, leftover. 2 thing contaminated by touch or taste. 3 impiety. 4 *S* lie, falsehood, untruth.

ਜੁਠਕੁਠ [juθkuth] *n* fabricated lie; maligned falsehood, harlot's left-over. "cunē juθ kuthā śrutā chor dharmā."—*kālki*.

ਜੁਠਨ [juθhan] See ਮਹਿ 4. 2 utensil contaminated by touch or taste; partly eaten dish, kitchen refuge, leftovers. "juθhan juθhi pēi sir uparī."—*kan a m 4*. 'The partly eaten dish was thrown on Shukdev's head.' 3 plural of ਜੁਠ.

ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ [juθ vicc dhan paṇa] *v* put coins or money in utensil in the leftover food; only the barber has the right to take this money (tip.). This is often practised during the marriage ceremony when some tip is put in the used utensil of the bridegroom. "juθ bākhē bāhu dhan ko dāre."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਠਾ [juθha] *Skt* ਜੁਠਾ *adj* unholy, polluted; stuff leftover after eating.

ਜੁਠਨ [juθhan] *n* pollutedness, contamination. "ātari lobh juθhan."—*sar m 5*.

ਜੁਠਨੇ [juθhanē] with liars, with mean people. "khotē thāvar n paini, rāle juθhanē."—*asa a m 1*.

ਜੁਠਨੰਦ [juθhanād] See ਸੁਚਨੰਦ.

ਜੁਠਾਰਾ [juθhara], ਜੁਠਾਰੀ [juθhari] *adj* polluted, impure. "hām kiukarī milāhi juθhari?"—*dev m 4*. "bhar ātharāhi sēgāl juθhare."—*dhana ravidas*.

ਜੁਠਿ [juθhi] *S* impiety, impurity. "juθhi lāhe jiu mājie."—*guj m 1*. "Idi ki juθhi utarāsi nahi."—*basāt kabir*.

ਜੁਠੀ [juθhi] feminine of ਜੁਠਾ.

ਜੁਠਨਾ [juθna] *v* get stiff due to extreme cold, feel chill of the cold.

ਜੁਠੀਏ [juθie] become stiff because of cold.

ਜੁਤ [jut], ਜੁਤਾ [juta], ਜੁਤੀ [juti] *n* pair of shoes, footwear; it is customary to remove shoes while entering Sikh shrines. The convention to remove shoes before entering the holy places

also finds mention in the Bible. See ex ch 3, verse 5, and Joshua ch 5, verse 15.

ਜੁਠ [juθ] *n* crowd group, gang. See ਜੁਠ. "sati gurī khema tanīa jugjuth sāmāne."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 'The Guru has pitched the tent of Sikh religion, under which many groups of people have taken shelter.'

ਜੁਠਪ [juθap] leader of the masses, leader of a group. See ਜੁਠਪ.

ਜੁਦ [jud] *P* ੯੯; *adv* hurriedly, hastily, quickly. "ayo uppār khalse jud."—*PPP*. 2 *A* ਜੁਦ *adj* large-hearted. 3 freedom. 4 hunger, anger.

ਜੁਦੀ [zudi] *P* ੯੯; *n* hurry, haste, quickness.

ਜੁਨ [jun] *n* a kind of worm grown within the intestines etc a tape worm or a stomach worm. This worm is a kind of an earthworm and generally grows in unhealthy and unclean stomach. Water oozes out of the mouth of a sleeping person having such worm in his/her stomach. 2 See ਜੁਨਿ.

ਜੁਨਾਗੜ [junagadh], ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ [junagāṛh] a state in Kathiavar and its capital which is closer to Girinar hills. Its ancient name was Girinagar. Charanpaduka, a holy place in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, situated here, is of great religious significance.

ਜੁਨਿ [juni], ਜੁਨੀ [juni] See ਜੋਨਿ. female sexual organ; vagina. See ਅਜੁਨੀ.

ਜੁਪ [jup] *n* gamble, gambling. 2 See ਜੁਪ.

ਜੁਪੀ [jupi] *adj* gambler. "bade bade jupi jāb hare."—*cārītr 337*.

ਜੁਰੀ [juri] See ਜੁਰੀ. 2 *E* jury; council sitting alongwith the judge, which take an oath to impart justice; council of arbitrators.

ਜੁਲਾ [jula] *n* yoke; rod of a cart or a chariot used to fasten oxen and horses etc for pulling. *Skt* जूलु. "jule sath jor kār here kachu tor kār."—*GPS*.

ਜੁੜ [jur] *n* a rope used for fastening; rope to

¹In the geographical dictionary, its ancient name is written as Yavan Nagar.

shackle.

ਚੁੜਨਾ [juʀəna] *v* shackle, tie securely; tie hand and foot.

ਚੁੜਾ [juʀa] *n* topknot, knot of hair.

ਚੁੜੀ [juʀi] *n* brush of straw or hair used for whitewashing a house and cleansing utensils.
2 group, band. "juʀ gurmukh juʀi."—BG.
3 small knot of hair. 4 small bundles of crop made during harvesting.

ਜੇ [je] *pron pl* of ਜੇ. "je əpne gur te mukh phir-hē."—VN. 2 part if, provided. "je jug care arja."—japu. 3 Persian letter ਜੇ [ze]. It also means 'from'.

ਜੇਹੂ [jeu], ਜੇਹਿ [jer] *pron* who, which.

ਜੇਈ [jei] *pron* who, which. *adj* eaten, consumed, taken. "jəpɪ jeɪ ʃɪv ʃəg bhavani."—tulsī.

ਜੇਸਟ [jesət], ਜੇਸ੍ਥ [jes̥θ] *Skt* ਜੇਸ੍ਥ *adj* elder.
2 God, the Almighty. 3 husband's elder brother. "māti devī devār jesət."—asa *m* 5. 4 month of Jeth (in Hindu calendar); night of the full moon in Jeshtha.

ਜੇਸ੍ਥਾ [jes̥θa] *Skt* ज्येष्ठा *n* a heroine in poetry, who is very dear to her husband. 2 middle finger. 3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 eighteenth of twenty-seven sidereal days. 5 *adj* elder (feminine), senior (feminine). 6 *n* lizard.

ਜੇਹ [jeh] *pron* of whom. "jeh hie əhā budhɪ bɪkara."—bavən. 2 who. "jeh rəsən cakhɪo."—səveye sri mukhvak *m* 5. 3 bowstring. See ਜਿਹ. "tɪr jeh māhɪ jor jor."—GPS.

ਜੇਹਰ [jehər] *H* जेहर *n* an ornament, usually of silver, with tiny tinkling bells, worn by women around their ankles. "māḍəl ras... sām jehər ki."—krɪsən. 'The amphitheatre looked like a tinkling round ornament.'

ਜੇਹ ਲਗਿ [jeh ləgi] under whose patronage, with whose assistance. "jeh ləgi bhəujəlu tərna."—səveye sri mukh vak *m* 5.

ਜੇਹਲਮ [jehləm] Vitasta river, rising from the springs of Varinag in Kashmir, merges with

Chenab (Chandar Bhaga) near Maghiana flowing a distance of about 450 miles through the areas of Baramula, Muzaffrabad, Kohala, Jehlam, Gujarat, Shahpur, Jhang etc. Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, is situated on its bank.
2 a town in Punjab, situated on the bank of Jehlum. It is district headquarters and is situated at a distance of 104 miles from Lahore by rail.

ਜੇਹੜਾ [jehəɾa] *pron* who, which, that, what. *adj* similar to, same as, as like. "jehɾa purəb kāmara."—vəḍ *m* 1 əlahni. "səce jehəɾa soɪ."—maru ə *m* 1. 'Like the True One.'

ਜੇਹਾ [jeha] *adj* as like, similar to, resembling. same as. "jeha ara teha jasi."—majh ə *m* 3. *S* similar to, same as.

ਜੇਹਾ ਵੇਖਹਿ ਚੇਹਾ ਵੇਖੁ [jeha vekhəɪ teha vekhu] see others as you see yourself. 2 You will see others as you would like to see them.

ਜੇਹਿ [jehɪ] whom, to whom. 2 See ਜਿਹ.

ਜੇਹੀ [jehi] *adj* same as. "jehi surəti teha tɪn rahu."—sri *m* 1. 2 *n* bow having a string; stringed bow.

ਜੇਹੀ ਚੇਹੀ [jehi tehi] *adj* similar to. 2 *pron* any person, anyone, every body, that is—everyone. "jehi tehi pə ghɪghat hē."—cəɪɪtr 266.

ਜੇਹੋ [jeho] See ਜੇਹਾ.

ਜੇਕਰ [jekər], ਜੇਕਰਿ [jekərɪ] *adv* if, in case, provided. "jekərɪ sutəku mānie."—varasa.

ਜੇਕਾ [jeka] *if*. See ਕਾ.

ਜੇਹੜਾ [jehəɾ] name of the washerman Rajak as referred to in the Mecca-Madina discourse, of which the origin unknown.

ਜੇਜਵਾ [jejva], ਜੇਜੀਆ [jejia], ਜੇਜੁਆ [jejua] *A* ੨੨ People not adopting Islam under the Muslim regime were forced to pay a tax called jiziyah.¹ As per the law of those days, each

¹Khafikhan writes that those who did not offer armed service or help to the empire had to pay jiziyah; but during the Mughal rule Hindu Rajputs used to offer military help and still were not exempted from this tax.

adult had to pay an annual tax of one dinar.¹ Those who paid this tax regularly had the right to live peacefully and the state owned the responsibility of their security in every respect. Elphinstone writes that during the Mughal rule the tax collection from a rich person was 48 dirham² annually, while a middle income person had to pay 24 and a working class man a 12 dirham per year. Women and children were exempted from this tax.³

Alauddin was directed by his Kazi that as per verdict given by Imam Hanifa, Jiziah, (tax) was equivalent to death sentence. He, who does not adopt Islam, is liable to be executed. But this infidel is to be pitied, and instead of being executed, he should be forced to pay the tax. When a Hindu is asked to pay Jiziah, he should feel obliged to do so.

Aurangzeb ordered that each infidel should pay jiziah personally by presenting himself in his court.

People, paying jiziah, were not allowed to wear clothes worn by true Muslims (believer in Islam). "jeṭia dānu ko lāe nā jēgati."—asa m 5. "Ine jeṭva lāge māhan."—GPS.

ਜੇਠ [jeṭh] See ਜੇਸਟ. 2 ਜੇਠੈਸ month of Jeth. "həri jeṭh jūṭāda lorīe."—barāhmaha majh. See ਜੁੜਦਾ. 3 adj elder, senior. "jeṭh ke namī dārāu."—asa kəbir. Here Jeth stands for Yamraj (the god of death). Some exegetes hold death to have been created prior to birth (i.e destruction earlier to creation), hence it is jeṭh.

ਜੇਠਾ [jeṭha] adj elder, senior, aged, old. 2 n earlier name of Guru Ram Das. 3 a devotee of Guru Ram Dass. 4 Guru Arjan Dev's devoted disciple belonging to the Sethi

¹a coin of gold equivalent to 32 rattis in weight.

²an ancient silver coin, which is equivalent to two annas today.

³Several historians give different slabs of zāziyah.

subcaste, who attained self-realisation and remained in prison at Lahore alongwith Guru Arjan Dev. He also served Guru Hargobind during his imprisonment in the fort of Gawalior. 5 Guru Arjan Dev's devotee of Behal subcaste. 6 Guru Hargobind's follower of Hehar subcaste, a brave warrior, who laid down his life in the battle of Gurusar. 7 a Jaunpur resident, devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was advised by the Guru to renounce asceticism and perform meditation. 8 a preacher, resident of Lakhnaur, who was a follower of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at his residence while on his way to Anandpur from Patna.

ਜੇਠਾਸਿੰਘ [jeṭhasīgh] a businessman of Ahmadabad. Bhai Daya Singh stayed with him while going to deliver Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb in Deccan. 2 Bhai Daya Singh, eldest of all the baptised Sikhs.

ਜੇਠਾਨੜੀ [jeṭhanṛī], ਜੇਠਾਨੀ [jeṭhani] wife of husband's elder brother. "der jeṭhanṛiah."—maru a m 1. "səgəl sātokhi der jeṭhani."—asa m 5. 2 elder, senior.

ਜੇਠਿ [jeṭhi] during Jeth (3rd month of Bikrami Sammat). "nanək jeṭhi jāne tisu jesi."—tukha barāhmaha.

ਜੇਠੀ [jeṭhi] elder. "ləhūri sāgī bhāi əb mere jeṭhi əuru dhəro."—asa kəbir. Younger daughter-in-law stands for the Guru's teaching while the elder daughter-in-law denotes egotism (wickedness).

ਜੇਠੁ [jeṭhu] See ਜੇਠ.

ਜੇਠੋਪਉ [jeṭhopəu] See ਪਉ.

ਜੇਡ [jeḍ], ਜੇਡਾ [jeḍa], ਜੇਡੁ [jeḍu] adv as big, as large, S ਜੇਡੋ. "khaku jeḍu nā koī."—s fərid.

ਜੇਡੋ [jeḍo] See ਜੇਡੁ.

ਜੇਣ [jeṇ] Skt येन pron who. "jeṇ jese bicare."—ramav.

ਜੇਣ ਮਧਯ [jeṇ mādhy] Skt यन्मध्ये in which. "jeṇ

mādhya hārīkirtanāh.”—*gāthā*.

ਜੇਤ [jet] *adv* as much as, of as much quantity (as). “jet kin uparjāna prābhū dan der dātār.”

—*mālī m 5. 2* with which; by which. “cārān bhāe sāt bohī thā tārē sagār jet.”—*brīlā m 5*. See ਜੇਤੁ 2.

ਜੇਤਰਾ [jetra], ਜੇਤਰੇ [jetre] *adv* as much as, of as much (quantity) as. “sunāhī vākhanāhī jetre hāu tīn bālīhare jāu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਜੇਤਾ [jeta] *adv* as much as, of as much amount as. “jeta dehī teta hāu khau.”—*sri m 1. 2 Skt* ਜੇਤ੍ਰਿ, conqueror, winner, victor. “nanak sāgāl srisāṭī ka jeta.”—*sukhmānī*.

ਜੇਤੀ [jeti] *adv* as much as. “jeti sirāṭhī upai vekha.”—*jāpu. 2* See ਜੇਤਾ 2.

ਜੇਤੁ [jetu] *adv* as much as. 2 from whom, from which, with whom. “tānu kārī tulha lāghāhī jetu.”—*ram m 1*.

ਜੇਤੇ [jete] as many as, as much (quantity) as. “jete dāne ān ke jia bājhu nā koi.”—*var āsā*.

ਜੇਤੀ [jete] it is a victory. “har nāhī sēbh jete.”—*kan m 5*.

ਜੇਤੋ [jeto] See ਜੇਤਾ 1.

ਜੇਨ [jen] *Skt* जेन third (declension); wherefore, because of which, due to which. 2 who, . “jen kālā dhārīo akasā.”—*s sēhās m 5*. ‘The Creator who has created the sky with His art.’ “jen sārābsīdhi.”—*sāveye m 3 ke*. ‘because of which the meditator achieved enlightenment.’

ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenken] third (declension); any way, because of, whosoever, whichever. “jen ken pārkare hārījēsu sunāhu srāvān.”—*āsā chāt m 5*. ‘whichever means; any way, by hook or by crook, howsoever.’

ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenāken] See ਜੇਨ ਕੇਨ. howsoever. 2 from whosoever, from everyone, from anyone. “kāṣṭyog dūstār āhe hōī n jēnāken.”—*NP*.

ਜੇਬ [jeb] *P* جيب *n* praise, reputation. 2 *T* جيب pocket. 3 *A* an iron cuff worn for the protection of the wrist. “jebo ṭīke nā bākhtār rāhī he.”

—*cārītr 195*.

ਜੇਬਦ [zebād] *P* زيب gets decorated, will be beautified. Its root is zebidān.

ਜੇਬਨਸਾ [jebnāsa], ਜੇਬਨਿਸਾ [jebnīsa] See ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ.

ਜੇਬਾਯਾਸ [zebayaṣ] *P* زيبائش *n* grace, beauty. 2 decoration.

ਜੇਬੀਦਨ [zebidān] *P* زيبان *v* grace; appear beautiful, look beautiful.

ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ [zebunnīsa] زيب النسا daughter of emperor Aurangzeb, born on February 5, 1639 AD. She was a scholar of Persian and Arabic. She learnt Koran by heart. Zebunnisa was a very good poetess. Her pen name was Maxfi. She did not get married. From time to time, she used to give excellent advice to her father. A Punjabi poet has thus penned down this fact:

“jebunnisa phir akhdi, ik suxān sunāia,
jād da beṭha tēxāt te, ki adāl kāmāia?
sahjāhā nū kēd kār, dārā mārvaia,
tegbāhadār nāl bhi, tē dhoh kāmāia,
bijya biu ju zāhīr da, phāl khānā aia,
āggē lekha māgīe, bhār legu sāvāia,
sah ādalāt nā kārē, phir dozakh pāia,
umārītab ādalti, beṭa mārvaia,
kita ādāl nuṣervā, jās jāg vic chāia.

Zebunnisa breathed her last in 1703 AD in Delhi. See ਜਲਮਾਰ.

ਜੇਬੇ [jebe] were murdered. “kāhū jvan jebe sukati kātārī.”—*cārītr 120. 2* having grace; reputed.

ਜੇਮ [jem] *adv* like, same as. “ghāṇā jem gaje.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਜੇਮਨ [jemān] (*Skt* जिम् *vr* eat, take a meal) *n* food, meal. 2 *Skt* जेम्न् *adj* leading, superior most.

ਜੇਮਿ [jemī] See ਜੇਮ.

ਜੇਮੀ [jemī] ate, fed; See ਜੇਮਨ 1. 2 triumphal, triumphant. “kīlākhar jemī.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਜੇਰ [jer] *Skt* जरा *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 short for jerāj (jārayuj). “ād bīnāsī jer bīnāsī.”—*sar m 5. 3 P* ٤٢ *adj* defeated, docile,

subordinate. "səbhe jer kine bəli kal hathə." –VN. 4 below, under. "həm jer jimi." –var majh m 1. 'All of us are under the ground.'

5 n a vowel sign put below a Persian letter, which has the pronunciation of [ɪ]. See ਜਬਰ 7.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਢੇ [jer sae] See ਜੇਰ ਸਾਧਰ.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਧਰ [zer sayəh] under the shadow of. 2 under the influence of. 3 under the patronage of. 4 in the neighbourhood of an important person e.g. "mē apde zersae vəsda hā".

ਜੇਰਜ [jerəj] Skt ਜਰਾਯੁਜ n creatures born from placenta; placental, viviparous.

ਜੇਰ ਜਬਰ [jer jābər] P جبر up and down, high and low. 2 superscripts and subscripts employed in writing. See ਜਬਰ 7.

ਜੇਰਦਸਤ [zerdast] P زردست a commander of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb who fought against Guru Gobind Singh in the last battle of Anandpur. 2 adj subordinate, subject, subservient.

ਜੇਰਬਾਰ [zerbar] P زبر adj hard pressed. 2 distressed. 3 indebted, debtor.

ਜੇਰਬੰਦ [zerbād] P زبند n belly band girth which does not allow the horse to raise its head too high. Skt जलबा.

ਜੇਰਰਜ [jer-rəj] placentar; creatures being born from placenta. See ਜੇਰਜ. "jīh ādāj setāj jer-rāj." –əkal.

ਜੇਰਾ [jera] P زرا n courage, boldness. 2 capacity, patience. It also carries the meaning of ਜੇਰਾ [jera] which means jīgrā from jīgrā.

ਜੇਰੇ [jero] S n fire, flame. 2 See ਜੇਰਾ.

ਜੇਰੇਜਬਰ [jerojābər] See ਜੇਰਜਬਰ.

ਜੇਲ [jel] E jail. n prison, place of confinement. A جال foolish, stupid. "kōdi rəttək jel pəroi." –BG.

ਜੇਵ [jev] adv same as, as that, similar to. "ohu jev sar der ləhri." –asa chāt m 1.

ਜੇਵਹਿ [jevəhi] feeds, serves meals. 2 take(s) meals. "sur tetisəu jevəhi pak." –bher ə kəbir.

'Thirty-three crore gods partake meals in the Almighty's kitchen.'

ਜੇਵਡ [jevəḍ] adv as big as. See ਜੇਵਡ.

ਜੇਵਡਾ [jevəḍa] See ਜੇਵਡ. 2 n rope, bondage, ties. "tere mūdh kaṭare jevəḍa." –vəḍ m 1. 'O fool! big is your taunt (sarcasm).'

ਜੇਵਡੁ [jevəḍu] adv as big as, as large as. "jevəḍu bhavē tevəḍu hoī." –jəpu. S ਜੇਡੇ.

ਜੇਵਣ [jevəṇ] See ਜੇਮਣ.

ਜੇਵਣਹਾਰ [jevəṇhar], ਜੇਵਣਵਾਰ [jevəṇvar] adj one who eats. See ਜੇਮਣ.

ਜੇਵਨਾਰ [jevnar] See ਜਿਉਨਾਰ.

ਜੇਵਰ [jevər] P زور n which is glamorous; i.e., ornaments, jewellery, apparel; a figurative expression.

ਜੇਵਰਾ [jevra], ਜੇਵਰੀ [jevri], ਜੇਵੜਾ [jevṛa], ਜੇਵੜੀ [jevṛi] n rope, bondage, ties, noose. Skt जीवा. "cəhu dīs pəsriō he jəmjevra." –sor kəbir. "prem ki jevri bādhio tero jən." –asa rəvidas. "jəm ka gəlī jevṛa nīt kal sətavē." –gəu ə m 3. "guri kəṭi mīhədi jevṛi." –sri m 5 pəpār.

ਜੇਵਿਆ [jevīa] served, took food, took meals. See ਜੇਮਣ. "sua hoīkē jevīa." –var asa.

ਜੇਵਿਆ [jevīa], ਜੇਵੇਹਾ [jeveha], ਜੇਵੇਹੇ [jevehe] adv same as, as that, like that, similar to. "jevehe kəram kənavde tevehe phālte." –var gəu l m 4. "phāl teveho paie jevehi kar kəmaie." –var asa. See ਜਿਯੂ.

ਜੇਵ੍ਹਾ [jevṛa] See ਜੇਹੜਾ.

ਜੈ [je] pron whom. "je ghəri kirəti akhie." –sohīla. "je bhavē tē der." –sri m 3. 'He gives to the person He likes.' 2 adj as many as. 3 Skt जय n victory, conquest. "jake bhəgət kō sādā jē." –bəsāt m 5. 4 part be a victor! God bless you! "je jəgdīs tera jās jacəu." –bəsāt ə m 1. 5 n a janitor of Vishnu, Jai. "je əru vīje nam jīn jana." –NP. 6 son of Vasudev, who was born before Krishan and was killed by Kans. "or bhəyo sut jō un kē grāhi nam dhəryo tīh kō tīn hū jē." –krisən. 7 See ਜਯ.

ਜੈ [jē] *pron* to whom. “so sai jē visre.”—*var jet*.
ਜੈਸਲ [jesəl], **ਜੈਸਲਮੇਰੁ** [jesəlməru] Raval Jaisal (Jaishal) son of Dusaj, a Bhatti Rajput of Yadav dynasty, who was a renowned raja. He established Jaisalmer town in Rajputana after his name in 1146 AD. Phool dynasty also originated from Jaisal.

ਜੈਸਾ [jesa] *Skt* जैसा *adv* similar to, like that. “jesa sātīgur sunīda tesō hi me dīthū.”—*var ram 1 m 5*.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘ [jesiŋh] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [jesiŋhpura] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ.

ਜੈਸੀ [jesi] *Skt* जैसी *adv* similar to, same as. “jesi me ave khāsām ki baṇi.”—*trilōg m 1*.

ਜੈਸੁਖ [jesukh] See ਯੋਗਸਾਧਿ.

ਜੈਸੇ [jese], **ਜੈਸੇ** [jeso] *as*, in the manner of. 2 like that, similar to, same as. See ਜੈਸਾ. “jese jāl māhī kamāl nīrālām.”—*sidhgosāṭī*. “jeso gurī updesīa.”—*gāu m 5*.

ਜੈਹਿ [jeh-hi], **ਜੈਹੈ** [jehē] *will go*. “jeh-hi aṭa lon jīu son sāmānī sārīru.”—*s kabir*. “bit jehē jānāmū ākaj re.”—*jeja m 9*.

ਜੈਕਾਰ [jekar], **ਜੈਕਾਰਾ** [jekara], **ਜੈਕਾਰੁ** [jekaru], **ਜੈਕਾਰੋ** [jekaro] *n* ovation; shout in unison; slogans like vaheguru jī ki fāteh and sātī sri ākal, shouted in unison. “sātī sābha kəu sādā jekaru.”—*gāu m 5*.

This is the slogan of the Khalsa:

“sābha dhārtī hālāl bhāi choḍyō ghārbarā,
 šah patšah āmūrre khāpī hoe charā,
 sātīgurū bajhāhu ko nāhībhe kaṭānhārā,
 cārhiā gurū gobīdsīgh le dhārām nāgarā.
 bhekhī bhārmīā di sābha ūthārke,
 dābrū ghusrū nū bhājā pāike,
 khoṭe khācre di sāpha smēṭke
 gursīghā rāciā jekara,
 jo gājīke bulave so gurū ka pīrā
 sātī sri ākal, gurbār ākal.

ਜੈਚੰਦ [jēcāṇ] See ਜਯਚੰਦ.

ਜੈਚੋ [jējō] *n* ovation, applause, cheer. “bōlī

sadhu hārī jējō.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜੈ ਜਗਦੀਸ [jē jəgdīs] *adj* triumphant Lord, victorious God. “jē jəgdīs kī gāṭī nāhī jānī.”—*suhi m 5*. 2 slogan of vaheguru jī ki fāteh.

ਜੈਜਵੰਤੀ [jējāvāṭī] *n* ਜਯਜਵੰਤੀ or ਜਯਜਵੰਤਿ a rāgīnī of seven notes in Kamach mode, formed by a combination of dhulṣrī, bilavāl and sorāṭh. The time for its singing is early morning.¹ It contains both gādhars and nīśads. In the ascending order nīśad and gādhār are pure notes, while in the descending order both are flat. pācām and rīśābh are included in this mode; rīśābh being vādī (primary note), and pācām being sāmavādī (secondary note).

ascending - *ṣā rā gā mā pā dhā nā ṣā*

decending - *ṣā nā dhā pā mā gā rā ṣā*

The place of jējāvāṭī is 31st in Guru Granth Sahib. Only the hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur are composed in this ਰਾਗ [rag]. This rāgīnī alongwith other compositions of Guru Tegh Bahadur, was included in Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਧਿ.

ਜੈਜੇਕਾਰ [jējekar] See ਜੈਕਾਰ. “jēkar bhāiā jəg āṭārī.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਜੈਛਾ [jēṇ] *pron* whose. 2 *adj* fool. “pāḍīṭ mōhrāhe sunke, āru mōhgāe sunke jān jēṇā.”—*kṛisān*.

ਜੈਛਾ [jēṇ] *pron* whose. “jēṇ kūl cheṇ dhārmā.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਜੈਨ.

ਜੈਤ [jet] *Skt* जैत *n* victory, conquest. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and brother of Singaru. He showed his act of exceptional bravery by joining the army of Gurū Hargobind. 3 a jet moneylender and follower of Gurū Hargobind. He is different from Jagat Seth. 4 See ਨਾਚਯਣਾ. 5 See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਜੈਤਸਰੀ [jetsārī], **ਜੈਤਸਿਰੀ** [jetsīrī], **ਜੈਤਸ੍ਰੀ** [jetsrī] ਜਯਤਿਸ੍ਰੀ. It is a perfect variation of a major ¹Some musicians consider its time of singing as third quarter of the night.

oriental musical measure using only six notes. *riṣabh* and *dhevāt* are prohibited in the ascending order of notes while in descending order all the notes are allowed. *gādhār* is vadi (primary); *māddham* is sharp; *dhevāt* and *riṣabh* are flat. All the remaining notes seem to be pure. The time for its singing is 4th quarter of the day.

ascending - *ṣa gā mi pā nā ṣa*

descending- *ṣa nā dha pā mi gā ra ṣa*

The place of Jaitari is eleventh in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਜੈਤੂਨਿ [jetdhunī] ovation, applause, triumph; hail! shout of victory.

ਜੈਤਪਤ੍ਰ [jetpātr] *Skt* victory letter. See ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ. "su jetpātr paṛyā."—*cāḍī* 2. 2 standard of victory, flag of victory. 3 plume, crest. "sīrō jetpātrō sīrō chātr chajē."—*ramav*.

ਜੈਤਰਾਮ [jetram] See ਦਾਦੂ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ.

ਜੈਤਵਾਰ [jetvar] *Skt* ਜਯਤਿ-ਵਾਰ *adj* victor. "bhāgatī jog kau jetvar."—*sāveya m 5 ke*.

ਜੈਤਾ [jeta] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 See footnote to ਜੀਵਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਤਾ ਸੇਠ [jeta seṭh] See ਜਗਤ ਸੇਠ.

ਜੈਤਿ [jetī] *n* victory, triumph.

ਜੈਤਵਾਲ [jeteval] See ਬਾਣ ਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਜੈਤੋ [jeto], ਜੈਤੋ [jetō] a village of Phul administration in Nabha state, situated on Bhatinda Ferozepur railway line. There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near the fort in this village. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a beautiful building for the gurdwara. A tank named Gangsar is situated nearby. Land measuring 70 ghumaons, alongwith regular annual grant of Rs. 432, has been given to the gurdwara by Nabha state. An additional 18 ghumaons of land is granted by the village. A huge religious congregation is held here on Poh sudi 7 on full moon in the lunar month of Kattak (eighth month of Bikrami Sammat).

There arose a misunderstanding between the employees of the state and the Akali Dal over ākhāḍ pāṭh on September 14, 1923 AD, resulting in the loss of many lives on February 21, 1924 AD. Ultimately a peaceful settlement was arrived and 101 ākhāḍ pāṭhs were started on July 21, 1925 which concluded on August 6, 1925.

Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib is situated at a distance of one and a half miles north of Jaito. Guru Gobind Singh used to hold the evening religious congregation of rāḥīras here. Eight acres of land has been allotted to the gurdwara by the state.

The cattle fair of Jaito is very famous. People from far and near come here to buy and sell cattle. Jaito is also a station of BB&CI railways.

Jaito is 96 miles from Lahore and 17 miles from Bhatinda.

ਜੈਤ੍ਰ [jetr] *Skt adj* victor. 2 *n* mercury.

ਜੈਤ੍ਰੀ [jetri] *Skt* ਜਯਿਤ੍ਰੀ victorious. "bāḍ jodha mān sātṛu jetri."—*GPS*.

ਜੈਦ [jed] a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village of Jatts of Jaid subcaste, situated in Nabha state.

ਜੈਦਪਰਾਣਾ [jedpārāṇa] a chief of Bhokhari in Malwa region; he used to torment Mohan Kala and other ancestors of Phool in connivance with Lala Bhullar. He did not hand over the land for his (Mohan Kala's) habitation even on the request of Guru Hargobind. Mohan Kala then founded Mehraj after killing him in a battle with the help of Guru Hargobind. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੋਹਰਾਜ.

ਜੈਦਰਥ [jedrāṭh] *Skt* ਜਯਦਰਥ son of Vriddhikshatar and raja of Saurashtra, who was husband of Duashala, sister of Durayodhan. He was killed by Arjun during the battle of Mahabharat. He had a son named Surath.

ਜੈਦਰਥਾਹਿ [jedrāṭh-āṛī], ਜੈਦਰਥਾਰਿ [jedrāṭhārī]

Jeyrath's enemy, Arjun.

ਜੈਦਾ [jēda] whose, of whom. "jēda jās des des sabbhe lok gāvde."—*māgal kavī*.

ਜੈਦਿਆ [jēdia] See ਜਯਦਯਾ.

ਜੈਦੇ [jēde] whose; of whom. "phāte di nīṣani jēde dvar dargah di."—*māgal kavī*.

ਜੈਦੇਵ [jēdev], ਜੈਦੇਵ [jēdev] *Skt* ਜਯਦੇਵ a scholar in the court of Vikramaditya, popularly known as Pakshdharmisar. 2 son of Bhojdev, a Brahman of Kanauj, born in Kendooli district Birbhoomi in Bengal. His mother was Ramadevi. Jaidev was a Vaishnavite worshipper of Krishan, but constant company of metaphysical saints made him a unique follower of the Creator. He had profound knowledge of Sanskrit and Prakrit. His composition, Geet Gobind, is a marvellous work of poetry. Jaidev was very fond of music and in very charming voice used to sing along with his wife Padmavati hymns composed and written by him. He spent most of his life with Raja Lakshmansan, son of Raja Bhallalsan of Bengal. Two hymns written by Jaidev, one in Hindi and another in Prakrit, are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "jēdev tṛagīo āhāmev."—*bāsāt a m 5*. 3 The Almighty, who is victory-incarnate, conquers all, is conquered by none. "bādāt jēdev jēdev kau rāmīa."—*maru jēdev*.

ਜੈਦਰਥ [jēdrath], ਜੈਦਰਥਰਿ [jēdratharī] See ਜੈਦਰਥ and ਜੈਦਰਥਰਿ. "biṣe kapidhujj jēdratharī surāj-jarī pun bhakh."—*sānāma*. Vijay, Kapidhvaj Jaidrathar, Suryoj, are Arjun's names.

ਜੈਨ [jēn] a follower of the sect founded by Jin (Rishabh Dev); Jaini. The Jain religion is older than Buddhism, Jainism has five main principles – non-violence, truth, renunciation

¹Lakshman Sen ascended the throne in 1119 AD. He gave up his throne in 1199 AD after getting defeated by Mohammad, the son of Bakhatayar. The capital of Lakshman sen was Nadia (Navdvip).

of theft, celibacy, and giving up of attachment.

Jainism has two main sects—one is called Shwetambar, and other is known as Digambar. A Jain follower is required to keep his mouth covered while speaking and carry a broom made of cotton threads called rajohra, to sweep the place before sitting on it so that no living creature gets killed. A Jain monk is allowed to take cold meals and boiled water. To take bath with fresh water is prohibited because by doing so creatures may get killed. A Jain is not allowed to deposit or hoard money. Apart from other fasts, eight fasts from Bhadon badi 12 to Bhadon sudi 4 are regarded auspicious. The last day of these fasts named chamchhari², is hailed as the most sacred day.

In Jainism, God is not regarded as the creator of the universe, only the emancipated soul is awarded this epithet. "jēn marag sājām atī sadhān."—*sukhmani*. See ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ, ਮਾਯਾਮੋਹ and ਰਿਖਭਦੇਵ. 2 *A* ੲ quality, virtue. 3 decoration, adornment, ornamentation. 4 *P* renunciator; who has renounced worldly pleasures.

ਜੈਨਖਾ [zēnā] *P* ੲੲ was installed as subedar of Sirhind in Sammat 1818 (1761 AD) by Ahmad Shah Durrani. The rulers of Phool dynasty, with the assistance of Khalsa forces, killed him in Peerjain on Magh 4, 1820 Bikrami (1763 AD) in a battle near Manahere, seven miles away from Sirhind. Zainkhan was beheaded by Tara Singh of Marhi. After this victory, Sirhind, along with most of the surrounding area, was brought under the control of the Patiala state and many villages were also merged with Nabha and Jind states.

ਜੈਨਲਾਵਦੀ [jēnalavadi] ਜੈਨਲਾਵਦੀ son of Imam Hussain, who was the first ruler of Sayyad dynasty. He was born in 657 AD and died in 713 AD. 2 son of the emperor Sikandar and

²The root of this name is Sanskrit sāvatari (सवत्सरी).

father of Haidershah, who ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1423 AD. He died in 1474 AD. 3 Alauddin Khilji has also been called by this name in 199th cārītr, viz “jenālavadi sah ko tēb hi dayo bhajai. rātēnsen rana gae gari ih cārītr dīkharī.” See ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ and ਚੌਤੌਤ.

ਜੈਨੀ [jeni] See ਜੈਨ. “Ik jeni ujharī paī.”—*var mālā m 1*.

ਜੈਪਤ੍ਰ [jēpatr] See ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੈਪਾਲ [jēpal] See ਜਯਪਾਲ.

ਜੈਪੁਰ [jēpur] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਲ [jemal] See ਅਕਬਰ and ਚੌਤੌਤ. 2 warrior of a hill state, who fought against the army of Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. “jemal kop cādhyo rān me kār me bāchi tīrchi gāhī līnī.”—*gurusobha*.

ਜੈਮਲਸਿੰਘ [jemalsingh] This Kanheya chief was a wealthy person of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur). With great pomp and show the marriage of his daughter, Chand Kaur, was solemnized with prince Kharag Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, on February 6, 1812. This marriage was graced by the rulers of Phulkian clan, Bhai Sahib of Kaithal and Sir David Ochterlony, a representative of the Governor General. Maharani Chand Kaur gave birth to Naunihal Singh. See ਖੜਗ ਸਿੰਘ, ਚੰਦ ਕੌਰ, ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਲਾ [jemala] *n* garland of victory; garland put around the neck of a victor in a battle or in a competition for the selection of her spouse by a damsel.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿ [jemini] a scholar amongst the disciples of Vyas, who was a famous religious teacher of the earlier Hindu philosophy. Ashvmedh written by Jemini, is quite different from Ashvmedh Parav of Mahabharat. It has many anecdotes which vary from those in Mahabharat. Sumantu, son of Jemini, was also a great scholar.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿਦਰਸ਼ਨ [jeminiḍarṣan] a pre-Hindu treatise of philosophy, which has twelve chapters. It affirms the faith espoused by Shruti and Smṛiti but rejects their mutual contradictions.

ਜੈਯਦ [jēyad] *A* ڄڻ *adj* pure, genuine. 2 strong, firm.

ਜੈਯਾ [jēya] created, born. “terāh mas bhāe jou jēya.”—*kṛisān*. 2 gave birth. 3 victor.

ਜੈਰਾਮ [jeram] a Khatri resident of Sultanpur, who was the husband of Bibi Nanki, sister of Guru Nanak Dev. He was an official of Daulat Khan Lodhi, ruler of Sultanpur. On his persuasion, Guru Nanak Dev accepted the offer to become Daulat Khan's storekeeper. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਜੈਲ [jel] *A* ڄل *n* corner of a cloth or a garment, covering woman's head. 2 line, queue, group. 3 territory, district, an administrative unit. 4 *adv* beneath, below.

ਜੈਲਦਾਰ [jeladar] *P* ڄلدار *n* supervising incharge of village headmen; administrative official of an area, who works under a tehsildar and other officers of the district.

ਜੈ ਵਿਜੈ [je vijē] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ.

ਜੋ [jo], **ਜੋਊ** [jou] *pron* whosoever. “jo aīa so sabbhko jasi.”—*gāu chāt m 3*. 2 short for ਜੋਰ and ਜੋਰੂ [joru]. See ਜੋਜਿਤ. 3 *P* ਜੋ [zo] short for ਐ-ਓ, from, from that, from whom. 4 *S* of. See ਮਹਿਜੋ.

ਜੋਆਇਆ [joaia] fastened to plough, yoked. “mē sāt ka hālū joaia.”—*sri m 5 pēpar*.

ਜੋਆਨੀ [joani] *n* youthfulness, youth. “rupvāt joani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜੋਇ [joī] *pron* whosoever, that, which. “cakaru tētera sōī hōvē joī sēhājī sāmavāe.”—*vād chāt m 1*. 2 *n S* wife, spouse. *Skī* ਜਾਯਾ *A* ڄڻ *gḥar ki joī gāvai thi.*—*gūḍd namdev*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮੁ. 3 *adv* having explored, inquired, searched. “bed puran sabbh dekhe joī.”—*bāsāt ramanāḍ*. **ਜੋਇਓ** [joio], **ਜੋਇਆ** [joia] fastened to plough; *Skī* ਯੋਕ੍ਤ੍ਰਿਤ “hevēr bīkh joio.”—*gāu m 5*.

"phiri phiri joni joia."—*maru m 5. 2 P* ੫੨ searcher, discoverer. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇਆ [joia] *P* ੫੨ while discovering or searching.

ਜੋਇਸੀ [joisi] astrologer. "pāḍit padhe joisi." —*asa m 1. 2* will find, will search. 3 will see. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮੁ [joi kṣasamu] a hymn of Kabir in Basant Rag.

- 1 joi kṣasamu he jara,
- 2 puti bapu khelara,
- 3 binu sraṇṇa khiru pīlāra, ...
- 4 suti muklai apni mau,
- 5 pāga binu huria marta,
- 6 bādne binu khir khir hasta,
- 7 nīdra binu naru pe sove,
- 8 binu basan khiru bīlove,
- 9 binu āsthān gāu lāveri,
- 10 peḍe binu baḷ ghāneri. ...

This means that as utterances written in this verse are impossible to happen, likewise the achievement of spiritual knowledge without a mentor is incomplete. Some sectarian scholars interpret them as under:

1 The woman (maya) has given birth to husband (God), which means that the distinction between creature and the Creator is of illusion only.

2 The son compelled the father to dance to his own's tune i.e. human beings kept the Creator engrossed in nourishing his creatures.

3 (Maya) fed milk without teats (nipples). Illusion kept the human beings engrossed in enjoyment of worldly pleasures.

4 The son (creature) exploited his mother (illusion) for his carnal desires.

5 The mind is without feet, still its leaps have no bounds.

6 The mind is without mouth, still it laughs boisterously i.e. gloats over worldly pleasures.

7 Human beings, in fact, are devoid of sleep (ignorance) but are still drowsing.

8 The utensil is without the body but is still involved in worldly pleasures.

9 A cow is without any nipple but (illusion) is still supplying milk (material pleasures).

10 The creatures are free from transmigration, but still pass through 84 lacs births.

ਜੋਇਦਾ [joīda] *P* ੫੨ adj who discovers, finds, searches, "hau joīda sacc da."—*māgo*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਈ [joi] *pron* who, whoever. "joi joi jorio soi soi phaṭro."—*māla ravidas. 2 n* wife, consort spouse. "kāvan purakh ki joi."—*asa kabir. 3 adv* having explored or verified. "sāgle me dekhe joi."—*maru m 5*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 4 fastened, coupled. 5 wherever I see. "joi sāi muh khaṛa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਈਐ [joīe] wherever we glance. 2 wherever we search. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. "gursabdi dār joīe." —*maru m 1*.

ਜੋਈਦਨ [joīdan] *P* ੫੨ *v* search, find, discover. ਜੋਸ [jos], ਜੋਸ [joṣ] *A* ੫੨ *n* ebullience. 2 anger. "uṭhyo kaṭocan jos."—*VN. 3 Skt* affection. 4 comfort.

ਜੋਸਤਾ [josta] *Skt* ज्योतिष *n* the woman who serves; wife. "mīli josta balak god."—*GPS*. See ਜੋਧਿਤਾ.

ਜੋਸ਼ਾਦਾ [joṣāda] *P* ੫੨ adj boiled. 2 *n* decoction; herbs or drugs decocted in water.

ਜੋਸਿ ਸੋਸਿ [josi sosi] *Skt* योसि सोसि Whosoever you are, so you are i.e. 'You alone know yourself.' "sri nanak jo hāmre svami. josi sosi hē ātarjami."—*NP*.

ਜੋਸਿਤਾ [josita] See ਜੋਸਤਾ.

ਜੋਸੀ [josi] astrologer. 2 a subcaste of Brahmans from Maharashtra. 3 a subcaste of Brahmans from the hills; जोषी.

ਜੋਬੀਦਨ [joīdan] *P* ੫੨ *v* encourage, boil. 2 get excited. 3 get boiled.

ਜੋਹ [joh] *n* surveillance, supervision. "cuke jəm ki joh."—*bavān*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 2 search, exploration. "pərgrih joh nā cuke."—*dhāna m 5*. 3 wait, expectation.

ਜੋਹਿ [johəi] sees. "təruṇ teju pərtiə mukh johəi."—*sri beṇi*.

ਜੋਹਣ [johəṇ] *S v* harm. 2 compete. 3 bury. 4 See ਜੋਹਨ.

ਜੋਹਤ [johat] See ਜੋਹਿ.

ਜੋਹਤੀ [johiti] sees. "mukh kəu johti."—*phunhe m 5*.

ਜੋਹਦ [johad] See ਜੁਹਦ.

ਜੋਹਨ [johən], ਜੋਹਨਾ [johna] *v* see; look. 2 search, explore. 3 wait, expect. 4 occur, happen. 5 See ਜੋਹਣ. "johən pap bīdarən kəu."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਜੋਹਰ [johər], ਜੋਹਤ [johər] *n* pond containing water; unlined pool, pit.

ਜੋਹਤਸਾਹਿਬ [johṛsahib], ਜੋਹਤ ਜੀ [johər ji] a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated under police station Dharampur, tehsil Kandaghat of Patiala state. It is about eight to nine miles from the railway stations of Dharampur and Kumarhatti. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place while imparting his message. He dug out water just by lifting a stone on the request of Mahia Gujjar of the area. There is a small concrete pond at this place now and is known as Mahia Johar. A gurdwara has been built nearby. A large tract of hilly land is attached to the gurdwara. The priest of this gurdwara is Ramraia of Haripur Daun. He has popularised this holy place in the name of Baba Jawahar Singh which is misleading. A religious congregation is held in the months of Jeth and Kattak. Food is served free to all.

ਜੋਹਾ [joha] *n* search, exploration. See ਜੋਹ. "maia ki nit joha."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਹਾਰ [johar] salutation, greeting. See ਜੁਹਾਰ. "sada sada takau johar."—*bher m 5*. "tisujohari

suasati tisu."—*var asa*.

ਜੋਹਿ [johi] See ਜੋਹ. 2 having seen. 3 having explored.

ਜੋਹਿਓ [johio] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. "kātu milio mero sabh dukhu johio."—*asa m 5*. See ਜਹਨ.

ਜੋਹਿਆ [johia] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. "həri kāthi ləgi sohia dokh sabhi johia."—*sri chāt m 5*. See ਜਹਨ.

ਜੋਹੀ [johi] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 who gazes constantly; onlooker. "pərgəh johi nic sənāt."—*sri m 1*.

ਜੋਹੇ [johē] seen, See ਜੋਹਨਾ. "nit johē jəmjaie."—*sri m 3*.

ਜੋਹੇ [johē] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 affect. "matgərabh mahi əgəni nə johē."—*gūḍ m 5*.

ਜੋਹਾਂ [johā] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 See ਜਹਨ. "jisū sunie māni hoī rəhasū əti rīde mān dukh johā."—*sar m 5*. 'Worry disappears.' 3 ਯੋਸ਼ੈ whatsoever I am.

ਜੋਕ [jok] *Skt* जलौक *n* leech; a creature living in water and at humid places, having the shape of a bag or sac. It sucks blood by clinging to the body. Many people get their contaminated blood extracted with its help. The leech is also named as blood sucker, carnivore, penetrator. "jru kusṭi tənī jok."—*sar surdas*. e.g. 'A leech sucks only contaminated blood.'

ਜੋਖ [jokh] *Skt* चुस् (*vr* - estimate, assess) *n* weight, measure.

ਜੋਖਣ [jokhən], ਜੋਖਣਾ [jokhəna], ਜੋਖਣੁ [jokhəṇu] *v* weigh. See ਜੋਖ.

ਜੋਖਮ [jokhəm] See ਜੋਖੋਂ.

ਜੋਖਿਤ [jokhit], ਜੋਖਿਤਾ [jokhita] woman, wife. See ਜੋਸਤਾ. "bahu jokhta jor su sil vihina."—*NP*. "jokhit purkhan ke hui sajan."—*səloh*.

ਜੋਖਿਮ [jokhim] See ਜੋਖੋਂ.

ਜੋਖੀਵਦੇ [jokhivde] get weighed. "kru bol hove jokhivde?"—*var ram 3*. 'How can the Guru's words be weighed?'

ਜੋਖੋਂ [jokhō] *n* worry, anxiety. 2 fear, terror,

scare. 3 fear of adversity. 4 wealth, riches.

ਜੋਗ [jog] or **ਜੋਗ** [jogu] *part to*, for e.g. "likhtam uttamsigh, jog bhai gurumukh sigh." 2 for, for the sake of, on account of. "man mahi jhure ramcādu sita lachamān jogu."—*sava m 1*.

3 **ਸਕਿ** **ਯੋਗ** *adj* proper, reasonable. "nanak sādā dhiaie dhriavān jog."—*sukhmani*. 4 **ਸਕਿ** **ਯੋਗ** *n* one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy—a sacred work by sage Patanjali for cultivating the concentration of mind.¹ See **ਯੋਗ**. "jog dhian gurugian."—*savaye m 1 ke*.

5 combination of planets; relationship, association. "uttam jog paryo in eso."—*GPS*.

6 This word is also used for **ਜੋਗੀ** [jogi]. "satigur jog ka tāha nīvasa, jeh avigat nathu agam dhani."—*ram m 5*. 7 Getting engrossed in the Almighty by meditating on His Name is also termed as **ਜੋਗ** [jog] in Gurmat. See **ਅਸਟਾਂਗ**, **ਸਹਜਯੋਗ**, **ਹਠਯੋਗ** and **ਖਟਕਰਮ**.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗ [jog sajog] *n* proper relationship, legitimate relationship.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗੀ [jog sajogi] *adj* legitimately related, having forged properly relationship. "nanak ape jog sajogi."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 involved with yog.

ਜੋਗਕਾਰੀ [jogkari] *adj* one who practises yog. "munī idrā māha siv jogkari."—*savaye m 1 ke*.

ਜੋਗ ਖੇਮ [jog khem], **ਜੋਗ ਛੇਮ** [jog chem] **ਸਕਿ** **ਯੋਗ** **ਛੇਮ** *n* procurement of material objects and their protection; acquiring the object not achieved so far and protecting what has been achieved.

ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤ [jogjugat], **ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤ** [jogjugta], **ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤਾਰੀ** [jogjugatari] *adj* engrossed in yog. "jogjugat nisani."—*guj m 5*. "tuhi mukād jogjugatari."—*gūḍ ravidas*.

ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤਿ [jogjugati] *n* method of yog; scheme of yog; type of yogic practice. "jogjugati suni aro guru te."—*gāu m 5*. "ājān mahi nīrājānī rahie jogjugati tāu paie."—*suhi m 1*.

¹योगविद्ययात्ति निरोध. —*yogdarshan*.

ਜੋਗਜੋਗੇਸੁਰ [jogjogesvar] *n* god of yogis practising yog; lord of master yogis like Shiv etc—the Creator. "nāmo jogjogesvrā."—*japu*.

ਜੋਗਣੀ [jogni] See **ਜੋਗਿਨੀ**.

ਜੋਗਤ [jogtā] *n* ability, talent, competence. "sabh jogtān ramnamu he."—*asa kabir*.

ਜੋਗਨਸਾਹ [joganśah] See **ਜੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਜੋਗਿਨੀ [joganī] *n* yogi's wife. 2 a lady practising yog. 3 Ghor Devi, always in attendance upon Durga, who in the battlefield sucks blood of the warriors.

ਜੋਗਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ [jognidra] *n* enchanted sleep, light sleep; that state of the Creator during which He is in a state of void, having absorbed His creation. 2 deep meditation in yog. 3 half-awake stage, wakeful slumber. 4 Durga.

ਜੋਗਨਿਧਿ [jognidhi] treasure of yog. 2 the true Master. 3 the Creator. "sahaj jognidhi pavau."—*asa m 1*. 4 a rare hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib preserved in the house of Bhai Buta Singh, hakim of Rawalpindi, which contains Rangmala Jognidhi, a composition in 98 hymns. Its first and final hymns are:

"agasi guru bhāia nīr,
ta me kāmāl bahut bīstīr,
bhāura lubdha taki gūdh,
nanak bole bīkhāmi sādī. (1) ...
sābād guru kē bīnu kachu nā sujhe,
sābād guru kē bīnu bole bujhe,
sābād guru kē je mānu lave,
nanak so nār pāramgati pave. (98)

ਜੋਗਨੀ [jogni] See **ਜੋਗਿਨੀ** and **ਯੋਗਿਨੀ**. 2 **ਸਕਿ** **ਯੋਗਿਨੀ** *yogi*, engrossed in practising yog. "ih bīdhi he mān jogni."—*ram m 5*.

ਜੋਗਮਾਇਆ [jogmāia], **ਜੋਗਮਾਯਾ** [jogmaya] *n* The Creator's might with which He creates the world. 2 Durga; goddess. 3 a particular goddess; close to Kutab Minar in Delhi, is situated the temple of this goddess popularly

known as Jog Maya temple.

ਜੋਗਵੈ [jogvɛ] practises yog. "jogi hove jogvɛ, bhogi hove khar."—*suhi m 1*.

ਜੋਗ [joga] adjable, talented, intelligent. "prabhū sabbhna gālā joga jiu."—*majh m 5. 2 n* a village in tehsil and police station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala state. It is about nine miles south-west of railway station Tappa. While blessing the Malwa region, Guru Teg Bahadur visited this village that has donated 23 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

ਜੋਗਸਿੰਘ [jogasɪŋh] son of Bhai Gurmukh of Asia mohalla in Peshawar, who adopted Sikhism after being baptised by Guru Gobind Singh.

Considering him the most obedient and deserving disciple, Guru Gobind Singh always kept Bhai Joga Singh in his attendance. Once Bhai Gurmukh requested the Guru to allow his son Joga Singh to get married in Peshawar. The Guru permitted Joga Singh to do so, but to test his loyalty, a written command was handed over to one of the disciples with the instruction that this be delivered to Joga Singh only when he had completed the first ਫੇਰਾ [phera], first ritual circumambulation. The disciple followed the order accordingly and handed over the Guru's command to Joga Singh. This was an instruction from the Guru for Joga Singh to return to Anandpur immediately on reading the order. So Joga Singh left for Anandpur and the remaining three circumambulation were performed with his girdle (waistband) to complete the marriage ceremony.

On his way back to Anandpur, Bhai Joga Singh became vainglorious, thinking himself an exceptional disciple who could follow such an order of his Guru. When he reached Hoshiarpur he was tempted by the beauty of a harlot. He got so excited that he made up his mind to

cohabit with her, against the tenets of the Sikh religion. He reached the house of the harlot but, the Guru in the guise of a gatekeeper, kept guard throughout the night so as to save his most devoted follower from this repugnant act. When Bhai Joga Singh saw three or four times the gatekeeper standing vigilant at the door, he moved towards Anandpur cursing himself for his heinous thought and begged pardon for his sin in the court of the Guru.

In Peshawar the shrine raised in memory of Bhai Joga Singh is very famous. The residents of the area remember him as Jogan Shah too.

"jogasɪŋh ləkhī gəɪɪ soe.
məmɦɪɪ cobdar guru hoe.
səməɦ varta cəɪnɪ pəɪyo.
dhən prəbhū de hath ubryo.
ap səman nə əpər kɪɪpala.
səda das ke bən rəkhvala.
təɦhū jɪɪthai sɪkh ke karən.
jyō kyō kəɦhō das udharən.—GPS.

ਜੋਗਾਧਾਰੀ [jogadhari] adj one who adopts yog; practitioner of yog. "sūdər jogadhari jiu."—*maru m 1*.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogi] See ਜੋਗੀ. 2 adj capable, proper, intelligent, deserving. 3 through yog; by yog.

ਜੋਗਿਆ [jogia] to the capable. "gaie ratɪ dɪnət gavəɪ jogia."—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* vocative, 'O, the capable!'

ਜੋਗਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jogindra] lord of yogis. 2 Gorakh Nath. 3 Shiv. 4 Baba Sri Chand.

ਜੋਗਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [jogindra] adj of the lord of yogis; relating to Gorakh; of Gorakh. "dəsənu bhekh kəɦhū jogindra."—*sɪdhgosaɪɪ*.

ਜੋਗਿਨੀ [jogini] See ਜੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogi] *Skt* ਜੋਗਿਨ adj one who practises yog. 2 n a person engrossed in the soul; enlightened one. "esa jogi vəd bhagi bheɪte maɪa ke bədhən kaɪe."—*gəu m 5*. "pəɦɪda ʊstəɪ nəɦɪ jəke

kācān loh sāmāno. hārakh sog te rāhe ātita jogi tahī bākhano.”—*dhāna m 9*. See ਜੋਗੀ. 3 In Gorakh Nath’s view, one who wears yogi’s dress and practises haṭhyog. “jogi jōgām bhāgve bhekh.”—*bāsāt m 1*. 4 one who is conversant with 27 yogis including Vishkumbh; an astrologer. “thitivarū nā jogi jāne rutī mahū nā koi.”—*jāpu*. 5 *adj* competent, intelligent. “asā vekhejogi vāsātū nā kai.”—*BG*. 6 as much as, of as much quantity (as).

ਜੋਗੀਆ [jogia] *adj* one who practises yog. 2 relating to a yogi. 3 yog practitioner. “jogi ādārī jogia.”—*sri m 1*. 4 *n* yogi. 5 saffron-coloured.

ਜੋਗੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਪੰਥ (jogī de barā pāth) See ਬਾਰ 2.

ਜੋਗੀਸਰ [jogisār], ਜੋਗੀਸਰ [jogisvār] *adj* lord of yogis, chief of yogis, prominent among yogis. 2 *n* Shiv, who is lord of all the yogis. “jogisār pavāhī nāhi tuā guṇ kathan āpar.”—*gāu ravidas*. 3 Gorakh Nath.

ਜੋਗੀਟਿੱਲਾ [jogīṭilla] a mountain range in district of Jhelam, the highest peak of which is 3242 feet. There are many important places of yogis like Balgundai etc on these hills. Guru Nanak Dev arrived here to preach to the yogis ways to attain self-realisation. A sacred place still exists there in his memory. See ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਾਈ.

ਜੋਗੂ [jogu] See ਜੋਗ 4. “jogu nā bhāgvi kārī, jogu nā mele vesī. nanak ghārī bēthīa jogu paie sātīgur kē updesī.”—*sava m 3*. 2 *adj* competent, intelligent. “meno jogu kitōi.”—*mūdavanī m 5*. “apāhī kārnejogu.”—*bavān*.

ਜੋਗੇਸਰ [jogesur] *n* lord of yogis, Krishan. 2 Shiv. 3 See ਜੋਗਿੰਦੁ and ਜੋਗੀਸਰ.

ਜੋਗੇਨ [jogen] after doing yog. “jogen kī, jogen kī?”—*gūjjedev*.

ਜੋਗੜ [jogy] See ਜੋਗੜ.

ਜੋਜਨ [jojan] *n* measure of distance equal to four kōhs. See ਜੋਜਨ for its complete derivation. “barah jojan chātru cālētha.”—*dhāna namdev*.

See ਛਤੂ.

ਜੋਜਾ [joja] a subcaste of Rajputs. 2 See ਜੋਜਾ.

ਜੋਜਿਤ [jojit] *adj* jo (woman) + jit (conquered). one, who has been won over by a woman. “jojit jōg apān nā kāheye.”—*cāritr 33*. 2 *Skt* ਜੋਜਿਤ combined, connected, related.

ਜੋਟ [jot], ਜੋਟਾ [jota], ਜੋਟੀ [joti] *Skt* ਜੋਟਕ *n* pair, couple. 2 companion, partner.

ਜੋਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ [jotiā de śabd] *n* verses which are sung by two groups of singers, one line is sung by one group, the same is repeated by the second group. Baba Bhuddha initiated this tradition and concept.

ਜੋਤ [jot] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿ *n* light, shine, glitter, lustre. 2 *adj* fastened, yoked. “jese birakh jāti jot.”—*keda m 5*. ‘like the ox firmly fastened to the yoke.’ 3 *n* strap used to yoke an animal firmly.

ਜੋਤਸ [jotas], ਜੋਤਸੀ [jotsi], ਜੋਤਕ [jotak], ਜੋਤਕੀ [jotki] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿਸ astrology and possessor of its knowledge, astrologer. See ਜੋਤਿਸ. “pārī pārī pādīt jotki vad kārāhī vicar.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜੋਤਣਾ [jotna], ਜੋਤਨਾ [jotna] *v* fasten, plough; tie with a yoke (for ploughing). “hāl jotē udāmū kārē.”—*gāu m 4*.

ਜੋਤਵਿਕਾਸ [jotvikas] See ਜੋਤਵਿਕਾਸ. 2 self-realisation; spiritual knowlege.

ਜੋਤਿ [joti] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿ *n* light, flash. “na surāj cād nā jotī āpar.”—*gūj ā m 1*. 2 miraculous intelligence. “jānāhu jotī, nā puchāhu jati.”—*asa m 1*. 3 fire. “joti sāt jīmī varī kār.”—*sāloh*. 4 sun, moon and planets. 5 God; true Master. “sābh māhī jotī jotī he soi.”—*sohīla*.

6 spiritual light, self-realisation. “prāṅtī jotī mīṭīa ādhīrā.”—*prābhā kabir*. “purān jotī jāgē ghāṭ me.”—*savēye 33*. 7 moonlight. 8 eyesight. “nenān jotī gāi ghāṭkē.”—*GPS*.

ਜੋਤਿਸ [jotis] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿਸ *n* a branch of knowledge about speed, distance and other properties of the sun, the moon, and the planets etc; astronomy. 2 science giving knowledge of good

or bad effects of the planets; astrology. Astrology is one of the six sections of Veds. It tells us about the good or bad times for performing oblation or any other rituals.

ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ [jotisarup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotisarupi], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ** [jotisarup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotisarupi] *n* God, manifested as light—the Transcendent One. “jotisarup sādā sukhdata.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “jotisarupi sabbh jag māulo.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “nāv khād māhi jotisarupi rāho bhāri.”—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤਿਕ [jotik] See **ਜੋਤਿਸ**. “jotik janāhi, bahu bahu biakarna.”—*asa kabir*.

ਜੋਤਿਕੀ [jotiki] See **ਜੋਤਸੀ**.

ਜੋਤਿਜੁਤ [jotijut] *adj* lit; with light.

ਜੋਤਿਮੀਤ੍ਰ [jotimātri] in the hymn of the radiant God; in the true Vaheguru. “jotimātri mānu āsthiru kare.”—*bher ā kabir*.

ਜੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ [jotirlīg] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिङ्ग *n* per Shiv Puran, a glorious līg of Shiv like kalagani, created only to dispel the vanity of Brahma and Vishnu for neither of them could locate its end points. 2 according to Vaidya Nath Mahatam it is the name given to one of twelve līgs of Shiv. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ**.

ਜੋਤਿਰੂਪ [jotirup] See **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ** 1. “jotirup hāri apī.”—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤੀ [joti] See **ਜੋਤਿ**. 2 giver of light to the human body (mortal frame); human soul. “sabbh teri joti joti vich vārtāhi.”—*var kan m 4*. 3 the Transcendent One. “tru joti sāgri joti sāmāna.”—*sukhmāni*. 4 self-knowledge, spiritual knowledge. “joti hu prābhū japda.”—*sri m 3*. 5 See **ਜਾਤਿ**.

ਜੋਤੀਸਰ [jotisār] a pond three kōhs from Thanesar in district Karnal, where Krishan gave Arjun Geeta sermon before the start of war between Pandavs and Koravs. A majestic Geeta Bhawan has been constructed near the Kurukshetar pond by the devotees to mark this

significant event. Guru Amar Das and Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. Jyotisar is located on Pehowa road at a distance of six miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station.

ਜੋਤੀ ਸਰੂਪ [joti sārūp] *n* the radiant Creator. 2 a gurdwara in Sirhind where Mata Gujri and two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated. See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ** and **ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ [jotijoti] *n* the Creator who provides light to a lamp; the Transcendent One; God, who provides brilliance to miraculous objects like the sun, fire etc. “jotijoti mīli, joti sāmāni.”—*tukha chāt m 4*. 2 *adj* illuminator, emitter of light. “jotijoti mīle bhāgvān.”—*asa ā m 3*.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [jotijoti sāmāṇa] *v* (for the individual light (soul)) to merge with the eternal light (supreme soul); for the living soul to merge with its creator. “jotijoti sāmāni.”—*sor namdev*. 2 merging of the ten Gurus with their origin—the Transcendent One—after giving up their mortal frame; pass away.

ਜੋਤਮਾਲੀ [jotāmali] *n* source of the rays—sun.

ਜੋਤਯਾ [jotyā] *Skt* ज्योतिष्मन्त् *adj* luminous, illuminated. “jen kālā sāsi sur nākhyātr jotyā.”—*sāhas m 5*.

ਜੋਦਰੀ [jodri], **ਜੋਦਰੀਆ** [jodria], **ਜੋਦਤੀ** [jodri], **ਜੋਦਤੀਆ** [jodria] See **ਜੁਹਦ**. “mohān, ghārī avāhu kārāu jodria.”—*sar m 5*. “gur āgē kārī jodri.”—*gāu ā m 4*.

ਜੋਧ [jodh] *Skt* *n* warrior, fighter. “kāvān jodh jo kāl sāgharē.”—*sīdhgōsāī*. 2 a Jatt belonging to Khahira subcaste, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a cook of Guru Amar Das. 4 a Brahman, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. 5 See **ਜੋਧਰਾਯ**. 6 See **ਧੁਨੀ** (f). 7 a māhātī and devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a resident of Kotkamal. The

Guru forgave him while punishing the other preacher-cum-collectors. 8 a subcaste of Rajputs. 9 Dg son, male child. 10 a village, eleven kōhs away from Ludhiana, where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a few days after leaving Alamgir. See **ਆਲਮਗੀਰ** 3.

ਜੋਧਪੁਰ [jodhpur] a capital city of a state in Rajputana, founded by a Rajput named Jodh in Sammat 1515 Bikrami.

ਜੋਧਰਾਇ [jodhray], **ਜੋਧਰਾਯ** [jodhray] or **ਰਾਯਜੋਧ** [rayjodh] prominent warrior, Mahar Mittha, belonging to Dhaliwal subcaste. Jodhray was his descendant who became the chief of Kangar and Dina. He embraced Sikhism on the persuasion of his wife (who herself was the daughter of a Sikh) and became a follower of Guru Hargobind. He always had an armed force of 500 mounted soldiers with him. Jodhray fought for the Guru, alongwith his force, in the battle of Gurusar. His grandsons, Samir and Lakhmir, accorded great reception and hospitality to Guru Gobind Singh during the latter's long stay in their village. The holy place where the Guru stayed is now converted into a gurdwara named. Lohgarh. Jodhray's genealogy is as under.

Mittha Mahar¹

↓
Chainbeg

↓
Umar Shah

↓
Jodhray

↓
Phatta

↓
Samir, Lakhmir & Takhat Mal

ਜੋਧਾ [jodha] *Skt* योद्धा warrior, fighter, valiant person. 2 from Dhutta subcaste, a devotee of

¹Akbar married his daughter and gave him the title of Mahar. He was also given Kangar subdivision as a fief.

Guru Arjan Dev; he rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a māsād of Tulaspur, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜੋਧਾਤਕ [jodhātāk] *n* killers of a warrior – sword and arrow. –*sənama*.

ਜੋਧਾਬਾਈ [jodhabai] daughter of Maldev, Rana of Jodhpur, who was married to emperor Akbar in 1569 AD. 2 Balmati, the daughter of Uday Singh, king of Jodhpur, whom many writers mention as Jodha Bai. She was married to Jahangir in 1585 AD. She gave birth to Shahjahan.

ਜੋਧੀ [jodhi] *Skt* योधिन् *adj* fighter, warrior.

ਜੋਧੇ ਵੀਰੇ ਪੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਕੀ ਧੁਨੀ [jodhe vire purbaṇi ki dhuni] See **ਧੁਨੀ** (f).

ਜੋਨ [jon] See **ਜੋਨਿ**. 2 See **ਜੋਨ**. 3 moonlight.

ਜੋਨਿ [jonɪ] *Skt* जेनि *n* birth; creation. “parbrāham pərmesur jonɪ nə avəi.” –*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 vagina. 3 womb, uterus, pregnancy. “jonɪ chad jāu jāg məhɪ aɪa.” –*gəu kəbir*. 4 reason, cause. 5 source of life; mine of life.

ਜੋਨਿਸਿਲਾ [jonisila] *Skt* जेनिमिला *n* sexual urge, a religious seat of Sati Devi, located in Assam. “jɪh nəɾ ko dhanvan təkavē. jonisila məhɪ tāhɪ phəsavē.” –*cəɾɪtr* 266. There is a slit in the shape of a vagina passing through which people feel themselves liberated from the cycle of rebirth. The priests of the temple play such a trick that they get the person entangled in the slit whom they desire and release him or her after extorting large amount of money.

ਜੋਨੀ [joni] See **ਜੋਨਿ**. “so mukhu jāləu jɪ tu kəhəɪ ʃhakuru joni.” –*bher* *m* 5. 2 by virtue of. “joni əkul nɪɾəjən gəɪa.” –*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਜੋਨੀਬਾਟ [jonibat] *n* transmigratory cycle in which an unliberated soul wanders (as per Hindu mythology), in cycles of births and deaths. “bəhʊɪ nə ave jonibat.” –*bher kəbir*.

ਜੋਨੀਮਾਟ [jonimat] See **ਮਾਟ**.

ਜੋਫ [noph] *A* ضعف *n* weakness. 2 laziness. 3 old age, senescence.

ਜੋਬਨ [joban] *Sk* जौवन *n* youthfulness, young age. "joban dhan prabhuta ke mad me ahi nisi rāhe divana."—*dhāna m* 9.

ਜੋਬਨ ਬਹਿਕੁਮ [joban bahikram] See ਬਹਿਕੁਮ.

ਜੋਬਨ ਬਾਲੜੀ [joban balāri] *adj* young girl. "mūdh joban balīe."—*asa chāt m* 1.

ਜੋਬਨਬਾਲਾ [jobanbala] *adj* young boy. "pīru rālāla jobanbala."—*dhāna chāt m* 1.

ਜੋਬਨਵਾਰੀ [jobanvarī] *adj* young (female).

ਜੋਬਨਵੰਤ [jobanvāt] *adj* male of young age, youth. "jobanvāt acar kulina."—*gau a m* 5.

ਜੋਬਨਾਤਾਅੰਤਕ [jobnātātāk] *n* killer of youth – old age; and its destroyer, nectar.—*sānama*.

ਜੋਬਨਾਰੀ [jobnarī] a female in young age. "mahā rupvāti mahā jobnarī."—*gyan*. 2 *n* old age; senescence which is enemy of youth. —*sānama*.

ਜੋਬਨੀ [jobanī] *n* youth, young age. "jāb lāgu jobanī sasū he."—*sri m* 4 *vānjara*. 2 *adv* due to youth, from young age. 3 of youth. "jāru ai jobanī harīa."—*var asa*.

ਜੋਬਨੁ [jobanu] See ਜੋਬਨ. "jobanu ghāṭe jārua jīṇe."—*sri m* 1 *pāhare*.

ਜੋਮ [jom] *A* جوم *n* ambition, excitement. 2 ego, pride, arrogance. 3 zeal, enthusiasm.

ਜੋਯ [joy] See ਜੋਇ.

ਜੋਰ [jor] or ਜੋਰੁ [joru] *n* joint, junction, union. "tuṭat nahi jor."—*kan m* 5. "re mān mere tū hārī siu joru."—*gau a m* 5. 2 *P* ੨੨; *n* might, strength. "jor julām phulāhi ghāṇo."—*bavān*. 3 See ਜੋਰਿ.

ਜੋਰਨ [joran], ਜੋਰਨਾ [jorna] *v* add, save. "dhan joran kaur dhara."—*sor m* 9. 2 put together, collect.

ਜੋਰਾ [jora] *n* pair, two objects. 2 a pair of shoes. 3 dress. "jora ek banavāt bhāe."—*cārītr* 122. 4 of wives or women. "mānmukhā de sirī jora amār he."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

ਜੋਰਾਵਰ [zoravar] *P* زوروار; *adj* powerful, mighty,

bully.

ਜੋਰਾਵਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [zoravarṣiṅgh baba] son of Guru Gobind Singh, who was born to Mata Jeeto on Maghar sudi 3, Sammat 1753 Bikrami in Anandpur. He was martyred on the order of Vazirkhan subedar of Sirhind on Poh 13, Sammat 1761 Bikrami. Many historians mention his death by stacking into the wall of the fort.

The memorial in honour of his martyrdom is named as Fatehgarh while the place of his cremation is known as Jyotisarup.

ਜੋਰਿ [jori] pair, couple. "pai jori bat ik kini."—*asa kabir*. 'Unity is like a pair of shoes.' 2 *adv* by putting together. "jori jori dhan kia."—*sor kabir*. 3 jointly. "gur kisārānī rāhau kār jori."—*g5d m* 5. with folded hands. 4 forcibly, by force. "jori chālī cādravālī."—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰਿਓ [jorio], ਜੋਰਿਆ [joria] added, combined, united. "joi joi jorio soi soi phaṭio."—*māla ravidas*. 2 deposited, collected.

ਜੋਰਿਐ [jorie] by collecting, on collecting, on combining. "sakat siu mukhī jorie."—*bīla m* 5.

ਜੋਰੀ [jori] See ਜੋਰੀ. 2 attached. "otī potī bhāgtan sāḡṭī jori."—*gau m* 5. 3 collected, deposited. "dokh kārī kārī jori."—*bīha chāt m* 5. collected money by committing sins. 4 *n* oppression, high-handedness. "jori kie julām he."—*s kabir*. 5 *adv* forcibly; unjustly. "jori māḡe dan ve lalo!"—*tlāḡ m* 1. 'Babar, the bridegroom, forcibly asks for the bride's offer.' Here marriage is a metaphor only.

ਜੋਰੁ [joru] See ਜੋਰ. "jīsu ḥāthī joru kārī vekhe soi."—*jāpu*. "nanak tāgu nā tuṭai je tāḡī hove joru."—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰੁ ਸਕਤਿ [joru sakatī] force and prowess, strength and courage. "joru sakatī nanak kīchu nahi."—*ṭodī m* 5.

ਜੇਰੂ [joru] *n* wife, spouse, better half. 2 woman, lady. "jio joru sirnavni ave varovari."—*var asa*.

ਜੇਰੇ [joro] See ਜੇਰਨਾ. "mukh joro."—*kan m 5*. 'live collectively.' 2 See ਜੇਰੂ.

ਜੇਲ [jol] See ਜਲ and ਜਲਣ.

ਜੇਲਣ [joləṇu], ਜੇਲਨ [jolən] *v* go, walk, move. "jolike, ke galī ləge dhai."—*s fərid*. "jo gur dāse baṁ murida jolie."—*asa sekh fərid*.

ਜੇਲਾ [jola], ਜੇਲਾਹਾ [jolahra], ਜੇਲਾਹਾ [jolaha] weaver of clothes. See ਜਲਾਹਾ. Per Brahmavaiverat Puran, Jola caste was born of the womb of a weaver's daughter from a barbarian father. "nic kola jolahra."—*asa dhāna*. "nama chiba kabir jolaha."—*sri a m 3*.

ਜੇਲਿਕੇ [jolike] having gone or walked. See ਜੇਲਣ.

ਜੇਲੀਐ [jolie] let us go. See ਜੇਲਣ.

ਜੇਵਣ [jovən] See ਜੇਵਣਾ.

ਜੇਵਣਹਾਰ [jovəṇhar] *adj* onlooker. 2 one who yokes or unites.

ਜੇਵਣਵਾਰੂ [jovəṇvaru] *n* a feeding ritual; ritual of taking meals; according to Hindu mythology, the ceremony of feeding food for the first time to an infant in his sixth or eighth month. "jovəṇvaru namkəraṇ."—*ram m 5 bāno*.

ਜੇਵਣਾ [jovṇa] *v* see, look. See ਜੇਵਣਨ. 2 yoke, harness. "jovəṇi kup sīcān kau basudha."—*asa m 4*. "jo tere rāgi rāte se jonī nā jovṇa."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਜੇਵਣਨ [jovən] See ਜੇਵਣ. 2 See ਜੇਵਣਾ.

ਜੇੜ [jor] *n* sum (of numbers), total, addition. 2 knot, stitch, solder. 3 body joints like elbow, knee etc. 4 comparison, match. 5 tactic, trick. 6 See ਜੇੜਨਾ.

ਜੇੜੋੜ [jortor] *n* creation and destruction, growth and decay. permutation and combination. 2 acceptance and contradiction. 3 a herb, which is used to treat mercury.

ਜੇੜਨਾ [jorāna] *v* combine, mix. 2 deposit, collect. 3 add, total.

ਜੇੜਮੇਲ [jormel] *n* gathering, congregation, carnival. 2 fast friendship.

ਜੇੜਮੇਲਨੀ [jormelāni] *n* xa needle.

ਜੇੜਾ [jora] *n* pair of shoes. 2 dress, a heavy shawl (usually equal to two thin shawls). "sac bhojān jorē."—*gəu var 2 m 5*. 3 two objects, pair. 4 male and female.

ਜੇੜਿ [jori] having joined. "jori vichore nanak thapi."—*asa m 5*.

ਜੇੜੀ [jori] brought together. "jori jorē nā tori tuṭē."—*gəu kabir*. 2 *n* companion, social acquaintance. "həriṇame ke hovəhu jori."—*bəsāt m 5*. 3 partner, joint owner. 4 matching, equivalent. 5 a pair of two (male and female etc). 6 tambourine (pair of small drums), a pair of one sided drums, comprising one sound bass and other tenor.

ਜੇੜੂ [joru] *adj* which connects; (one) that binds. 2 *n* miser, who never spends and always hoards.

ਜੇ [jo] *part* if, provided, in case. "jo raju deṇi tā kavān baḍai."—*guj namdev*. 2 *n* barley. *P ੬* 3 *adv* when, whenever.

ਜੇ [j] See ਜੇ 2.

ਜੇਉ [jou] See ਜਉ and ਜੇ.

ਜੇਹਰ [johar] *n* pond, tank. See ਜੇਹੜ. 2 *A ੬੬* pearl. 3 precious stone, gem, jewel. 4 raw material, e.g cotton for cloth, iron for a sword etc. 5 merit, quality. 6 an old ritual "jivhar" in Rajputana, from which the word jhar is derived. Due to a threat from the enemy, wives faithful to their husbands would put an end to their families, with weapon or fire. This ritual is called jhar. See ਅਕਬਰ. 7 oxides of steel, iron oxide. 8 sublimation of medicine.

ਜੇਹਰੀ [johri] *n* jeweller, connoisseur and trader of jewels.

ਜੇਕ [jok] *T ੩੬* *n* army, military, armed forces. 2 group, gang, crowd, swarm. 3 *A ੩੩* tasting. 4 happiness, ecstasy. 5 feeling of spiritual bliss.

"ləkhyo ap ne əpən apa su jək."—GPS.

ਜੋਸ [jɔj] *A* جوس *n* husband.

ਜੋਸਹ [zɔjəh], ਜੋਸਾ [zɔja] *A* جوسا *n* wife.

ਜੋਨ [jɔn] *pron* which, that. 2 who, that. "nɪd ustətɪ jɔn ke səm."—*həjare* 10. 3 *n* See ਜਵਨ (ਯਵਨ). 4 moonlight. "təhā cādrə ki nə jɔn he."—*ramav*. "bər kirətɪ jɔn."—*NP*.

ਜੋਨਪੁਰ [jɔnpur] *Skt* जमदगुपुर a town on the bank of river Gomti, in Benaras division of UP. It is a district headquarters. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara named Sangat Mridangwali is situated in this town. The Guru stayed at the residence of Gurbax Singh and offered him a mṛidāḡ (a two-sided drum) for singing of hymns. Still it is reverently preserved at this holy place. The scented and perfumed oils of Jaunpur are very popular.

ਜੋਪੇ [jɔpe] *part* if, in case, provided.

ਜੋਬ [jɔb] if now, now if.

ਜੋਬਨ [jɔbən] *n* youth. "jɔbən bəhɪkrəm kənɪk kʊdɪləh."—*səhəs* m 5.

ਜੋਲਗ [jɔləg] *adv* until, till, as long as.

ਜੋਲਾ [jɔla], ਜੋਲਨ [jɔlan] See ਜਲੂਨਾ.

ਜੋਲੋ [jɔlə] See ਜੋਲਗ.

ਜੋੜਾ [jɔrə] *n* twins, either of the twins, twin-born.

ਜੰਗ [jɔg] *P* جنگ *n* rust. 2 large bell or gong, conch shell. "jɔg ghūghəru ʔallɪka upjət rag ənət."—*prichət*. 3 island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. See ਜੰਗੀ and ਰੂਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ. 4 *P* جنگ battle, war.

ਜੰਗ ਆਸਮਾ [jɔg azma] *P* آرمی *adj* one who tries his hand in war; experienced in warfare.

ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ [jɔg dərayəd] description of the war of Kalayvan in Krishanavtar of Dasam Granth is given in the following səveye:

1 jɔg dərayəd kaljəmən,

bəgoyəd ki mən phɔj ko ʃahəm,

2 ba mən jɔg bugo kun bəya

hərgɪz dɪl mo nə zərə kun vahəm,

3 roz məyā duniā uphtadəm

ʃabəʃ be-ədli ʃəbʃahəm,

4 kan! gurez məkun tu byaxuʃ

mat kunem jɪ jɔg guahəm,

This means:

1 Kalayavan came to the battlefield and said, "I am the commander of the army."

2 And repeated, "O Baman! come and combat with me. Don't have any illusion in your mind."

3 I, the day, come to the battlefield as the sun. I am unique and as the moon, am night's husband.

4 O Krishan! Don't hesitate. Come joyfully so that we may win the game of warfare that is so crucial."

ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ [jɔgnama] epic of a battle. 2 Many books of this title are available, which have description of the battle between the army of Lahore Darbar and British forces.¹ 3 a composition of thirty-two stanzas by a devotee popularly known as Var Guru Gobind Singh ji. This depicts a conversation between emperor Aurangzeb and his daughter Zebbunisa, and details of the battle of Bhangani.

ਜੰਗਮ [jɔgəm] *Skt* जङ्गम wanderer, roamer, abodeless homeless. "əsthavər jɔgəm kiʔ pətəga."—*gəu kabir*. 2 a branch of Shaivite sect. Its ascetics, wear a serpentine cord over their head with a metallic moon fitted in it. Instead of heavy earrings they put on brass ornaments decorated with peacock feathers. They are divided into two classes—unattached wanderers and householders (having families). "jɔgəm jodh jəti sənɪasi."—*maru* m 1.

ਜੰਗ ਮੁਸਾਫਾ [jɔg musapha] battlegong, large bell

¹Jangnamas written by Shah Muhammad and Bhai Sahib Singh are very famous.

rung to proclaim war. "jəg musapha vajjia." -cədi 3. See ਜੰਗ and ਮੁਸਾਫ਼.

ਜੰਗਲ [jəgəl] or ਜੰਗਲ [jəgəlu] *P* جنگل *n* uncultivated land, forest. "jəgəl jəgəlu kɪa bhəvəhɪ?" -s fərid. 2 *Skt* blood. 3 meat, flesh. 4 land without water, arid land. 5 desert.

ਜੰਗਲ ਜਾਣਾ [jəgəl jana] *v* go out for defecation, go out to ease oneself, go to the field to excrete faeces.

ਜੰਗਲਾ [jəgla] *adj* wild. 2 *Pg* ਜੰਗਲਾ - a grille or a window fitted with iron bars attached to a corridor or door.

ਜੰਗਲੀ [jəgəli] in the forest. 2 See ਜੰਗਲੀ.

ਜੰਗਲੀ [jəgəli] *adj* one who lives in a forest (forest dweller). 2 barbarian, uncivilized, savage.

ਜੰਗਲ [jəgəlu] See ਜੰਗਲ.

ਜੰਗੜਾ [jəgɾa] *n* octroi barrier. 2 octroi collector. 3 See ਯੰਗੜਾ.

ਜੰਗ [jəga] *n* nightwatch or vigil, keeping awake at night. "rəjənɪ səbai jəga." -sar m 5. 2 thigh, leg. "səhəsra sis təv dhər tən jəga." -vɪsən.

ਜੰਗਰ [jəgar] *P* جنگر *adj* warrior. 2 *P* رُخ *n* rust, dirt on metals like iron etc.

ਜੰਗਲ [jəgal] See ਜੰਗਰ. 2 *Skt* *n* bridge. 3 dam; barrage to stop the flow of water.

ਜੰਗਲੀ [jəgəli] *adj* rusted object. 2 rust-coloured. See ਮਸਕਲ.

ਜੰਗੀ [jəgi] *P* جنگی *adj* pertaining to war. 2 armed soldier. 3 Zangi, a resident of Zangvaar. See ਜੰਗ 3.

ਜੰਗੀਰਾਣਾ [jəgiɾaṇa] a village of Bhatinda tehsil, division Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this village but no gurdwara has been constructed here due to the negligence of the Sikhs of the surrounding area. An unmetalled structure stands at a distance of about two kōhs from Jangirana. Close to it is a pond named Tilkara belonging to the Sidhu caste, whose members come to this pond during Navratras to dig out silt from it.

ਜੰਗੀਲਾ [jəgila] *adj* warrior, soldier, fighter, pertaining to war. 2 rusted. 3 *n* rust, dirt, filth. "utre mānəhu jəgila." -guj m 5.

ਜੰਗੀਲਾਟ [jəgilat] commander-in-chief of the armed forces in India.

ਜੰਘ [jəgh] *Skt* जङ्घ *n* thigh; part of the body above the ankle and below the knee; leg. "ɪni niki jəghɪe thəlɪ dʊgərɪ bhəvɪomɪ." -s fərid.

ਜੰਘਵਾ [jəghva], ਜੰਘ [jəgha] See ਜੰਘ. 2 See ਪਰਤੀਨ.

ਜੰਘੀਐ [jəghie] with legs. See ਜੰਘ.

ਜੰਜ [jəj] See ਜੰਝ.

ਜੰਜਾਰ [jəjar], ਜੰਜਾਰਾ [jəjara], ਜੰਜਾਲ [jəjal] *n* mundane involvement; worldly attachment; chain, complication. "kəɾəm kəɾət jɪə kəu jəjar." -asa m 5. "bəhɪrɪ bəhɪrɪ ləpɪtɔ jəjara." -suhi m 5. "urjɪtɔ an jəjari." -sar m 5. "al jal maɪa jəjal." -sukhmanɪ. 2 human trap; dragnet to entangle human beings. 3 dragnet made by men; plan to entangle.

ਜੰਜਾਲ ਪਰਾਲਿ [jəjal pəralɪ] *n* rope made of paddy straw; mesh formed by straw of paddy. "səkət jəjal pralɪ pəɪa." -ram ə m 1. 'delicate bondage of illusion, in which one is trapped due to one's own weakness.'

ਜੰਜਾਲੀ [jəjali] from entanglements, from worldly worries. "mənɪ jəjali vɛɾɪa." -oəkar.

ਜੰਜੀਰ [zəjɪr] *P* زنجیر *n* chain, made of metallic links etc. "jəjɪr badhɪkər khəɾe kəbɪr." -bhər kəbɪr. 2 fetter, shackle.

ਜੰਜੀਰੀ [jəjiri] small chain. See ਜੰਜੀਰ.

ਜੰਜੂਆ [jəjua] a Rajput subcaste.

ਜੰਜੇਲ [jəjel] a heavy and long rifle, which was earlier used for long range firing. Its range was upto six hundred yards. See ਜਸਤੁ.

ਜੰਝ [jəj] *Skt* जन्म *n* marriage party, wedding procession led by the bridegroom. See ਜੰਨ. 2 "həɾɪjən mɪɪɪ jəj suhədi." -sɪ chət m 4.

ਜੰਝੂ [jəjɪu] *n* sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation). "jɪs jəjɪu tɛ jəm sənmane." -NP.

ਜੰਡ [jəḍ] *n* a wild tree, pods of which are used for preparing pickle. The ripe pods are sweet. In Malwa, a dish prepared with its raw pods and curd is considered beneficial for dysentery (diarrhoea). *Skt* जमी. *L* Prosopis Spicigera.

ਜੰਡਸਰ [jəḍsar] See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ [jəḍsahib] that jəḍ, tree (Prosopis Spicigera) under the shadow of which each of the ten Gurus of Sikhs has taken rest. Many jəḍs are popular in history, a few of which are mentioned below:

1 One such jəḍ is at a distance of two miles to the north-west of village Gunmati of division Phool in Nabha state, from which a water pitcher was suspended by Bhai Roopa of Tuklani village. He humbly requested Guru Hargobind in Daroli to take rest under that jəḍ tree during the scorching sun at noon and offered cold water to him. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a gurdwara at this place. The Nabha state has donated fifty-seven ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

2 Another such jəḍ is at a distance of three kōhs to the north-west of village Chamkaur under police station Morinda in Ambala district, under which Guru Gobind Singh took rest for a while after coming out of the gəṛhi. A small gurdwara has been built there. Land measuring 827 bighas is allotted to the gurdwara from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The village closeby is also known as Jand Sahib. This holy place is situated twenty-two miles to the east of Doraha railway station.

3 There is a holy place in memory of Guru Har Rai near village Lahili Kalan in district Hoshiarpur. Here the icon of a horse is tied to the jəḍ. A beautiful gurdwara has been built there, 27 kənals of land is attached to it. This place is situated at a distance of eight miles to the south of Hoshiarpur railway station.

4 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one furlong before the village Thehri under police station Kotbhai, tehsil Muktsar district Ferozepur. All the three jəḍs, on which Guru Gobind Singh swung his clothes and weapons, still exist there. Manji Sahib is situated in the centre and a very beautiful gurdwara has also been raised there. At this place Balaknath satisfied his spiritual thirst by listening to Guru Gobind Singh's sermon. This place is one mile to the north of Fakarsar railway station.

5 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one mile to the south of village Dehrikalan in Faridkot state. The Guru took rest under this jəḍ. 25 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara, which is situated 10 miles to the west of Faridkot railway station.

ਜੰਡਾਲੀ [jəḍali] a village under police station Payal, division Sunam in Patiala state. Guru Hargobind stayed at this place for some time. The village people have donated 25 bighas of a land to the gurdwara, which is situated nine miles to the south-west of Chava Payal railway station.

ਜੰਡਿਆਣਾ [jəḍiāṇa], **ਜੰਡਿਆਨਾ** [jəḍiāna] an area where jəḍ trees grow (prosopis specigera).

2 a pond, at the bank of which are jəḍ trees.

3 Bhai Santokh Singh refers to jəḍsar as jəḍiāṇa. See ਦਮਦਮਾ 1 (a).

“sayə səmē jai jəḍiāne.

bəṭh-hī səbhin həkaran ṭhane.”—GPS.

ਜੰਡਿਆਲਾ [jəḍiāla] a village in Amritsar district situated 11 miles to the east of Amritsar town. See ਹੰਦਾਲ and ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੰਡਿਆਲੀਏ [jəḍiālie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੰਡੀ [jəḍi] small jəḍ tree, Prosopis specigera. See ਜੰਡ.

ਜੰਤ [jəṭ] *Skt* जन्तु *n* living creature, animal. “ikī jəṭ bhəramī bhule.”—asa chāt m 3. 2 *Skt* यन्त्र

contrivance, machine. "sue carī bhavaiaḥr jāt."—*varasa*. 'Contrivances like plates rotated on a spindle.' 3 musical instrument (wind instrument such as trumpet, clarinet, harmonium). "həm tere jāt tu bəjavənhara."—*bher m 5*.

ਜੰਤਨਾ [jātna] living creatures. "jātna ke hath kəhā karta akal ek."—*səloh*. 2 See ਜੰਤੁਣਾ.

ਜੰਤਭੇਖ [jātbhekh] bodied creatures, all living beings. 2 beggar, mendicant. "jāt bhekh, tu səphlīo data."—*suhī chāt m 1*.

ਜੰਤਰ [jātar] See ਜੰਤੁ and ਯੰਤੁ.

ਜੰਤਰੀ [jātri] See ਜੰਤੁਰੀ and ਯੰਤੁਰੀ. 2 *n* astronomical calendar, almanac; a publication containing information regarding zodiac signs and their forecast.

ਜੰਤਰੀਆ [jātria] creatures, living beings. "həm kīa bəpure jātria."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਯੰਤੁਰੀ. 3 an astrologer having an almanac.

ਜੰਤਾ [jāta] living creature, animal. "utbhuj setāj tere kite jāta."—*sor m 1*. 2 See ਯੰਤੁ. 3 See ਜੰਤਰਾ.

ਜੰਤਾਰ [jātar] animate creature, living beings. 2 *Skt* ਯੰਤਾਰ act of begging, request.

ਜੰਤੀ [jāti] *Skt* यन्त्रिन् adj machinist; one who works with a machine. 2 harmonium player. "jəs jəti məhī jīu səmana."—*gəu kabir*. 'As the tune pervades the harmonium player, so does a living being merge with the Creator.' 3 (yoked to) a machine. "jese birakh jāti jot."—*keda m 5*. 'as an ox is yoked with the oilpress.' 4 *n* a device with small and big holes to stretch a wire.

ਜੰਤੁ [jātu] See ਜੰਤ. 2 instrument, implement, machine. 3 musical instrument (wind instrument). "jāti ke vāsī jātu."—*var sor m 4*.

ਜੰਤੁਫਲ [jāstuphal] *n* a very tall tree *L* *Ficus glomerata*. See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ.

ਜੰਤੁਨੀ [jāteni] *Skt* यन्त्रिन्-ਯੰਤੁਰੀ adj machinist. 2 harmonium player. "həm jātu tū purakhū jāteni."—*brīa m 4*.

ਜੰਤੁ [jātr] *n* animal; any living creature. 2 *Skt* contraption, machine, e.g. body. "jā jātr səbhī tere thape."—*majh m 5*. 'Individual soul and body are all Thy creations.' 3 harmonium, any (wind) musical instrument like a trumpet, clarinet, harmonium. 4 exorcism, incantation; any ritual supposed to have magical effect. See ਯੰਤੁ. "nā jātr me nā tātr me nā mātṛ vāsī avai."—*akal*. 5 *Skt* birthplace. "jātr hū nā jātr jāki."—*akal*.

ਜੰਤੁਰੀ [jātri] See ਜੰਤਰੀ. 2 See ਜੰਤੁਰੀ. 3 See ਜੰਤੁਰੀ. ਜੰਤੁਰੀ [jātri] See ਜੰਤਰੀ 2. 2 See ਜੰਤੁਰੀ. 3 one who knows and practises exorcism.

ਜੰਦ [jānd] *n* rope of a cart or a chariot. 2 machine for making noodles. 3 *P* ۛ holy scripture of the Parsees, which was compiled in 600 BC; a critique of Zend popularly known as Zend Avasta or Zend Usta. See ਉਸਤਾ.

ਜੰਦਉਸਤਾ [jāndusta], ਜੰਦ ਅਵਸਤਾ [jānd avasta], ਜੰਦ ਅਵਿਸਤਾ [jānd avista] See ਉਸਤਾ and ਜੰਦ 3.

ਜੰਦਰਾ [jādra] See ਜੰਦੁਰਾ.

ਜੰਦਵਰੀ [jāndvārī] a village five kōhs to the west of Anandpur. See ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ 4.

ਜੰਦਾ [jāda] See ਜੰਦੁਰਾ.

ਜੰਦਾਰ [jādar], ਜੰਦਾਰਾ [jādara], ਜੰਦਾਰੂ [jādaru], ਜੰਦਾਲ [jādal] *P* ۛ adj uncivilized, rustic. 2 inebriated. 3 *A* ۛ executioner, hangman. *n* skinner, murderer, killer. "pəria vāsī jādar."—*sri m 5*. "jəm jādaru nā ləgəi."—*sri m 1*. "jəgh kaṭbe ləgə jādar."—*GPS*.

ਜੰਦੁਰਾ [jādra] *n* lock, padlock. "jādre vājje trīhu jūgi."—*BG*. 'Locked were the treasures of self-realisation (spiritual knowledge).' 2 an implement of looking like 𑂔 used for raising boundary lines between the fields.

ਜੰਨ [jān] *Skt* जन्म *n* bridegroom. 2 marriage party; persons accompanying the bridegroom; marriage procession. 3 war, battle. 4 backbiting, vilification. 5 rumour; popular gossip. 6 subject, people. 7 adj born, produced. "jāhī

bhāv jēn dukkh.”—*NP*. 8 one who is related to some class, caste or nation. 9 See ਜਨ. “munī jēn re.”—*savēye m 4 ke*. 10 *A* ۛ doubt, mistrust.

ਜੰਨਾ [jāna] See ਜਨ. “nacēti gopijēna.”—*dhāna namdev*.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] followers. “vicarī dīṭha hārījēni.”—*var vād m 4*.

ਜੰਨੂ [jānu] See ਜਨੂ.

ਜੰਨੂਸੁਤਾ [jānu suta], ਜੰਨੂਕੰਨਾ [jānu kānyā], ਜੰਨੂਤੰਨਾ [jānu tānyā] See ਜਨੂਸੁਤਾ.

ਜੰਨਤ [jānatt] See ਜੰਨਤ.

ਜੰਨਤ [jāny] See ਜੰਨਤ.

ਜੰਪ [jāp] *Dg n* utterance, sermon. *Skt* जल्पन. See ਜਲਪ.

ਜੰਪਹਿ [jāpu], ਜੰਪਹਿ [jāpāhī], ਜੰਪਹੁ [jāpāhu], ਜੰਪਤ [jāpat], ਜੰਪਨ [jāpān], ਜੰਪੇ [jāpe] See ਜਲਪ and ਜੰਪ. “jās jāpāu lāhīnē rāsān.”—*savēye m 2 ke*. ‘Sing the praise of Guru Angad Dev.’ “tohī jās jāy jāy jāpāhī.”—*savēye m 5 ke*. ‘(They) sing eulogies?’ “ram jāpāhu nīṭ bhai.”—*savēye m 3 ke*. ‘Recite Ram’s name daily.’ “jāpāt sesphānē.”—*kālkī*. ‘Sheshnag utters.’ “nanāk jāpē pātītpavān.”—*asa chāt 5*. ‘utters (repeats).’

ਜੰਬਕ [jābak] See ਜੰਬੁਕ.

ਜੰਬਰ [jābar] *n* a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village under police station Chhanga Manga, tehsil Chuhanian, district Lahore, situated at a distance of five miles from Chhanga Manga railway station. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place on the request of a follower named Prema. There are two pillars situated at this place. People call them Dukhnivaran (reliever of grief) and believe that one gets relief from all kinds of grief just by touching these pillars.¹ Land measuring 165 ghumaons is attached to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

ਜੰਬਰੀ [jābri] *adj* belonging to Jambar subcaste.

¹It is learnt that these pillars do not exist now.

“sābegsīgh jābri.”—*GPS*. 2 of Jambar village.

3 See ਜੰਬਰੀ.

ਜੰਬਾਲ [jābal] *Skt* जम्बाल *n* mud, sludge, mortar of mud. 2 scented liquid prepared from pandanus odoratissimus.

ਜੰਬੂ [jābu] *Skt* जम्बु *n* a kind of plum and its tree.

ਜੰਬੁਕ [jābuk], ਜੰਬੁਕ [jābuku] *Skt* जम्बुक *n* scented liquid. 2 gulab jamun, an Indian sweet. 3 jackal. “sīgh sārān kāt jāie jāu jābuku grāc.”—*btla sādhnā*.

ਜੰਬੂਦੀਪ [jābudīp] *Skt* जम्बुद्वीप according to Bhagwat, the earth is one of the seven islands, surrounded by saline ocean. This name of the earth is derived from the fact that there is a large tree of plum on it, on which the fruit that grows is of the size of an elephant. When this fruit falls down on ripening, river Jambu river flows from the juice. This island has come out in this river, hence this name.

The dimension of the Jambudvīp is one lac yojans. It has nine regions of nine thousand yojans each. These regions are also named as varṣ. These are ilavṛit, rāmyak, hīrāṇmay, kuruvārṣ, hārīvārṣ, kīpuruṣ, bhārāt, bhādras and ketumal.

Scholars visualise Asia as a Jambudeep.

ਜੰਬੂਦੀਪ [jābudīp] See ਜੰਬੂਦੀਪ.

ਜੰਬੁਰ [jābur] See ਜੰਬੁਰ.

ਜੰਬੂ [jābu] See ਜੰਬੂ and ਜੰਮੂ.

ਜੰਬੂਆ [jābua] *n* a kind of dagger. See ਜੰਬੂਆ. “jābua aru bānē sukās kāmānē.”—*ramav*.

ਜੰਬੂਰ [zābur] *P* ۛۛۛ *n* wasp, yellow hornet. “vīchohe jābur.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 tongs, forceps; plier.

ਜੰਬੂਰਕ [zāburak] *P* ۛۛۛ *n* light cannon; cannon mounted on camel back; tong.

ਜੰਬੂਰਾ [jābura] See ਜੰਬੂਰਕ. 2 juggler’s assistant; acrobat.

ਜੰਬੂਲ [jābul] *Skt* *n* a kind of plum tree, cerasus cornuta, svzygium cumini. 2 a plant—flowers

and scent of which scented liquid is prepared.

ਜੰਬੂਵਾ [jəbuvā] See ਜੰਬੂਆ and ਜੰਬੂਆ.

ਜੰਭ [jəbh] *Skt* जम्भ *n* molar, grindertooth.

2 pointed tooth between molar and other teeth,

poker. 3 son of Prahilad. 4 father of

Mahikhasur, who was killed by Indar. "īdrjīm

jəbh pər."—*bhuṣṇ*. 5 son of demon

Hiranyakshipu, who was killed by goddess

Durga. "nāmo ʔbika jəbh-ha jotirupa."—*cāḍi*

2. 6 in Ramavtar, name of a demon, who was

killed by Ram Chandar. "vyadh jityo jine jəbh

maryo unē."—*ramav*.

ਜੰਭਾ [jəbh-ha] killer of demon Jambh, Indar.

See ਜੰਭ 4. 2 Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5. 3 Ram Chandar.

See ਜੰਭ 6.

ਜੰਭਕਾ [jəbhka] See ਜੰਭਿਕਾ.

ਜੰਭਣ [jəbhṇ] (*Skt* जम्भ् *vr* yawn). *Skt* जृम्भण *n*

act of yawning. "devdatt jəbhṇe ki."—*NP*. 'for

taking life saving devdatt-yawn.' 2 *Skt* जम्भण

crush, to destroy.

ਜੰਭਰ [jəbhar] a village under police station Sarai-

Mughal tehsil Chunian district Lahore, situated

five miles to the north of Chhanga Manga

railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru

Arjan Dev has been built in this village. There

were two brothers Jatri and Jambhar, who

were devoted followers of Guru Arjan Dev. A

dispute arose between them over the

demarcation of their territories. Jatri's faction

was weaker and some persons belonging to

his group got killed. Both the parties requested

the Guru to settle the dispute for ever. The

Guru persuaded them and divided the land

between them in a fair manner. Both the

brothers founded Jambhar and Jatri villages

after their names.

An elegant gurdwara has been constructed

where Guru Granth Sahib is daily displayed

and recited. Fifty acres of land is allotted to

the gurdwara. A local village committee

manages all this.

ਜੰਭਰੀ [jəbhri] ਜੰਭ—ਹਰੀ, killer of demon Jambh—

Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5.

ਜੰਭਾਈ [jəbhai] See ਜੰਭਣ. 2 *n* yawn. *Skt* जृम्भा.

ਜੰਭਾਸੁਰ [jəbhasur] ਜੰਭ—ਅਸੁਰ, demon Jambh. See

ਜੰਭ.

ਜੰਭਿਕਾ [jəbhika] *Skt* जिम्बिका goddess of sloth.

2 See ਜੰਭ 5 and ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 6 ch. 4.

ਜੰਭੂਆ [jəbhua] *n* dagger in the shape of molar

(tooth). See ਜੰਭ 2. In Sanskrit literature its name

is mentioned as jṛbhak. See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੰਮ [jəm] *Skt* जन्म. "jəra jəmaḥ aroḥ."—*səveye*

m 4 ke. 'You are riding the cycle of old age

and rebirth.' i.e., not controlled by six

distresses.

ਜੰਮਣ [jəməṇ] *v* take birth; be born. "jəmaṇa putu

bhagatu gobīd ka."—*asa m* 5.

ਜੰਮਣਖੇੜਾ [jəməṇkheṛa] Guru Gobind Singh visited

this village when he came from Anandpur on a

hunting expedition. "jəməṇkheṛe ke dḥig gae.

sikh bənjare pikh təhī ləe."—*GPS*.

ਜੰਮਣਖੁੱਟੀ [jəməṇkhuṭi] See ਗੁਰਤੀ and ਖੁੱਟੀ.

ਜੰਮਣ ਮਰਣ ਕਾ ਮੂਲ [jəməṇ mərəṇ ka mul] *n*

ignorance. "jəməṇ mərəṇ ka mul kəṭie ta sukh

hovi mitu."—*səva m* 3.

ਜੰਮਾਉਣਾ [jəmauṇa] *v* give birth, bear a child.

2 produce. "hoi kirsāṇu imanū jəmaie."—*sri m* 1.

ਜੰਮੂ [jəmu] See ਜੰਭੂ. 2 a hill State, which includes

Kashmir also. The area of Jammu State is

84,258 square miles and its population is

3,320,518. It has annual revenue of rupees two

crores and twenty seven lacs. The present ruler

of Jammu and Kashmir is Sir Hari Singh, who

is a descendant of raja Gulab Singh Dogra, a

servant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬ

ਸਿੰਘ 5. 3 capital of Jammu State, 25 miles from

Sialkot. As mentioned in Guru Nanak Prakash,

Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. "təṭ chīn

jəmupur məhī ae."—*uttrarədh a* 3.

ਜੰਮੇ [jāme] born, took birth. "jāme māre nā ave jar."—*basāt m 3*.

ਜਯ [jy] See ਜਯ. 2 *Skt* adj troublesome, inconvenient.

ਜਯਾ [jya] *Skt* n string of bow. See ਜਿਹ. 2 earth. 3 mother.

ਜਯਾਦਤੀ [zyadti] *P* ਜ਼ਯਾਦਤੀ n excess, unjust treatment.

ਜਯਾਦਾ [zyada] *A* ਜ਼ਯਾਦਾ adv excessively, abundantly.

ਜਯਾਨ [jyan] *Skt* oppression, atrocity. 2 *P* ਜ਼ਯਾਨ loss, damage, harm.

ਜਯਾਫਤ [jyafat] See ਜਯਾਫਤ.

ਜਯਾਮਿਤੀ [jyamiti] *Skt* n measurement of earth, science dealing with dimensions of the earth; geometry.

ਜਯਾਰਤ [jyarat] See ਜਯਾਰਤ.

ਜਯੁਤਿ [jyuti] *Skt* n light, lamp.

ਜਯੇਸ਼ [jyesh], ਜਯੇਸ਼ [jyesh] See ਜੇਸਟ and ਜੇਠ.

ਜਯੋ [jyō] adv as, in the manner of, as though, as if.

ਜਯੋਤਸਨਾ [jyotsana] *Skt* ज्योत्स्ना n moonlight. 2 moonlit night. 3 lustre, brilliance, shine.

ਜਯੋਤਿ [jyoti] See ਜੋਤਿ. "jyoti sāccida nēd."—*NP*.

ਜਯੋਤਿਸ [jyotis] See ਜੋਤਿਸ.

ਜਯੋਤਿਸਰ [jyotisar] See ਜੀਤਾ 3 and ਜੋਤਿਸਰ.

ਜਯੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ [jyotirlig] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिङ्ग one whose copulating organ is radiant, Mahadeva (Shiv). 2 miraculous lig or penis. See ਜੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ and ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ.

ਜਯੋਰ [jyor] n rope, lasso. 2 bowstring. "jyor su locan bhōhan le dhānu."—*krīṣan*. 'Beautiful eyes are bowstrings and eyebrows are arrows.'

ਜਯੰਤ [jyāt] See ਜਯੰਤ.

ਜ਼ਿੰਭਾ [jriḥa] yawn. See ਜੰਭਾਈ.

ਜ਼ਰ [jvar] *Skt* ज्वर *vr* have fever, suffer from fever, run fever. 2 n fever. See ਤਾਪ.

ਜ਼ਰਘੂ [jvarghnā] *Skt* n antipyretic agent, which cures fever. 2 cactus plant bitter in taste. 3 that which counteracts fever. 4 medicine like quinine, which relieves from fever. 5 *adj*

antipyretic.

ਜ਼ਰਾਕੁਸ਼ [jvarākus] See ਜ਼ਰਾਕੁਸ਼.

ਜ਼ਲ [jval] *Skt* ज्वल् *vr* light, burn, shine. 2 n fire. 3 flame (of fire). 4 flash, light.

ਜ਼ਲਨ [jvalan] *Skt* n burning, inflammation. 2 fire. 3 flame, flash.

ਜ਼ਲਿਤ [jvalit], ਜ਼ਲੰਤ [jvalāt] *Skt* adj burnt. 2 flashing.

ਜ਼ਬ [jvab] See ਜਵਾਬ. "sāke jvab de na hāne sur lajjō."—*VN*.

ਜ਼ਰ [jvar] See ਜਵਾਰ. "huto jvar ko tāhā kīdar."—*GPS*. 2 tidal wave, tide. See ਜ਼ਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜ਼ਰਭਾਟਾ [jvarbhata], ਜ਼ਰਭਾਠਾ [jvarbhatha] n *A* جوار ebb and flow of water in the ocean caused by gravitational pull of the sun, moon and earth; ebb and flow of a tide.

ਜ਼ਲਾ [jval], ਜ਼ਲਾ [jvala] *Skt* n flame of fire. 2 fire.

ਜ਼ਲਾਚ [jvallach] n ਜ਼ਲਾ [jvala]—ਅਕਿ [akṣi] a demon with fiery eye. 2 flame emanating from the eye. "tū dhumrach jvallacch ki sō jərayo."—*cārītr 1*. 'With your wrathful glance you reduced Dhumrān to ashes.'

ਜ਼ਲਾਦੇਵੀ [jvaladevi] holy place of a goddess in tehsil Haripur of district Kangra, situated 22 miles to the south of Kangra and 11 miles to the north-west of Nadaun. In these mountains, gas comes out and undergoes combustion after coming in contact with fire. This name is due to these flames. According to an article written by Tantar Churamani, the tongue of goddess Sati fell here. See ਸਤੀ 8 and ਪੀਠ 4. It is also named as Jawalamukhi. While on preaching expedition, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A gurdwara has been built in memory of his arrival. Jawalamukhi temple is at a height of 1882 feet above the sea level.

ਜ਼ਲਾਬਮਣੀ [jvalabamni] See ਜ਼ਲਾਵਮਣੀ.

ਜ਼ਲਾਮੁਖ [jvalamukh] an opening for fire; crater;

that part of a mountain from where the volcano erupts.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ [jvalamukhi] See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਦੇਵੀ. 2 a city flourishing near the temple of Jawalamukhi Devi. 3 a mountain, where the temple of Jawalamukhi is situated. The height of its peak is 3284 ft. 4 See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ ਪਰਬਤ.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ ਪਰਬਤ [jvalamukhi pərbət] *n* a mountain from which fire erupts; volcano. All those mountains, in which the inflammable objects catch fire, and hot water, flames of fire, melted objects and gases of many kinds erupt, are called volcanic. They cause several types of turbulences like earthquakes etc.

In India, Kangra mountains, on which Jawaladevi temple is situated and a mountain

on Barran Island, are termed as volcanic. Vesuvias and Itna mountains in Italy are very dreadful volcanos. The cause of earthquakes in Japan, Java etc. is traced to such volcanic mountains.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ [jvalavmāṇi], **ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ** [jvalavəṇni] *n* emitting fire cannon or gun.—*sənama*.

ਜ਼ਾਲੀ [jvali] *n* gun which emits fire.—*sənama*. See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ. 2 goddess Kali, who spews fire from her mouth. “nacət šiv ji hēsti jvali.”—*kālki*. 3 *Skt* ज्वालिन् fire. “duhū or cali. ūṭhi jag jvali.”—*GPS*. 4 Shiv, who has fire in his third eye.

ਜ [jy] *Skt* ज.¹

ਜਾਨ [jyan] See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਜਾਨੀ [jyani] See ਗਿਆਨੀ.

¹All words beginning with ਜ (ਜ) should have been written here but as per the old convention, we have written them under ਜ as ਗ.